

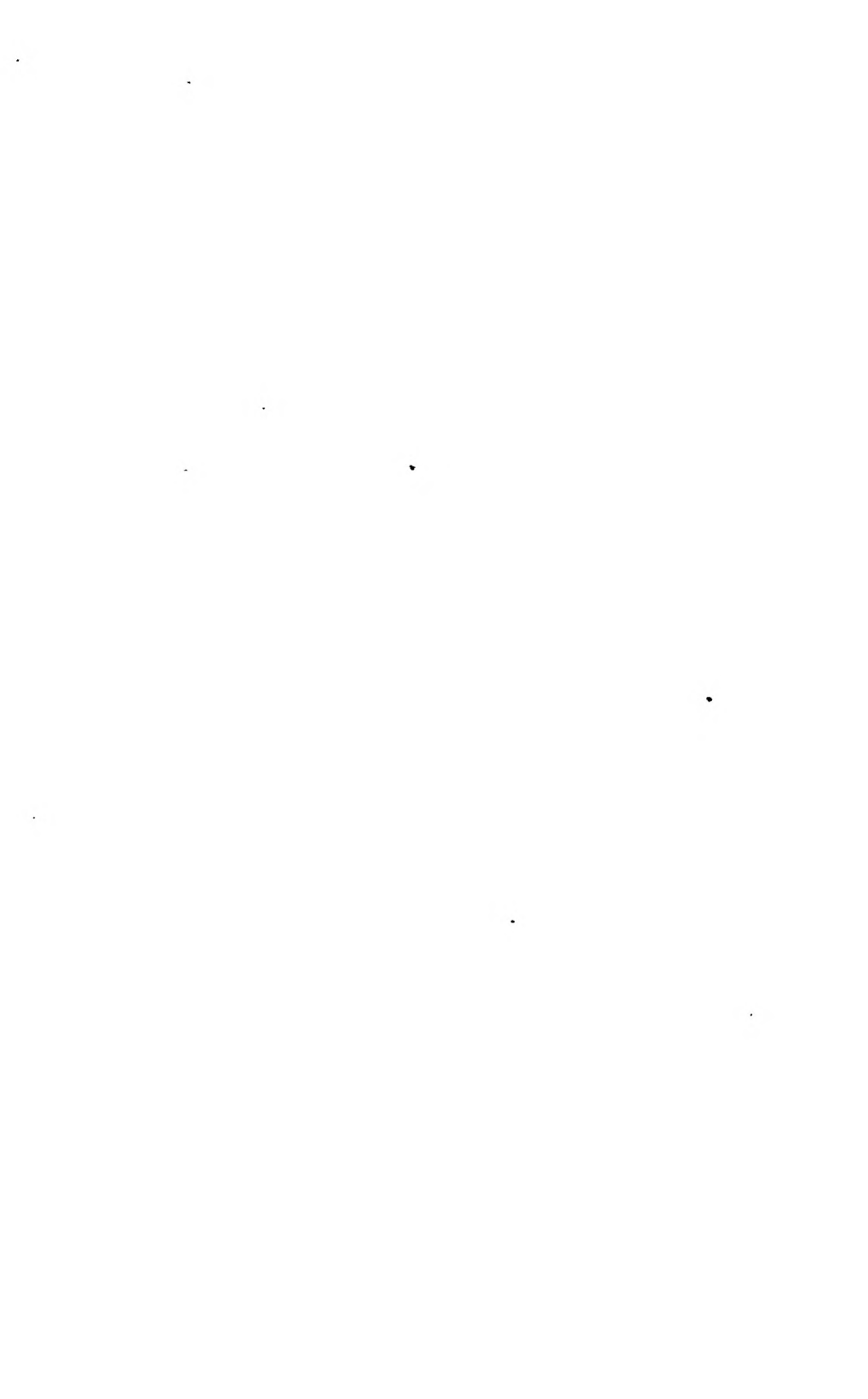
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THE BABYLONIAN EXPEDITION

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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WM. J. HINKE

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A NEW BOUNDARY STONE

OF

Nebuchadrezzar I.

FROM NIPPUR

With a Concordance of Proper Names and
a Glossary of the Kudurru
Inscriptions thus
far published

BY

WM. J. HINKE, PH.D., D.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN THE OLD TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT IN AUBURN
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

With 16 Halftone Illustrations and 35 Drawings

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P R E F A C E .

THAT part of this book which relates directly to the boundary stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. from Nippur was originally presented to the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Ph.D. The author has since continued his studies of the Babylonian boundary stones, and now offers Chapter One as a general introduction into this interesting field of Babylonian studies. The questions which the Babylonian boundary stones open up are so numerous and varied that their contents are not only of interest to the specialist, but their legal enactments offer material to the student of ancient law, their religious features are of interest to the student of ancient religion, while their symbols claim the attention of the student of ancient astronomy. When we realize that these symbols are the oldest astronomical charts which are in existence, they are seen to possess an unusual importance. The attempt seemed, therefore, warranted to secure, if possible, a complete collection of all the symbols and to present them in the form of an astronomical atlas. This original plan, however, had to be given up, because the Museums of Berlin and London declined to permit the publication of the material in their possession, inasmuch as it had been "reserved for publication by the Museum." As a result the author was compelled to restrict himself to a collection of all the material that had been published thus far. In the case of the boundary stones discovered by the French at Susa, and now preserved in the Louvre at Paris, photographs of several originals were secured through the kind assistance of Dr. Léon Heuzey, Director of the Louvre, for whose valuable help the author wishes to express publicly his gratitude. Through these photographs it was possible to give not

only an improved drawing of the important stone, Susa No. 1 (fig. 24), and to offer accurate drawings of Susa Nos. 16 and 20 (see figs. 10 and 30), but also to substitute several halftone pictures in place of the drawings given in the *Délégation en Perse* (see figs. 2, 17, 18). The publication of the symbols on the boundary stone of Merodach-baladan II., now at Berlin, was made possible through the kindness of Prof. Clay, who placed at my disposal a set of photographs which he had secured from Berlin. The symbols on III R. 41 and 43 (see III R. 45, Nos. 1 and 2) were redrawn from casts of these stones in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, by which a more accurate representation of these important monuments was secured. The excellent drawings, prepared under the direction of the author, were made by Mr. P. F. Goist, an artist of Philadelphia, who spared no pains in making them as accurate as possible.

The new boundary stone of Nebuchadnezzar I., whose "important inscription" was announced in 1901 by Prof. Hommel, will doubtless fulfill all expectations, as there are few *Kudurru* inscriptions which surpass it in interest. Inasmuch as the boundary stone of Marduk-ahé-erba had never received an adequate treatment and its inscription had not been translated in full, it was thought fitting to add it as an Appendix, with some brief notes on its linguistic features.

The Concordance will be found to contain the proper names which occur in all the *Kudurru* inscriptions published thus far. In order to make it as complete as possible two lists of symbols were added. Although the symbols are given at length in Hommel's *Aufsätze*, yet inasmuch as his list does not include the latest finds since made at Susa, and as it seemed desirable to have one place in which all this information could be found conveniently grouped together, the author concluded to repeat the list, with such additions as were necessary, and to add another alphabetical list, which brings out more prominently the number and variety of the symbols represented.

The Glossary, while not aiming at absolute completeness, was prepared to include all the words used in the inscriptions and most of the passages in which the words occur, with the exception of some of the most common words, for which it seemed unnecessary to quote any passages.

In conclusion, the pleasant duty remains to express my gratitude to my teachers and friends who have aided me in my study. Prof. Hilprecht not only permitted me most kindly to publish the important inscription of Nebuchadrezzar I., but he has also given me during the whole course of my study his generous assistance and encouragement. He has still further increased my obligation by reading the proof-sheets as they passed through the press, to which he added many valuable suggestions, the most important of which are duly acknowledged in their respective places. With Prof. Clay I spent many delightful hours, discussing with him the problems connected with these inscriptions. I owe much to his stimulating suggestions. Prof. Jastrow has given me the benefit of his thorough knowledge of the literature involved and has supplied me with a number of references for the list of the gods. Through the kind mediation of my friend, Dr. Ranke, of the Egyptological Department of the Royal Museums at Berlin, Dr. Ungnad kindly undertook the task of collating a number of passages for me on the stones in the Berlin Museum. His readings have been credited in the Concordance as well as in the Glossary. Finally, I wish to thank the Publication Committee of the University for generously undertaking the publication of my book, and especially the liberal founder of this Fund, Mr. Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr. To all these friends I owe much, and I can only hope that the result of my studies may be worthy of their interest.

WILLIAM J. HINKE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1907.

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IV. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE BABYLONIAN KUDURRU INSCRIPTIONS WITH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

I. Kudurru of Nazi-Maruttash.

Provenance: Susa, found 1898.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II, pls. 16-19.

Translation: Scheil, *l.c.*, pp. 86-92.

Symbols: Published by De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. I., pls. 14-15, *Koudourrou*, No. 2; see also figs. 27, 28 of this book; described by De Morgan, *l.c.*, pp. 170-172; Hommel, *Aufsätze*, pp. 438-440, No. 20, our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 231; discussed also by Zimmern, in *Leipziger Semitistische Studien*, Vol. II, 2, pp. 33-44.

Quoted as Susa, No. 2.

II. Kudurru of Bitiliāshu.

Provenance: Susa, found 1898.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II, p. 93f.

Translation: *ibidem*, 36 lines, fragmentary.

Symbols: Published by De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. I, p. 179, fig. 386, *Koudourrou*, No. 9, see also fig. 21 of this book; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 445; our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 231.

Quoted as D. E. P., II, 93, 94.

III. Stone tablet of Agabtahā.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II, pl. 20.

Translation: Scheil, *l.c.*, p. 95.

Symbols: None.

Quoted as D. E. P., II, pl. 20.

IV. Kudurru of Rammân-shum-ušur.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II, p. 97.

Translation: Scheil, *ibidem*, 19 lines, fragmentary.

Symbols: None preserved.

Quoted as D. E. P., II, 97.

V. First Kudurru of Meli-Shipak.

Provenance: (?).

Present location: British Museum, No. 103 (90,827).

Text: Belser, in B. A., Vol. II, pp. 187-203.

Translation: Peiser, K. B., Vol. III, 1, pp. 154-163.

Symbols: Unpublished, described by Pinches, "Guide to the Nimroud Central Saloon," 1886, p. 54f.; Hommel, *Aufsätze*, pp. 244-246, No. 1; our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 231f.

Quoted as London, 103.

VI. Second Kudurru of Meli-Shipak.

Provenance: (?).

Present location: British Museum, No. 101 (90,829).

Text: Belser, in B. A., Vol. II, pp. 165-169.

Translation: Peiser, in K. B., Vol. IV, pp. 56-61.

Symbols: Unpublished, described by Pinches, "Guide," pp. 50-52; Hommel, *Aufsätze*, pp. 246-248, No. 2, our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 232.

Quoted as London, 101.

VII. Third Kudurru of Meli-Shipak.

Provenance: Susa, found 1899.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II, pls. 21-24.

Translation: Scheil, *l.c.*, pp. 99-111.

Symbols: Published by De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. I, pl. 16; Koudouriou, No. 3; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 440f., No. 21; our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 232f.

Quoted as Susa, No. 3.

VIII. Fourth Kudurru of Meli-Shipak.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Transliterated by Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II., p. 112.

Translation: Scheil, *ibidem*, 10 lines, fragmentary.

Symbols: Broken off.

Quoted as D. E. P., II, 112.

IX. First Kudurru of Marduk-apal-iddina I.

Provenance: Opposite Bagdad, found by George Smith and presented to the British Museum by the "Daily Telegraph" in 1873.

Present location: British Museum, No. 99.

Text: IV R.¹ 41; IV R.² 38.

Translations: George Smith, "Assyrian Discoveries," 1875, pp. 237ff.; Oppert and Menant, *Documents juridiques*, 1877, pp. 129-138; Rodwell, "Records of the Past," Vol. IX, pp. 31ff.; Peiser, K. B., Vol. IV, pp. 60-63.

Symbols: Published IV R.¹ 43, see also fig. 6 of this book; described by Pinches, "Guide," p. 46; Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 248f., No. 3; our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 233.

Quoted as IV R.² 38.

X. Second Kudurru of Marduk-apal-iddina I.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. VI, pls. 9, 10.

Translation: Scheil, *l.c.*, pp. 32-39.

Symbols: Published by Scheil, *l.c.*, pls. 9, 10; see also fig. 10 of this book; described in our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 233.

Quoted as Susa, No. 16.

XI. Third Kudurru of Marduk-apal-iddina I.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. VI, pl. 11.

Translation: Scheil, *l.c.*, pp. 39-41; fragmentary.

Symbols: Published by De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. VII, p. 140, see also fig. 40 of this book; described in our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 234.

Quoted as Susa, No. 14.

XII. Fourth Kudurru of Marduk-apal-iddina I.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Unpublished, transliterated by Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. VI, pp. 42-43.

Translation: Scheil, *ibidem*, 71 lines; fragmentary.

Symbols: None preserved, cf. De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. VII, p. 145; Koudourrou, No. XVII.

Quoted as D. E. P., VI, 42, 43.

XIII. Cassite Dynasty, first fragment.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II, p. 113f.Translation: Scheil, *ibidem*, 23 lines; fragmentary.

Symbols: Published by De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. I, pp. 174-175, figs. 380-381; *Koudourrou*, No. 4; see also fig. 23, p. 76, of this book; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 443f., No. 22; our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 234.

Quoted as D. E. P., II, 113.

XIV. Cassite Dynasty, second fragment.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Unpublished, transliterated by Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II, p. 115.Translation: Scheil, *ibidem*, 7 lines.

Quoted as D. E. P., II, 115.

XV. Cassite Dynasty, third fragment.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II, p. 116.Translation: Scheil, *ibidem*, 6 lines.

Quoted as D. E. P., II, 116.

XVI. Cassite Dynasty, fourth fragment.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Transliterated by Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. VI, pp. 44-45.Translation: Scheil, *ibidem*, 58 lines.

Symbols: Published by De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. VII, p. 145, fig. 456; *Koudourrou*, No. 48; see also fig. 4, p. 11, of this book; described in our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 235f.

Quoted as D. E. P., VI, 44, 45.

XVII. Cassite Dynasty, fifth fragment.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Transliterated and translated by Scheil, *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. VI, p. 46.

Quoted as D. E. P., VI, 46.

XVIII. Cassite Dynasty, sixth fragment.

Provenance: Susa.

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Text: Transliterated and translated by Scheil, *Département en Perse*, Vol. VI, p. 47.

Symbols: Published by De Morgan, *Département en Perse*, Vol. VII, p. 146, fig. 457; *Koudourrou*, No. 19; see also fig. 39, p. 104, of this book; described in our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 236.

Quoted as D. E. P., VI, 42.

XIX. First Charter of Nebuchadrezzar I.

Provenance: Abu Habbā, found by Rassam in 1882.

Present location: British Museum, No. 100 (90.858).

Text: Hilprecht, *Friebrich Nebukadrezzar's L.*, V R. 55-56.

Translations: Hilprecht, *Friebrich's*, Leipzig, 1883, Piches, P. S. B. A., Vol. VI, pp. 144-170, Peiser, K. B., Vol. III, 1, pp. 164-171, C. D. Gray, in R. F. Harper's "Assyrian and Babylonian Literature," New York, 1901, pp. 8-11.

Symbols: Published V R. 57; "Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities," London, 1900, pl. VI, etc.; see also fig. 49, p. 131, of this book; described by Hommel, *Aufsatz*, p. 249f., No. 4, our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 236.

Quoted as V R. 55, 56.

XX. Second Charter of Nebuchadrezzar I.

Provenance: (?)

Present location: British Museum, No. 92, 987 (82-7-1, 34).

Text: Published by S. A. Smith, "Assyrian Letters," 1888, Pt. IV, pls. VIII-IX; C. T., IX, pls. IV, V.

Translations: B. Meissner, Z. A., IV, 259-269 (et Winckler, Z. A., IV, 403); Peiser, K. B., Vol. III, 1, pp. 172-173.

Quoted as C. T., IX, pls. IV-V.

XXI. Kudurru of Nebuchadrezzar I.

Provenance: Nippur, found by the Babylonian Expedition of University of Pennsylvania, 1896.

Present location: In possession of Mrs. Hilprecht.

Text: Transliterated, pp. 142-155 of this book.

Translation: *ibidem*.

Symbols: Published fig. 47, p. 120, of this book; described pp. 121f.; 236f. Quoted as Neb. Nippur.

XXII. Stone Tablet of Ehl-nādū-aplu.

Provenance: Presumably neighborhood of Babylon.

Present location: Museum of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania.

Text: Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, Pt. 1, pls. 30, 31, No. 83.

Translations: Oppert, *Z. A.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 360-374; Hilprecht, *Assyriaca*, pp. 1-58; Peiser, *K. B.*, Vol. IV, pp. 64-66 (et. also Jensen, *Z. A.*, VIII, 221).

Quoted as O. B. I, No. 83.

XXIII. Second Isin (PA.SHE) Dynasty.

Provenance: (?).

Present location: British Museum, No. 105 90,841.

Text: III R. 41.

Translations: Oppert, *Documents juridiques*, pp. 117-125, "Records of the Past," Vol. IX, pp. 103ff.; Belser, *B. A.*, Vol. II, pp. 124-129; Peiser, *K. B.*, Vol. IV, pp. 74-79.

Symbols: III R. 45, No. 1; see also fig. 14 of this book; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, pp. 250ff., No. 5, our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 237.

Quoted as III R. II.

XXIV. Second Isin (PA.SHE) Dynasty.

Provenance: Bagdad, found by C. Michaux, brought to Paris in 1800.

Present location: Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, No. 702 (Caillon de Michaux).

Text: I R. 70.

Translations: Millin, *Monuments antiques inédits ou nouvellement expliqués*, 1802, Vol. I, pp. 58-68; Lichtenstein, *Braunschweigisches Magazin*, 1802; *Tendamen Palaeographia Assyrio-Persica*, Helmstaedt, 1803, pp. 117-137; Munster, *Religion der Babylonier*, Kopenhagen, 1827, pp. 102-134, tab. III; Oppert, *Bulletin Archéologique de l'Association française*, 1856; *Annales de Philosophie Chrétienne*, Vol. LIII, 1856, 4th, XIV, *Documents juridiques*, 1877, pp. 85-97, "Records of the Past," 1878, Vol. IX, pp. 92ff.; Talbot, *J. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVIII, 1861, pp. 53-75; Babelon, *Histoire ancienne de l'Orient*, Vol. V, pp. 79-81; Boissier, *Recherches sur quelques Contrats Babyloniens*, Paris, 1890, pp. 21-36; Peiser, *K. B.*, Vol. IV, pp. 78-83.

Symbols: First published by Millin, *loc. cit.* pls. VII-IX, repeated by Lichtenstein, Munster and elsewhere; see also fig. 13 of this book; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 252f., No. 6, and our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 237.

Quoted as I R. 70.

XXV. Stone Tablet of Marduk-nâdm-abê, first year.

Provenance: Za'aleh, near Babylon.

Present location: British Museum, No. 96 (90,938).

Text: I R. 66.

Translations: Oppert, *Documents juridiques*, pp. 81ff; "Records of the Past," Vol. IX, pp. 91; Peiser, *K. B.*, Vol. IV, pp. 66-68.

Symbols: None.

Quoted as I R. 66.

XXVI. Kudurru of Marduk-nâch-ahê, tenth year.

Provenance: ¹.

Present location: British Museum, No. 106, 90840.

Text: III R. 43.

Translations: Oppert, *Documents juridiques*, pp. 98-116, "Records of the Past," Vol. IX, pp. 96ff.; Belser, B. A., Vol. II, pp. 116-125, Peiser, K. B., Vol. IV, pp. 68-75.

Symbols: Published III R. 45, No. 2; see also fig. 12 of this book; described by Hommel, *Anfsatz*, p. 253; and our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 237.

Quoted as III R. 43.

XXVII. Kudurru of Marduk-ahê-eha.

Provenance: Unknown.

Present location: Unknown, perhaps Constantinople.

Text: Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, Pt. 2, pl. 65-67, No. 149.

Translations: Scheil, *Recueil de Travail*, Vol. XVI, p. 32; (partially), and pp. 190-195 of this book.

Symbols: Unpublished, described by Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, Pt. 2, pp. 65-66; Hommel, *Anfsatz*, p. 134; No. 16; and our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 238.

Quoted as O. B. I., 149.

XXVIII. Kudurru of Second Isin (PA-SHE) Dynasty.

Provenance: Nippur.

Present location: Imperial Ottoman Museum, Constantinople.

Text: Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, Pt. 1, pl. 27, No. 80.

Translation: None, fragment of four lines.

Symbols: O. B. I., Vol. I, Pt. 1, pl. XII, Nos. 32, 33; see also fig. 44 of this book, described in our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 238.

Quoted as O. B. I., 80.

XXIX. Kudurru of Second Isin (PA-SHE) Dynasty.

Provenance: Perhaps Nippur.

Present location: Berlin Museum, V. A., 213.

Text: Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, Pt. 2, pl. 68, No. 150; *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler*, Heft I, No. 58.

Translation: None.

Symbols: O. B. I., Vol. I, Pt. 2, pl. XXV, No. 69; described in our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 238.

Quoted as V. A., 213.

XXX. Kudurru of the Second Isin (PA-SHE) Dynasty.

Provenance: ².

Present location: Berlin Museum, V. A., 211.

Text: *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler, Heft I*, No. 57.

Translation: None, transliterated by Ungnad, *l.c.*, p. IXa.

Symbols: *l.c.*, *Beiheft*, pl. V, described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 255i..

No. 14: our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 238.

Quoted as V. A., 211.

XXXI. Kudurru of Nabû-mukin-aplu.

Provenance: (?)

Present location: British Museum, No. 102 (90.835).

Text: Belser, B. A., Vol. II, pp. 171-185.

Translation: Peiser, K. B., Vol. IV, pp. 82-93.

Symbols: Unpublished, described by Pinches, "Guide," p. 53i.; Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 253i, No. 8; and our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 238i.

Quoted as London, 102.

XXXII. Stone Tablet of Nabû-apal-iddina.

Provenance: (?)

Present location: British Museum, No. 12,051 (90.922).

Text: C. T., X, pl. 3.

Translation: Boscawen, "Babylonian and Oriental Record," Vol. I, pp. 66-68; Peiser, K. B., Vol. IV, pp. 92-95.

Symbols: Published by Boscawen, *l.c.*, facing p. 65, see also fig. 9 of this book; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 255f, No. 10; and our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 239.

Quoted as C. T., X, pl. 3.

XXXIII. Stone Tablet of Marduk-shum-iddina.

Provenance: (?)

Present location: Berlin Museum, V. A., 208.

Text: Peiser, *Kilschriftliche Asten-Stücke*, pls. 1-2; *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler, Heft I*, No. 35.

Translation: Peiser, *l.c.*, pp. 2-6; K. B., Vol. IV, pp. 94-97.

Symbols: Published in *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler, Heft I, Beiheft* pl. II; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 256i, No. 11; and our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 239.

Quoted as V. A., 208.

XXXIV. Kudurru of Sargon.

Provenance: (?)

Present location: Berlin Museum, V. A., 209.

Text: Peiser, *Kilschriftliche Asten-Stücke*, photos 1-5; *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler, Heft I*, No. 70.

Translation: Revillout, *Mélanges assyr., babyl.*, I, No. 1; Peiser, *l.c.*, pp. 6-17; Peiser, K. B., Vol. IV, pp. 158-164.

Symbols. Published by Peiser, *loc. cit.* photos 1-5, *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler, Heft I, Beiheft*, p. V; see also fig. 15 of this book, described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 2571., No. 12, and our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 240.

Quoted as V. A., 209.

XXXV. Kudurru of Marduk-apal-iddina II.

Present location: Berlin Museum, V. A., 2663.

Text: *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler, Heft I, No. 37*, translated by Delitzsch, B. A., Vol. II, pp. 258-273; Peiser, K. B., Vol. III, pp. 184-193 (cf. Peiser and Winckler, Z. A., Vol. VII, 182-190).

Translations. Delitzsch, *loc. cit.*; Peiser, *loc. cit.*; R. V. Harper, "Assyrian and Babylonian Literature," New York, 1901, pp. 64-68.

Symbols. Published in part by Bezold, *Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 63; in coll. *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler, Heft I, Beiheft*, pls. III, IV; also fig. 8 of this book; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 258, No. 13; our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 240.

Quoted as V. A., 2663.

XXXVI. Kudurru of Shamash-shum-ukin.

Present location: British Museum, No. S.7.220.

Text: C. T. X, pls. IV-VII.

Translation: Winckler, *Altorientalische Forschungen*, Vol. I, pp. 497-503.

Symbols: Unpublished.

Quoted as C. T. X, pls. IV-VII.

FRAGMENTARY BOUNDARY STONES, WHOSE INSCRIPTIONS ARE BROKEN OFF OR UNPUBLISHED.

I. Fragments of the Cassite Dynasty.

Provenance: Susa, *see*

Present location: Louvre, Paris.

Symbols. Published by De Morgan, D. E. P., I, Vol. I, figs. 379, 382, 388; Vol. VII, fig. 453, pls. 27, 28.

1. Susa, No. 1, De Morgan, D. E. P., I, p. 168, fig. 379, *Kandaharou*, No. 1; see also fig. 21 of this book; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 4371., No. 19; our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 231.
2. Susa, No. 5, De Morgan, D. E. P., I, p. 176, fig. 382, see figs. 17, 18, pp. 40, 41 of this book, and the description in the LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 234.
3. Susa, No. 6, De Morgan, D. E. P., I, p. 177, fig. 383, see fig. 38, p. 163 of this book, and the description in the LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 234.
4. Susa, No. 7, De Morgan, D. E. P., I, p. 178, fig. 384; see fig. 21, p. 73 of this book, and the description in the LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 234.

5. Susa, No. 8, De Morgan, D. E. P., I, p. 178, fig. 385; see fig. 21, p. 73 of this book, and the description in the LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 235.
6. Susa, No. 10, De Morgan, D. E. P., I, p. 179, fig. 387; see fig. 41, p. 112 of this book, and the description in the LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 235.
7. Susa, No. 11, De Morgan, D. E. P., I, p. 179, fig. 388; see fig. 44, p. 112 of this book, and the description in the LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 235.
8. Susa, No. 12, no symbols preserved.
9. Susa, No. 13, De Morgan, D. E. P., VII, p. 139, fig. 451; see also fig. 29 of this book, and the description in our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 235.
10. Susa, No. 15, De Morgan, D. E. P., VII, p. 142, fig. 453; see fig. 2, p. 6 of this book, and the description in the LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 235.
11. Susa, No. 20, De Morgan, D. E. P., VII, pls. 27, 28; see fig. 16, p. 38, and fig. 30, p. 95 of this book, and the description in the LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 236.

II. Second Isin (PA.SHE) Dynasty.

Provenance: Amrân (Babylon).

Present location: Berlin Museum.

Text: Fragmentary, unpublished.

Symbols: Published in *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient Gesellschaft*, No. 7, p. 25; see also fig. 19, p. 15 of this book; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 436, No. 18; our LIST OF SYMBOLS, p. 238.

III. Elamite Boundary Stone.

Discovered at Susa, where it remained.

Symbols: Published by Walpole, "Travels in Various Countries of the East," London, 1820, pl. facing p. 426; described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 259f., No. 15; reproduced there p. 474.

UNPUBLISHED BOUNDARY STONES.

I. British Museum, No. 91 (90,833), c. 1100 B.C.

See *Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities*, London, 1900, p. 85.

II. British Museum, No. (?).

Dated in the reign of Kniqgalzu, *šar Bahili mîr Ka-daš-man-har-bi šarri lî šanîn*; cf. Winckler, *Z. A.*, Vol. II, p. 309; *Altorientalische Forschungen*, Vol. I, p. 117 (perhaps identical with No. II).

III. British Museum, No. 104 (90,834).

Of the reign of Marduk-balâš-niqbi, c. 830 B.C., given as a boundary stone in *Guide*, 1900, p. 88, but cf. E. Cuq, *La propriété foncière en Chaldée*, p. 703.

IV. Paris, Louvre. Boundary Stone of Meli-Shipak. Containing three deeds. See *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Comptes Rendus*, June, 1906, p. 279

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. D. D.	<i>Johns, Assyrian Deeds and Documents</i>
A. J. S. L.	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages.</i>
A. P.	Meissner, <i>Altbabylonisches Privatrecht.</i>
A. S. K. T.	Haupt, <i>Akkadische und Sumerische Keilschrifttexte.</i>
B. A.	<i>Beiträge zur Assyriologie.</i>
B. E.	<i>The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania,</i> Series A, Cuneiform Texts.
Br. M.	<i>British Museum.</i>
B. O. R.	<i>Babylonian and Oriental Record</i>
Br.	Brünnow, <i>A Classified List.</i>
C. T.	<i>Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum.</i>
Del. H. W.	Delitzsch, <i>Handwörterbuch</i>
D. E. P.	<i>Mémoires de la Délégation en Perse.</i>
G. G. A.	<i>Göttinger Gelehrten Anzeiger.</i>
I. S. A.	Thureau-Dangin, <i>Les Inscriptions de Sumer et d'Akkad.</i> Paris, 1905
J. A. O. S.	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society.</i>
K. B.	<i>Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek.</i>
J. R. A. S.	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.</i>
K. A. T.	Schrader, <i>Die Keilschriften und das alte Testament</i>
M. D. O. G.	<i>Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientalischen Gesellschaft</i>
M. V. A. G.	<i>Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft</i>
Ö. B. I.	Hilprecht, <i>Old Babylonian Inscriptions.</i>
O. L. Z.	<i>Orientalistische Literatur-Zeitung.</i>
P. N.	Ranke, <i>Early Babylonian Personal Names, from the published</i> <i>Tablets of the so-called Hammurabi Dynasty.</i>
P. S. B. A.	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.</i>
R.	Rawlinson, <i>Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia.</i>
R. A.	<i>Revue d'Assyriologie</i>
R. P.	<i>Records of the Past.</i>
R. T.	<i>Revue de Trévoux</i>
S. B. B. A.	<i>Sitzungsberichte der Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaften.</i>

- S. B. O. T. Haupt, *Sacred Books of the Old Testament*.
- V. A. Vorderasiatische Abteilung der Kgl. Museen in Berlin.
- V. S. . Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Königl. Museen zu Berlin.
- Z. A. ... Zeitschrift für Assyriologie.
- Z. D. M. G Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.
- Z. K. . . Zeitschrift für Keilschriftforschung.
- Delitzsch, *Kossäer* = *Die Sprache der Kossäer*, Leipzig, 1884.
- Hommel, *Aufsätze* = *Aufsätze und Abhandlungen*, Pts. 1-3, München, 1892-1901.
- Hommel, *Geographie* = *Grundriss der Geographie und Geschichte des alten Orients*, München, 1904.
- Hrozný, *Mythen* = *Sumerisch-Babylonische Mythen von dem Gotte Ninrag (Ninib)* (in *Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. VIII, No. 5, 1903).
- Langdon, *Building Inscriptions* = *Building Inscriptions of the Neo-Babylonian Empire*, Paris, 1905.
- Reisner, *Hymnen* = *Sumerisch-Babylonische Hymnen nach Thontafeln griechischer Zeit*, Berlin, 1896.
- Zimmern, *Beiträge* = *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Babylonischen Religion*, Leipzig, 1899-1900

I.

BABYLONIAN BOUNDARY STONES.

BABYLONIAN boundary stones and their inscriptions have long been the subject of study and investigation. Among the earliest Babylonian monuments which arrived in Europe was the now famous *Caillou de Michaux*, found by the French botanist, C. Michaux, at the Tigris, a day's journey below Bagdad, in the ruins of a palace, and brought by him to Paris in the year 1800. Published by A. J. Millin in 1802,¹ its inscription was at once studied and translated by the German professor, A. A. H. Lichtenstein, of Helmstadt. His attempt was, however, a failure, for he made out the inscription to be Aramaic, read it from right to left, and declared it to be a dirge addressed by a certain Archimagus to wailing women at an annual mourning festival.² After this unpromising beginning no progress was made in the interpretation of Babylonian boundary stone inscriptions until after the epoch-making decipherment of the great Behistun inscription by Sir Henry C. Rawlinson in 1851. Among the scholars who at that time devoted all their energies to the decipherment of the new language was Jules Oppert,

¹ *Monuments antiques inédits ou nouvellement expliqués*, Paris, 1802. Vol. I, pp. 58-68; pls. VIII, IX.

² *Tentamen Palæographiæ Assyriæ-Persicæ*, Helmstadt, 1803, pp. 111-134; pls. III-VII. The inscription is rendered in a Latin poem. Its contents are described as follows:

Naniam quasi quandam ab Archimago parentantibus femineis inter Sabæos, sive Persas eius arî, que nuper maritos, fratres vel alios cognatos amiserant, et comitantibus præcipis, die festo, quando sollemnia sacra luctus publici ob defunctos quotannis celebrantur, prælegendam, vel recitandam.

who in 1856 gave the first approximately correct rendering of the Michaux stone. During the next two decades the text of the first four *kudurru* inscriptions¹ was published by Sir H. C. Rawlinson in his monumental work, *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*, Vols. I-IV, 1861-1870. An important step in advance was made in 1877 by the joint work of Oppert and Menant, *Documents juridiques de l'Assyrie et de la Chaldée*, in which the four inscriptions referred to were transliterated and translated.

A brief history of the publication and interpretation of boundary stones till 1891 was given by C. W. Belser in B.A., II, 112-114. Since that time the following scholars have made contributions to this subject: Prof. F. E. Peiser furnished transliterations and translations of fifteen *kudurru* inscriptions for the *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*, Vols. III-IV. Prof. H. V. Hilprecht published two boundary stones (O. B., I, 83, 149) and two fragments (O. B., I, 80, 150), together with an exhaustive discussion of the inscription of Ellil-nâdin-aplu (*Assyriaca*, pp. 1-58). Prof. H. Winckler gave a transliteration and translation of the stone of Shamash-shum-ukin (*Altorientalische Forschungen*, I, 497-503). Dr. L. W. King published three boundary stones (C. T., IX, pls. IV-V; X, pls. III:IV-VII). Finally Prof. V. Scheil published three large Cassite stones

¹ The most common name applied to Babylonian boundary stones is *abunurâ*, literally "a stone (N.1) that is engraved (RU)"; so Jensen, *Kosmologie*, pp. 349, note, 440, and K. B., III, 1, p. 37 note *. The name *kudurru* is employed less frequently with a direct reference to the stone on which the inscription is written (cf. London, 103, V, 39; VI, 21; London, 101, I, 1; Susa 3, III, 53; I R. 70, II, 8; Neb. Nippur, heading l. 2). Other names are *abnu*, "stone" (London, 101, III, 2; London, 103, III, 30; London, 102, V, 6), *asumittu*, "a sculptured and an inscribed stele" (London, 103, VI, 26), *tuppu*, "an inscribed tablet" (I R. 66, II, 5; C. T., X, pl. III, 23; V. A. 2663, IV, 56; V. A. 208, 48; V. A. 202, II, 11; V, 13), and *li'û*, "a tablet" or "document" (Neb. Nippur V, 8; Susa 9, II, 9, 12; *isuli*, Susa 16, III, 11, 15; see Chap. I, p. 10). Finally, the term *kan-gi* (= *kânîku*) is used in the sense of "a sealed document" in London, 102, VI, 14.

and twelve fragments¹ (*Délégation en Perse*, Vols. II, IV, VI). For a full list of all the known boundary stones, together with their literature, see our *Bibliography*.

At the present time (June, 1906) we have twenty whole boundary stones with inscriptions more or less complete, together with sixteen fragments of other boundary stones. They cover the period from about 1350-650 B.C., or from the reign of Nazi-Maruttash to that of Shamash-shum-ukin.

But while boundary stones, properly so called, do not make their appearance until the Cassite dynasty, we find other similar monuments at a much earlier period. The oldest monument of this kind is a *national* boundary stone, erected by Entemena,² one of the early rulers of Shīrpūla, about 3500 B.C., to mark the boundary between Shīrpūla and the neighboring city Gish-hū. Its important inscription closes, in perfect agreement with the later boundary stones, with a series of curses:

“Whenever the people of Gish-hū shall cross the boundary canal of Ningirsu or the boundary canal of Ninā, in order to bring this land under their power—whether they be the men of Gish-hū or the men of the mountain—may Enlil destroy them, may the great net of Ningirsu overthrow them, may his sublime hand and sublime foot be lifted up high (over them), may the warriors of

¹ These fragments are: One of the reign of Bitiliāshu (D. E. P., II, 93f.), one of Rammān-šum-ušur (D. E. P., II, 97f.), one of Meli-Šīpak (D. E. P., II, 112), two of Marduk-apal-iddina I (D. E. P., VI, 39-41; 42, 43), and six undated Cassite fragments (D. E. P., II, 113f.; 115; 116; VI, 44f.; 46; 47). A boundary stone fragment is perhaps also the broken stone of Meli-Šīpak (D. E. P., IV, pls. 16, 17). The phraseology of the curses points in that direction. Its shape resembles the stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I. = IV R.² 38. Finally, the stone of Agabtaḥa (D. E. P., II, 95) must also be included, for it is a private deed, recording a grant of land. Cf. below, p. 11.

² Published by Thureau-Dangin in R. A., IV, No. 11, pl. 2, and translated there pp. 42-50; cf. also his *Inscriptions de Sumer et d'Akkad*, Paris, 1905, pp. 62-69.

the city be filled with rage, and, in the midst of the city, may fury be in their hearts.”

Another series of monuments closely related to the later boundary stones are the doorsockets of the ancient kings of Agade and other early rulers. The doorsockets and thresholds of temples were evidently regarded as their boundary. A doorsocket of Ur-



FIG. 1.—Doorsocket of Ur-Ninâ, shaped as a boundary stone

Ninâ has actually the shape of a boundary stone,¹ while all their inscriptions close with the identical formula of the later boundary stone inscriptions. Thus, *e.g.*, the second doorsocket inscription of Shargâni-shar-âli, published by Prof. Hilprecht,² reads:

¹ Published by Heuzey in R. A. IV, 97; see also Thureau-Dangin, I. S. A., p. 18f.

² Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, No. 2, et. also No. 1

^d*Šar-ga-ni-šar-āli mār Itti(-ti)-^dEn-lil*,¹ *da-num šar Akkad i ū bá-ū-la-ti* ^d*En-lil bāni E-kur bīt* ^d*En-lil in Nippur*^{ki} *ša duppa sù-a (u)-sa-za-ku-ni*² ^d*En-lil ū* ^d*Šamaš išid-su li-zu-ḥa ū zêr-su li-il-gu-da--i.e.*, "Shar-gâni-shar-âli, the son of Itti-Ellil, the powerful king of Akkad and of the dominion of Ellil, (is) the builder of Ekur, the temple of Ellil in Nippur. Whoever shall alter this inscribed stone, may Ellil and Shamash tear out his foundation and carry off his seed."

Other inscriptions of Naram-Sin, the kings of Guti and Lulubi and of Gudea close with similar curses.³ It seems in fact that most *public* monuments were placed by these imprecations under the protection of the gods, to guard them against destruction by ill-disposed persons. A conspicuous example is furnished by the famous stele of Hammurabi, containing his code of laws, in which twelve of the great gods are invoked (Col. XLII, 45-XLIV, 90) to punish anyone who abolishes his judgments, overrules his words, alters his statues, effaces his name and writes his own name in its place (Col. XLII, 27-35).

¹ Or perhaps better *Da-ti-dEn-lil*, as suggested by Thureau-Dangin (cf. I. S. A., 233, note 10), on the basis of R. T. C. No. 176, *Da-ti-dEn-lil*, as compared with C. T. 21335, 121, *Da-a-ti-dEn-lil*. For Ellil see article of Prof. Clay, "Ellil, the God of Nippur," in A. J. S. L., July, 1907.

² Thureau-Dangin calls attention to the fact (cf. I. S. A., 233) that *naziku* alternates with *nakûru*, especially in the Code of Hammurabi: Col. XLI, 74, *u-zu-ra-ti-ia a u-ša-zi-iq*; Col. XLII, 10, *u-zu-ra-ti-ia la u-na-ki-ir*.

³ For the inscriptions of Naram-Sin, containing curses, see (a) Hilprecht, O. B. I., 120, Col. III, 5-IV, 4; (b) Scheil, D. E. P., II, 55, note 1, Col. IV, 1ff.; (c) Scheil, D. E. P., VI, 3-4, Col. II, 20-30. For the inscription of King Lasirab of Guti see Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, 13f.; Thureau-Dangin, I. S. A., 244f. For the stele of Anu-banini, King of Lulubi, see Thureau-Dangin, I. S. A., 246. The statue of Gudea, numbered C, contains also a curse, Col. IV, 5-17 (Thureau-Dangin, I. S. A., 119). Similar curses are found on a number of Elamite monuments, e.g., the stele of Karibu of Shushinak: (a) Scheil, D. E. P., II, 64, Col. III, 1-6; (b) Scheil, D. E. P., IV, 6-7, Col. V, 1ff.; (c) Scheil, D. E. P., VI, 3-4, Col. II, 20-30, and the inscriptions given by Thureau-Dangin, *l.c.*, pp. 252-258. An example of a Sumerian curse during the Cassite period occurs on an inscription of Kadashman-Turgu (Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, 63, 14-20).

Turning now to the boundary stones, properly so called, the first question that engages our attention is the probable origin and introduction of boundary stones into Babylonia to mark the limits of private property. All that is known for certain is that they first make their appearance during the third or Cassite dynasty. But when we consider the fact that, although there are many transfers

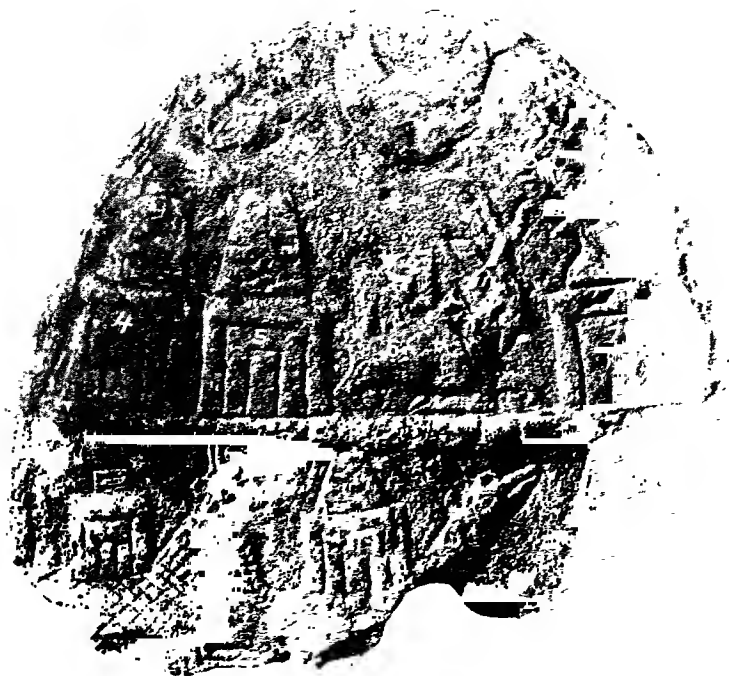


FIG. 2.—Symbols on a fragmentary boundary stone of the Cassite period.
(Susa, No. 15.)

of land in the earlier periods, no traces of boundary stones for private land have come to light, and when we consider furthermore that there was no marble, basalt or limestone in the alluvial soil of Babylonia to provide the material for boundary stones, but that they had to be imported, we are almost forced to the conclusion that the erection of boundary stones on private lands was a foreign custom, which

originated in a mountainous country where there were plenty of stones to supply the demand. As the Cassite rulers were foreigners, who came most likely from the mountainous regions east of Babylonia,¹ it is natural to conclude that they caused the introduction of this custom.² This conclusion is somewhat supported by the interesting fact, which ought to be emphasized, that all the twelve boundary stones of the Cassite period which have come down to us, in whole or in part,³ contain either the record of a royal grant or the confirmation of such a grant when no earlier deed had been

¹ Cf. Hommel, *Geographic*, p. 36.

² While this book was passing through the press I had an opportunity of consulting Edouard Cuq, *La propriété foncière en Chaldée d'après les pierres-limites* (extrait de la *Nouvelle Revue historique de Droit français et étranger*, de November-December, 1906, pp. 701-738). Unfortunately I am unable to agree with the author in many of his positions. His statement (§ 10, p. 735) that the introduction of boundary stones was a sign of a degeneration of law, and was caused by the inability of the Cassite kings properly to protect land, does not seem to be borne out by the facts. A number of the later Cassite rulers have the determinative *ilu* before their names, which implies that they enjoyed divine honors (Hilprecht, B. E., XX, pt. 1, p. 51f.). If they were regarded as divine surely their power was sufficient to protect property. Again, several of these kings, e.g., Nazi-Maruttash (Susa 2, I, 2), Raumân-shum-ušur (D. E. P., II, 97, 8), Meli-Shipak (London, 101, I, 13) and Marduk-apal-iddina (D. E. P., VI, 42, Col. I, 24), used the title *šar kiššati*, which implied a claim of supremacy over Babylonia, Assyria and Mesopotamia (cf. Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 222-232). If they could rule practically all of Western Asia, they could surely protect the property of their subjects at home. There may have been a degeneration of law at the close of the Cassite period, but the introduction of boundary stones had nothing to do with it. Finally, no inferences of that kind can be drawn from the stone of Meli-Shipak (London, 103), which contains the record of several lawsuits, for it does not appear that the case was reopened by the *same* party after the king had rendered an adverse decision, but *different* parties made claims under different reigns.

³ As the *Bibliography* shows, eighteen boundary stones of the Cassite period have been published thus far. Six of them are, however, so fragmentary that the name of the king has not been preserved, nor is enough of their inscriptions left to enable us to classify them as to the nature of the grants they contained.

executed or when the land had been in dispute. Gradually, however, during the second Isin (PA.SHE) dynasty, these stones were also used to record transfers of private property, while still later their use was even further extended.¹ It is also interesting to note that all the boundary stones published thus far come from Babylonia: none have as yet been found in Assyria. Even the stone of Sargon is dated in the Babylonian city of Dêr (Col. II, 25). There are a number of similar grants of land by the Assyrian kings Adad-nirari, Tiglath-pileser III, Ashur-bân-aplu and Ashur-êtil-ilâni, but they are written on clay tablets.²

DOCUMENTS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE USE.

From the evidence at hand it seems that at least in all royal grants of land two documents were used³—one a large conical block, to be placed as a public monument upon the field for the information of the people in general, the other a private document, to be

¹ A stone, dated in the reign of Nabû-shum-iškun (M. D. O. G., No. 4, March, 1900, pp. 14-17), has the shape of a boundary stone. It has also the various symbols on top (see p. 97) and its inscription contains the usual curses. It is, however, no boundary stone, but a document recording the investiture of a Nebo priest of Borsippa, Nabû-mutakkil, with certain rights and privileges pertaining to his office. The analogy of the stone of Nazi-Maruttash (see p. 22) and of the Nippur stone (see p. 123) leads to the inference that the priest himself wrote the inscription and caused the selection of this undoubtedly sacred monument bearing the symbols of the gods, because the transaction was one of great importance, at least for himself and his family.

² For the Assyrian land grants see Johns, *Assyrian Deeds and Documents*, (a) Adad-nirâri, A. D. D., Nos. 651-656; (b) Tiglathpileser III, A. D. D., Nos. 658-659; (c) Aššur-bân-aplu, D. D. D., Nos. 646-48; (d) Aššur-êtil-ilâni, A. D. D., Nos. 649-650. See also Meissner, *Assyrische Freibriefe*, B. A., II, 566-570, and Peiser, K. B. IV, 142-147.

³ This fact had already been recognized before, e.g., by Prof. Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, pt. 1, p. 38, note 8. The inscriptions on the private documents were, however, not exact copies of the public boundary stones. As to the differences see below, p. 13.

held by the owner of the field as a proof of his ownership. Of the former class there was in each case but one copy.¹ This is evident from the repeated references in the inscriptions to the boundary stone of the field (*ku-dur-ri eglu šu-a-tu*); the plural of *kudurru* is never used in this connection. The same inference can be drawn from the name of the stone of Nazi-Maruttash: *^dNabû-nâṣir-kudur-eqlâti*, and also from the curses of Ninib. That the boundary stones were actually placed on the fields appears from the curses, which show that they were public monuments which could be removed from their place: hence we find provisions that the stone shall not be removed from its place (London, 101, III, 2), that it shall not be placed in a secret place where it cannot be seen (Susa, 3, Col. V, 43, 44), that it shall not be hidden in the earth (III R. 41, II, 12). It can also be inferred from the fact that the lowest part of the stones was not covered with writing (cf. D. E. P., II, pls. 21-23; VI, pls. 9, 10; 11a; IV R. 43; 1 R. 70, etc). But the

¹ This is in contrast to Egyptian custom, where a number of boundary stones seem to have been used for one tract of land. In a number of cases at least we have clear proof that such was the case. A cemetery at Abydos was marked by two stelæ (Breasted, *Ancient Records of Egypt*, Vol. I, §§ 766-772). At Tell-el-Amarna were fourteen landmarks to indicate the extent of the city (Breasted, *l.c.*, II, §§ 949-972). The extent of the jackal nome was marked by fifteen boundary stones (Breasted, *l.c.*, I, § 632). Egyptian boundary stones resemble those of Babylonia in several respects: (a) They are elaborate stone monuments, set up on the boundaries of fields (Breasted, *l.c.*, IV, § 332). (b) Frequently the stone had a name (Breasted, *l.c.*, IV, 479). A list of such names is given by Maspero, *Dawn of Civilization*, 3d ed., p. 329. (c) The inscriptions of the boundary-stones carefully define the demarkations of the fields on all four sides (Breasted, *l.c.*, IV, §§ 479-483). (d) The historical circumstances leading to the grant are sometimes given (Breasted, *l.c.*, I, § 768; II, § 4043). (e) In some cases there are also curses uttered in the name of the gods or prohibitions not to erase the inscription (Breasted, *l.c.*, II, §§ 925, 968; IV, § 483). (f) Not only the land but also immunity from taxation was granted by the king in some instances (Breasted, *l.c.*, IV, §§ 447-150). All these features appear also on the Babylonian boundary stones, see below, pp. 37-39

clearest proof consists in the repeated reference to the actual removal of the stone from the field in the course of a litigation (cf. Susa, 16, III, 5-10; London, 103, II, 20-III, 2; O. B. L., 83, I, 10-14).

The existence of the second class of documents, dealing with land grants, depends upon the following evidence: The stone of Bitiliâshu refers to a field granted in the reign of Kurigalzu (D. E. P., II, 94, Col. II, 8-12). A duplicate copy of the original grant was produced during a litigation in the reign of Bitiliâshu. Again we learn that of the grant of Nazi-Maruttash a record was written on a tablet of terra cotta and set up before the god (*narâ ša hašbi išturma mahar ilîšu ušziz*, D. E. P., II, 91; Med., I, 3-5). The latter refers evidently to a private document and does not exclude the existence of a public boundary stone. Both the public and the private documents are referred to on the new stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I, which reads: Υ \tilde{C} *u tup-pi eqli ka-nik di-ni ik-nu-uk-ma a-na* ^m*Mu-un-na-bit-tum il-din. I-na ka-nak* Υ \tilde{C} *u tup-pi eqli* ^{abn}*kunukki di-ni šû-a-tum . . . iz-za-az-zu* (D. E. P., VI, 34, Col. III, 11-15). The group Υ \tilde{C} cannot be read with Scheil *I ammatu* and rendered "l'aune," from which he concludes that there is here a reference to the sealing of the yardstick alongside of the sealing of the tablet. This is clearly excluded, for on the new stone of Nebuchadrezzar I, the phrase: *Ina ka-nak* Υ \tilde{C} *šû-a-tu*, etc. (Col. V, 8), occurs alone, which, following Scheil's rendering, would lead us to the impossible conclusion that no sealing of a tablet took place. The true reading of the signs in question can be inferred from the stone of Merodach-baladan II, where Bâbili (Gen.) is written Bâbi + li (Υ) while ili, resp. ilê, "gods," appears as $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ (V. A., 2663, I, 26; II, 2); hence (Υ) has the value *li* and the signs under discussion ought to be read li-û.¹ While the term *lî'û* refers to the public boundary

¹ I owe this explanation to Prof. Hilprecht. In support of it he calls attention to the fact that the use of *NI* and *NI NI* is exactly parallel. The single *NI* is often read *li*, while *NI.NI* is used for *lî* (Br. 5356) and *ilî*, e.g., in the name *Šamash-bêl-NI.NI*, see Ranke, *Personal Names*, p. 213, note 3.

stone (cf. D. E. P., II, 94, 8, 12), the term *tuppu* refers to the private tablet,¹ both of which were sealed in the presence of witnesses.²

But, what is more important, the existence of private documents recording grants of land cannot only be inferred from the inscriptions: we are also in the possession of actual copies that have come down to us. Being stored in the temple (cf. D. E. P., II, 91; Med., I, 5) or held by the owner, they were not exposed to destruction by strangers, and hence the most characteristic feature of the public boundary stones, the long-drawn-out curses, are naturally wanting on the private monuments. Taking this absence of the curses as our guide, we can classify the following stones as documents kept privately: (1) The tablet of Agabtaḥa (D. E. P., II, pl. 20), recording a grant of ten *gur*³ of cultivated land by King *Bi-ti-li-ia-a-šu* to Agabtaḥa, a fugitive of Haligalbat. (2) The charter of Nebuchadrezzar I (C. T., IX, pls. 4, 5), granting land and immunity from levies to two priests of Eria. (3) The stone of Ellil-nâdin-aplu (O. B., I, 83), confirming the grant of a tract of land to a temple of the goddess Ninâ at Dêr. (4) The stone of Za'aleh (I R. 66), granting exemption from levies to one called the Ishnunakean. (5) The grant of King Nabû-apal-iddina to the temple officer Nabû-apal-iddina.⁴ (6) The grant of land, made in the eleventh year of King Marduk-shum-iddina, by Bêl-iddina to his son Kidini (V. A. 208). (7) To this

¹ There are of course cases in which *tuppu* refers to the public monument (see above, p. 2, note 1). The statement in the text has only reference to its use on the stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I. (Susa 16).

² Another reference to a private document occurs in a stone of Meli-Shipak (London, 103), where it is distinctly stated that the sealed document had been deposited in the house of the owner of the field (*kunuk šimi eqli ša ana bîti ša mBilîni šaknu*, Col. III, 9-10).

³ The reading of *gur* is made certain by the interesting discovery of Prof. Clay that it is represented in the Aramaic endorsements of the Murashû tablets by 𐤂𐤅; cf. his forthcoming article on the "Aramaic Endorsements of the Murashû Tablets" in the William R. Harper Memorial Volumes.

⁴ See C. T., X, pl. 3.

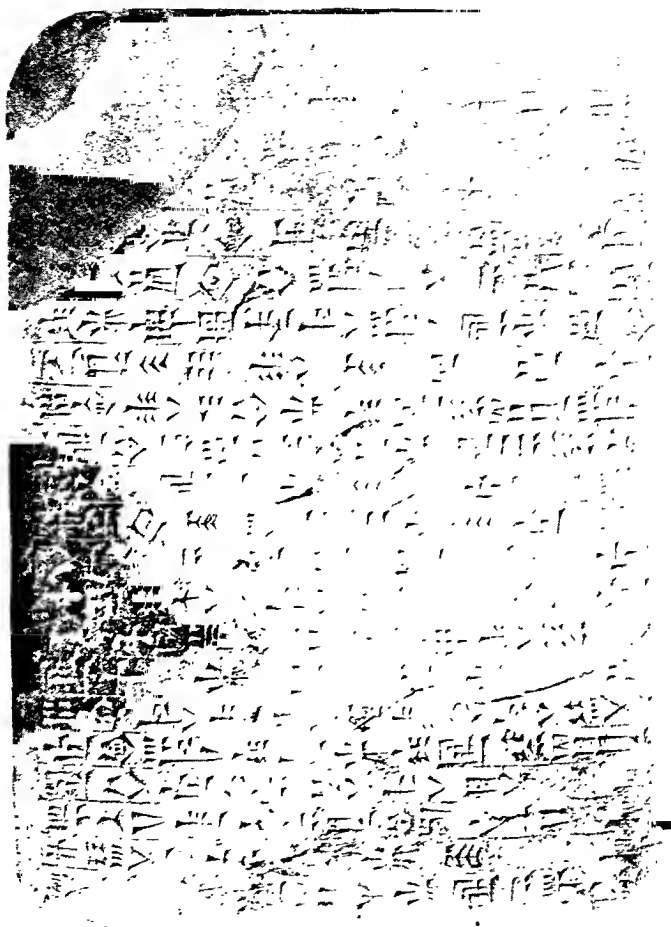


FIG. 3.—Stone tablet of Ellil-nâdin-aplu, confirming a grant of land to a temple of the goddess Ninâ at Dêr. (O. B. L. No. 83)

same class of private records belongs also the stone of Nazi-Maruttash (Susa, 2 = D. E. P., II, pls. 16-19). Its inscription states distinctly that it was a copy of a terra cotta tablet which had been set up in the temple, and in perfect harmony with this is the fact that it has no curses against the removal of the stone. Nevertheless when a new copy was made it was written upon a block like those of the public boundary stones. Originally then, as we may infer from this case, private deeds were written upon terra cotta or perhaps clay tablets.¹ In course of time stone tablets were substituted, and in exceptional cases even stone blocks, such as were commonly used for public boundary stones. The characteristic features of these private deeds during the Cassite and P.A.SHE dynasties were as follows: (1) With the exception of the stone block of Nazi-Maruttash, they are stone tablets and not conical blocks. (2) Their inscriptions contain no curses against the removal of the boundary stone. At most there are curses against any change in the status of the field (D. E. P., II, pl. 17; III, 11-15), or admonitions not to change the boundary nor to curtail the field (O. B. I., 83, II, 21-24). (3) No witnesses are mentioned. (4) There is no demarcation of the field. (5) All but the Nazi-Maruttash stone have no symbols. The two later private deeds, made under Nabû-apal-iddina and Marduk-shum-iddina, differ in several respects from the earlier tablets. They have both witnesses and demarcations

¹ It is of course *possible* that the introduction of boundary stones was earlier than the Cassite period, and that even in the earlier period stone tablets were used. The above inferences are drawn from the material now at our disposal. Later discoveries may compel us to modify our statements. Such a modification would even now be necessary if the statements on the stone of Ellil-nâdin-aplu (Col. I, 11, 12) implied that the governor of Bit-Sin-mâgir took away the original boundary stone granted under Gulkishar. This, however, is not at all necessary; because, when the custom was once introduced during the Cassite period, it would be quite natural to have copies of the private documents made, in order to erect them on the fields.

noted in their inscriptions, and in addition the one of Nabû-apal-iddina has also symbols. The close connection of all these stone tablets with the public boundary stones is proved by their similarity of language and the fact that both record grants of land, originally royal grants alone.

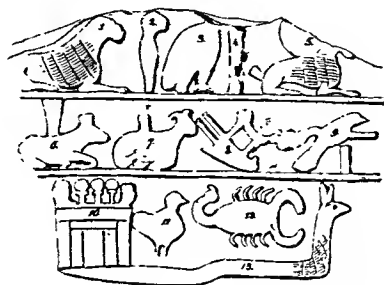


FIG. 4.—Symbols on a Cassite boundary stone. (Susa, No. 18.)

Babylonian boundary stones and boundaries were sacred to the god NIN.IB, hence he is called *bêl kudurri* (D. E. P., II, 113) or *bêl mišri u kudurri* (Neb. Nippur, IV, 19). Sometimes his wife Gula is associated with him (O. B. I., 149; III, 1) and mentioned with him in the curse to tear out the boundary stone of the enemy (V R. 56, 39-40). In at least one case, however, the boundary stone is placed under the protection of Nabû, the god of agriculture,¹ for this is clearly implied in the name of the stone of Nazi-Maruttash: *Nabû-nâšir-kudur-eqlâti* (Col. IV, 34).

An interesting reference to boundary stones in the religious literature occurs in the *Šurpu* series, in a prayer which is remarkable for its ethical contents. In this prayer the priest intercedes for the worshiper, and implores the deity to forgive him by asking the following questions: *Kudurru lâ ketti uktadîr, kudurru ketti ul uktadîr, usa mišra u kudurru uštêli*—i.e., "Has he drawn a false

¹ For Nabû as the god of agriculture see Jastrow, *Religion*, Vol. I, p. 118, and the article on Nebo by A. Jeremias in Roscher's *Lexicon*, III, 60.

boundary? Has he omitted to draw a true boundary? Has he removed the confines, the limits or the boundary stone?"¹



FIG. 5.—Symbols on a fragmentary boundary (?) stone of Meli-Shipak, carried to Susa by Sutruk-nahunte. (D. E. P., IV, pl. 16.)

¹ Shurpu II, 45-46. It is remarkable that no punishment for the removal of the boundary is referred to in the *kudurru* inscriptions aside from the curses. Only once, in an inscription of Sennacherib, do we find a threat of hanging in case a man tears down his old house and rebuilds the new extending into the royal highway (*ša bītsu labiru inaqqarūma eššu ibannū ša ušši bītīšu ana girri šarri irruba sīr bītīšu ana gašīši illalūšu*, I R. 7 F 24-27, cf. Peiser, *Arten-Stücke*, p. IX, note 2).

LEGAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE KUDURRU INSCRIPTIONS.

According to the various legal transactions recorded on the boundary stones, they naturally group themselves into two general divisions—first, those which represent royal grants; second, those which represent transfers of private land from one individual or family to another.

(I) In the first group there are again several sub-divisions:

(a) Royal grants to faithful and distinguished officials, of which we have the following specimens:

King Rammân-shum-uşur granted a tract of land to an official whose name is partly broken off (D. E. P., II, 97).

From the reign of Meli-Shipak we have three grants of this kind:

The longest and most interesting inscription (Susa, 3 = D. E. P., II, pls. 21-24) records in seven columns ($52 + 54 + 60 + 60 + 57 + 53 + 51 = 387$ lines) a grant of $84 \text{ gur } 160 \text{ qa}$ of cultivated land of the city of Tamakku, the communal land (*ugâru*) of the city of Akkad (A-ga-de), situated at the royal canal, belonging to Bit-Pir-^dAmurru.¹ It was deeded by the king to his son and

¹ The translation of *bitu* as "tribe" by Scheil and the far-reaching conclusions of Edouard Chug, based on this translation, that the royal grants during the Cassite period were essentially transfers of tribal land to private property, are not justified. The land granted was always taken from the *ugâru* or communal land of some city or district (for this use of *ugâru* see Meissner, A. P., 123). That the term *bitu* refers to a district consisting of smaller villages and towns appears from its usage. The stone of Marduk-nâdin-aḥê (III R. 43) refers to twenty *gur* of seed land, the communal land of Ahirêa, at the banks of the canal Zirzirri, in (ina) Bit ma-da. In other cases the term *piḫātu* (French *gouvernement*; in German: *Regierungsbezirk*) is prefixed to *bitu*, as *piḫât Bit-mdŠin-ma-qa* (Susa 2, I, 28), which is parallel to *piḫât mât abuḫu-da-di* (Col. II, 4). Again, *piḫât Duplās* (Col. II, 9) is placed alongside of *piḫât Bit-mdŠin-ašmida* (Col. II, 14). There can hardly be any question that these are all districts. Moreover, the curses contain provisions that the land is not to be returned to the *piḫātu* (III R. 41, II, 2; Neb. Nippur, III, 28; C. T. X., pl. VII, 34, etc.), but there is no reference to any tribe. The communal land of the cities was evidently public land of which the king could make disposition.

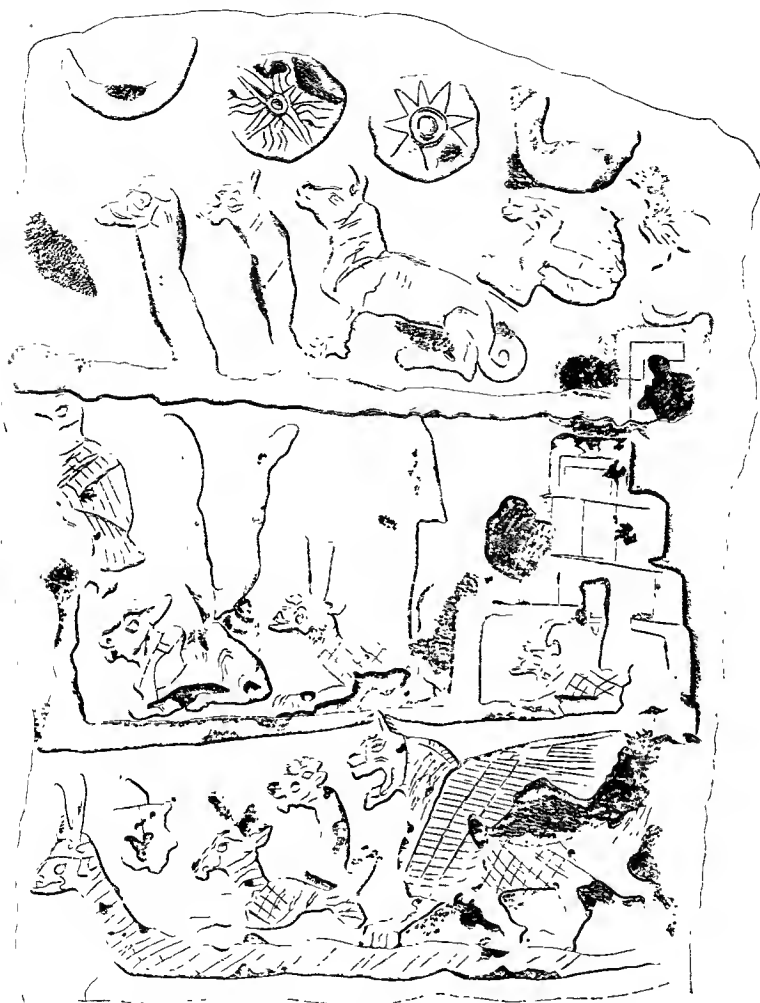


FIG. 6.—Symbols on a boundary stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I., found by George Smith opposite Bagdad in 1873. (IV R.¹ 43.)

successor Marduk-apal-iddina I. The grant embraced four tracts, for which a compensation was given (Col. I. 26).

A second grant of 50 *gur* of cultivated land, the communal land (*ugâru*) of the city Shaluluni, at the banks of the royal canal, in the district of Bit-^aPir(?) -^dAmurru (MAR.TU), was made to Hâsardu, a *sukallu*, son of Šunê (London, 101).

A third grant was made by Meli-Shipak to [Me]li-Hâla, son of Zumê[a]. Unfortunately but a fragment of the inscription remains (D. E. P., II, 112), which does not enable us to give the exact size or location of the field.

Of the reign of Marduk-apal-iddina I. two grants to officials have come to light:

One, now in the British Museum (London, 99 = IV R.² 35), records a grant of 10 *gur* of cultivated land, the communal land of the city Dûrzizi, at the banks of the Tigris, in the district of the city Gur-^dNimî, to Marduk-zâkir-shumut, a governor (*bêl pahâtû*).

By another stone, Marduk-apal-iddina I. confirmed a grant of land, which had originally been made by King Ramnân-shum-ušur to Ramnân-bêl-kala, a royal officer (*šaq-šarri*). The reason for this confirmation was that no sealed document had been given by the former king (Susa, 17 = D. E. P., VI, 42, 43).

During the period of the second Isin (P.A.SHE) dynasty we also find several royal grants to distinguished officials.

Nebuchadrezzar I. granted 22 *gur* and 170 *qa* of cultivated land, at the Tigris, of the communal land of the town of Mâr-Ahattûa, in the district of Bit-Sin-sheme, to Nusku-ibni, the son of Upahhir-Nusku, a priest of Ellil at Nippur, perhaps for aid rendered in the reorganization of the temple services at Nippur.

Marduk-nâdin-aḫê ordered the grant of 20 *gur* of cultivated land at the Zirzirri canal, of the communal land of Ahirêa, in the district of Bit-Ada, to Ramnân-zêr-iqîša, a *šaq-shuppar*, for valuable services in a war with Assyria. The transfer of the land

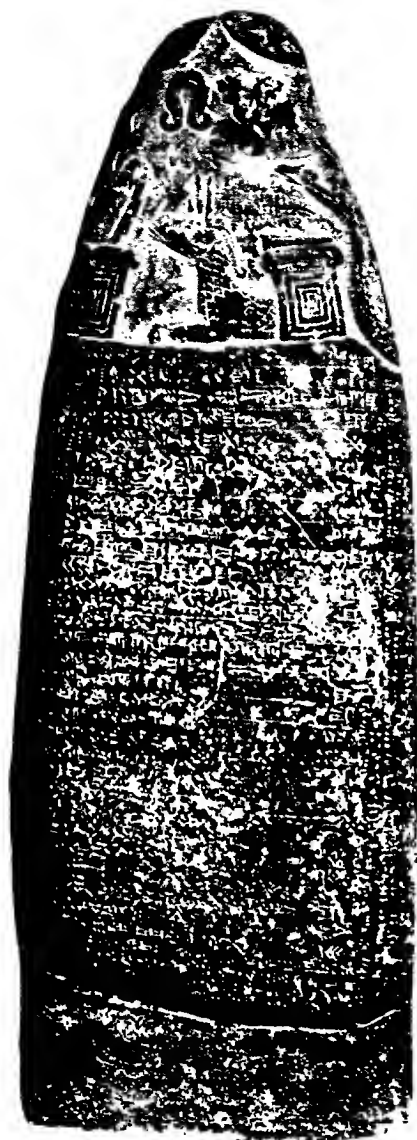


FIG. 7.—Boundary stone of Marduk-nādin-aḫē. (III R. 43.)

was made by Marduk-il-naphari DUL, the chief of Bit-Ada (London, 106 = III R. 43).

Under Marduk-ahê-erba 12 *gur* of the royal domain, in the district Bit-Pir-^dAmurru, was granted by the king to Kudurra, a Habirean (O. B. I., Vol. I, No. 149, pls. 65-67).

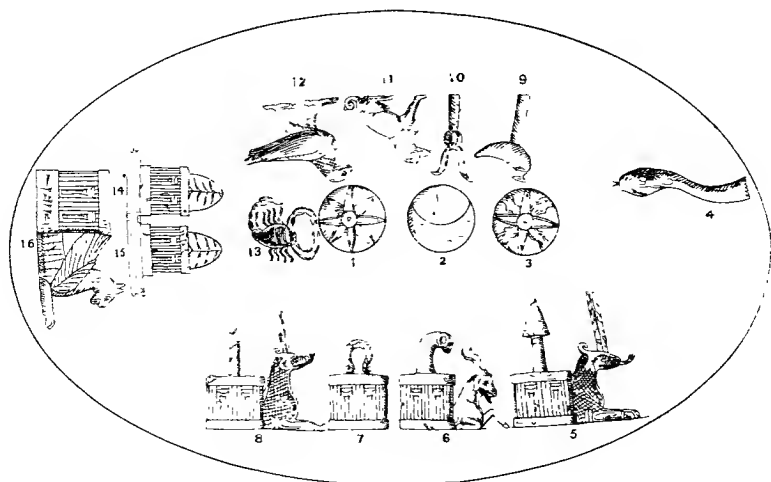


FIG. 8.—Symbols on the boundary stone of Marduk-apal-iddina II. (Pelin, V. A. 2663.)

Finally, Marduk-apal-iddina II., the Biblical Merodach-baladan,¹ granted four tracts of land of the royal domain, in all 109 *gur* 126 *qa*, to Bêl-ahê-erba, a dignitary (*'ša-ku*) of Babylon. The transaction took place at Babylon, in the seventh year of Merodach-baladan (714 B.C.), in the presence of Iqisha-Marduk, son of the king, and nine high dignitaries of the realm (V. A., 2663 = B.A., II, 258-271).

(b) Two other stones record grants of land to fugitives.

Agabtaba, a fugitive of Ualigalbat, fled to King Biriliâshu, and after having made for the king some object of leather (*pa-gu-mu*).

¹ Cf. Isa. 39 + 46; II K. 20 + 12-19.

the king granted him 10 *gur* of cultivated land in the city of Padan (D. E. P., II, pl. 20).

Shamûa and Shamai, two priests of the god Eria, fled from Elam to Nebuchadrezzar I., who not only received them, but accompanied by them went to Elam, devastated the country and transferred the statues of Marduk¹ and Eria to Babylon. From there the statue of Eria was taken to Huṣṣi, in the district Bit-Sin-asharidu, not far from Opis. There the priests were settled and a tract of land was granted to them, to be held by them as temple property. It was moreover freed from all imposts and territorial obligations (London, 92, 987 = C. T., IX, pls. 4, 5).

(c) The last forms a natural transition to two others which are royal grants to temples.

The earliest known boundary stone of Nazi-Maruttash, c. 1350 B.C., records a grant of several tracts of land opposite Babylon, in all 700 *gur*, to the god Marduk. But only 494 *gur*, divided into eight sections, which were located in six different districts (Bit-Sin-mâgir, Dûr-Papsukal, Hudâdu,² Dupliash, Bit-Sin-asharidu and Upê), were given directly to the god; the remaining 206 *gur* were given to Kashakti-Shugab, the son of Aḥu-bânî. The reason for the last act is not stated. But the two "medallions," which form the distinguishing feature of this monument, state that "Kashakti-Shugab, the son of Aḥu-bânî, wrote a memorial tablet of terra cotta³ (*narâ ša haṣṣî*) and set it up before his god. In the reign of Marduk-apal-iddina, the son of Meli-Shipak, a wall fell upon that tablet and

¹ The god written *duEN* is always Marduk, never Enlil of Nippur; see Schrader, K. A. T., 171; also article of Prof. Clay on "The God Enlil of Nippur" in A. J. S. L., July, 1907.

² Not to be read *Bagdadu*, a Persian word, but *Hu-dadu*, the opposite of *Hu-aḥu*; see Hommel, *Geographie*, pp. 252, 345.

³ The meaning of *haṣṣu* is definitely established by a terra cotta dog, found by Scheil at Sippar (*Fouilles à Sippar*, p. 90, fig. 13), which bears the inscription: *Ana dME,ME (Gula) bēlti kalbu haṣṣî i-puṣma aqîš*, i.e., p. 92.

broke it. Shuhuli-Shugab, the son of Nibi-Shipak, wrote upon a new monument of stone a copy of the original and set it up." This interesting statement shows (1) that Kashakti-Shugab, the new owner of the land, himself wrote the tablet recording the grant; (2) that he placed it before his god, *i.e.*, he put it into the temple archives; (3) that the original tablet was of terra cotta. All this makes it very probable that Kashakti-Shugab was one of the priests of Marduk. His ability to write, his anxiety to preserve a record of the transaction, and his setting it up in the temple, all point in that direction. This also explains why he is mentioned on this document which purports to record a grant to Marduk: he was one of his priests. The reference to the original terra cotta tablet is distinctly interesting. Does it imply that there was no public boundary stone? This can hardly be inferred from the statement of Shuhuli-Shugab, because the copy which he executed on stone was the transcript of the original *private* record of the transaction, and therefore leaves the question of a *public* record out of consideration.

Another grant in favor of a temple of the goddess Ninâ, located in the city of Dêr, which had originally been made by Gulkishar,¹ a king of the sea country (*šar mât tâmul*), was partly set aside by E-karra-iqîsha, the then governor of the district Bit-Sîn-mâgir, in which the land was located. Thereupon the priest of Ninâ, Nabû-shum-iddina, appealed to the king Ellil-nâdin-aplu (c. 1130 B.C.), who ordered at once the governor to restore the land to the temple (O. B. I., Vol. I, pls. 30, 31).

(d) There are several other grants which involve restorations.

King Nabû-apal-iddina (c. 865 B.C.) granted the restoration of three *gur* of cultivated land and five gardens to a priest, Nabû-apal-iddina, the son of Atnai, after they had been bought by his

¹ The reading *GULKISHAR* is most likely to be retained. The sign *gir* has also the value *gul* (kul), see Code of Hammurabi, XLIII 19, in *tu-kul-ti* and *Concordance*.



FIG. 9. Stone tablet of King Nabû-apal-iddina, restoring land to one of his officials. (Br. M. 90.922)

uncle. Nabû-apal-iddina, the priest, appealed to the king for their restoration, basing his request on the plea that the king should not allow a part of his paternal estate to be alienated from the family. It was granted at Babylon, in the presence of five witnesses, in the twentieth year of Nabû-apal-iddina, the king of Babylon (London, 90, 922 = C. T., X, pl. 3).

The latest boundary stone, of the reign of Shamash-shum-ukin, dated in his ninth year (658 B.C.), records the restoration of a certain estate which had been taken away from a Chaldean nobleman, Mushêzib-Marduk, during the political disturbances under Esarhaddon, but which had been restored to him by Esarhaddon. Before, however, this king could give him a proper deed, both he and Mushêzib-Marduk died. Hence the nobleman's son Rammân-ibni appealed to king Shamash-shum-ukin, who restored to him Bit-Ha'rahu with all its fields, and gave him a proper deed confirming the restoration by Esarhaddon (London, 87, 220 = C. T., X, pls. 4-7).

(e) Several of the boundary stones contain royal grants, involving lawsuits.

To this class may belong the stone of Bitiliâshu, by which he confirmed 120 *gur* of cultivated land at the town Rishshagidi to Uzub-Shipak. This grant had originally been made to him by Kurigalzu, for services in a war with Assyria. It was confirmed by Bitiliâshu, either because one of the neighbors of the grantee had contested the grant by a lawsuit or, what is just as likely, Kurigalzu had failed to give him a sealed document, or perhaps both reasons were involved, as in the following case (Susa, 9 = D. E. P., II, 93).

A stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I. (Susa, 16 = D. E. P., VI, pls. 9, 10) begins by stating that a certain tract of land, situated within the limits of the town Shakuanâ, at the banks of the canal Mêdandan, in the district of Uudâdu, had been given by King Meli-

Shipak to his servant Munnabittu, the son of ʾĪḇu-melû. Officials of the king having surveyed the field it had passed into the possession of Munnabittu. Unfortunately the king failed to draw up a document recording his grant. Meanwhile Munnabittu remained in peaceful possession of the field till the first year of Marduk-apal-iddina I., when one of his neighbors, Aḥunêa, the son of Daian-

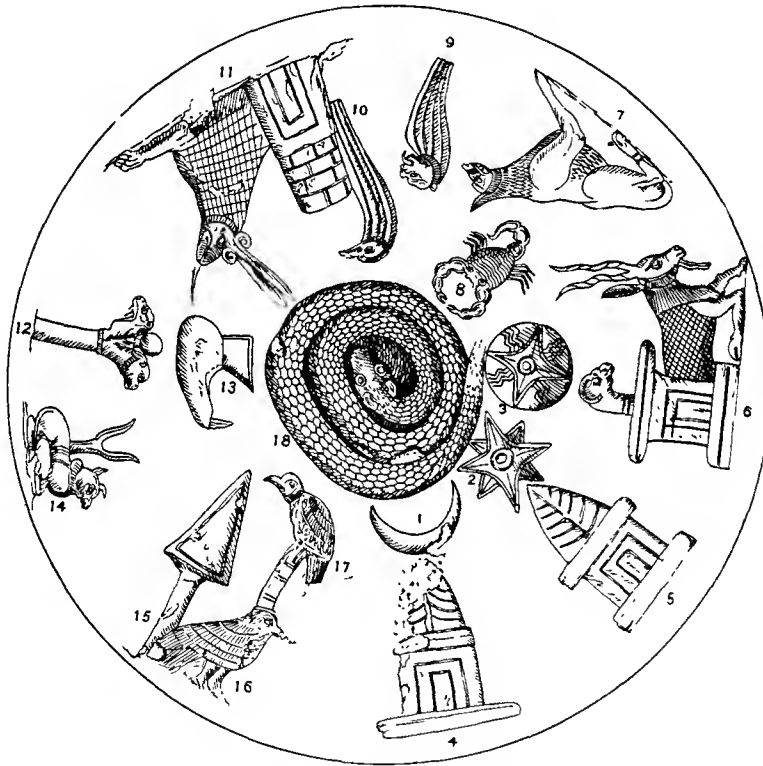


FIG. 10.—Symbols on a boundary stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I., discovered at Susa. (Susa, No. 16.)

Marduk, claimed a part of the field, namely three *gur* and twenty *qa*. Munnabittu appealed to the king, who summoned Kidin-NINIB, the former governor of Hudûdu, under whom the field had been granted, and Šir-shum-iddina, his successor in office, and the

old city officials *paršē labirātu*,¹ whom the king questioned about the field. They were unanimous in saying that the field belonged to Munnabittu. The king thereupon sent the governor, Šir-shum-iddina, and the scribe, Bēl-bashmē, who measured the field and found it to be thirty *gur* as Munnabittu claimed. The king then confirmed the land to Munnabittu. This inscription gives us an interesting insight into the workings of a Babylonian court: we notice the summoning of witnesses and the taking of testimony. The part played by the elders (the *šibū* of the Code of Hammurabi) reminds us of the modern jury.

Another lawsuit of a much more complicated nature dragged through the reigns of the kings Rammān-shum-iddina, Rammān-shum-ušur and Meli-Šūpak. Unfortunately the stone in question (London, 103) is much broken, so that many of the details of the various transactions escape us. From what remains we gather the following facts. The house of Tākil-ana-ilishu being without direct heirs, the question of succession arose. During the reign of Rammān-shum-iddina a claim was made for the property by two men (Col. I, 26, 27). But as they had not been recognized as sons by their father their claim was rejected, and the property was awarded to Ur-Bēlit-muballiṭat-mitūti, a brother of Tākil-ana-ilishu (Col. I, 37-39). During the reign of the next king another attempt to secure a share of the property was made by another person, who claimed to be a grandson of Tākil-ana-ilishu (Col. I, 40-43). But his effort, as it seems, was likewise unsuccessful. Meanwhile a part of the land, ten *gur*, had passed through purchase (Col. III, 9, 10) into the hands of Bēlāni, but upon an appeal of Ur-Bēlit-

¹ The reading *paršū* is to be preferred to *maššū* (Br. 1930), because it connects the word with the well-known stem *parāšu*, which occurs frequently in the Code of Hammurabi (e.g., Col. VI : 9; XII : 90; VIII : 65) and in the Letters of Hammurabi (Kug., *Letters of Ham.*, Vol. III, p. 287), as a synonym of *parāsu*. The ideogram *BAR SU(D)* points in the same direction.

muballīṭat-mītūti to the king, Bêlāni was compelled to surrender the land again, upon the payment of a certain amount of grain equivalent in value to the purchase price (Col. III, 25-36). After the death of Ur-Bêlit-muballīṭat-mītūti, Aḥu-dārū, another brother of Takil-ana-ilishu (Col. IV, 23), took the field by force, whereupon Marduk-kudur-uṣur, a son of Ur-Bêlit-muballīṭat-mītūti, appealed to the king, Meli-Shipak, who, after some delay and after the death of Aḥu-dārū, decided the case in favor of Marduk-kudur-uṣur. All of which, with many other details, too much effaced to be deciphered, was duly engraved upon the stone.

Another lawsuit seems to have been involved in a stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I. (Susa, 14 = D. E. P., VI, 39-41), in which the king is referred to as listening to an appeal (Col. I, 15), and a certain sum of money is mentioned as having been paid as a fee (*atru*). The land in question was a part of the district Bit-Pir-Amurru, adjoining with its eastern side the canal Radanu. The name of the grantee is broken off.

f) Besides the royal grants of land already considered, there is still another class by which not only the land in question was conveyed, but also special favors were secured, such as exemption from taxation or immunity from forced labor, or, as in some cases, this freedom from territorial obligations alone was granted.

Of the first kind we have the grant of King Meli-Shipak to his son Marduk-apal-iddina, granting to him not only four tracts of land, but also freedom from all territorial obligations. No levies were to be raised to build, maintain and dyke the royal canal, or guard the cities of Bit-Sikkamidu and Dāmiq-Rammān against inundation (Col. II, 18-27). The people were not to be compelled to work at the sluices of the royal canal, to close or open them or dig up the bed of the canal (Col. II, 28-33). No governor of Bit-Pir-Amurru had the right to draft farmers, sojourners, citizens or councilmen (Col. II, 34-42). Neither king nor governor nor any other



FIG. 11 —Boundary stone of King Meli-Shapak, granting land to his son Marduk-apal-iddina I (Susa, No. 3)

official had the right to forage wood or grass, straw, wheat or any other grain (Col. II, 43-50). Nor could they for this purpose demand wagons with harness, asses to draw them or men to drive them (Col. II, 51-53). During the low water level of the connecting canal, which joined the canal Râti-Anzan with the royal canal, no water could be taken from its canal or reservoir, nor could its system of irrigation be diverted to other fields (Col. II, 54-III, 2). The grass of its fields could not be cut by king or governor, nor were they allowed the right of pasturage (Col. III, 13-21). Neither roads nor bridges could be constructed for king or governor (Col. III, 22-27). Neither king nor governor could order any new work or the reparation of the old (Col. III, 28-41).

Similar immunities were granted by King Marduk-nâdin-ahê to Rammân-zêr-iqîsha (III R. 45, No. 2). No river or land officers were to take away the freedom of the town Ahirêa from forced labor. No (royal) officials, who were appointed over Bit-Ada, had the right of entry in Ahirêa: the government of Bit-Ada was not to be introduced there: the canal was not to be stopped up; asses and oxen were not to be taken into the city by the tax collector.

Nebuchadnezzar I. granted to the priest Nusku-ibni certain immunities. None was allowed to make use of the pasture lands (III, 21); no canal officer was to seize a canal digger under the pretext of a levy (III, 25); no land officer was to cut any grass (III, 26). The same king exempted the land granted to the priests Shamûa and Shamûi from several obligations, ordering that "officers of the canals and officers of the land shall not go into the city: its servants, oxen and asses they shall not bind (*i.e.*, impress them to forced labor); its sheep they shall not seize: its chariots they shall not hitch up; from all forced labor whatsoever he has freed them" (C. T., X, pl. V, 33-39).

The stone of Za'alêh records a similar grant of freedom (*zakâtû*)

from forced labor. Unfortunately much of the section in which it was recorded (Col. I, 6-II, 1) has been effaced (Col. I, 11-20).

The most notable charter of freedom is that granted by Nebuchadrezzar I. to his distinguished officer, Ritti-Marduk, the chief of Bit-Karziabku. Here we find the following immunities. The

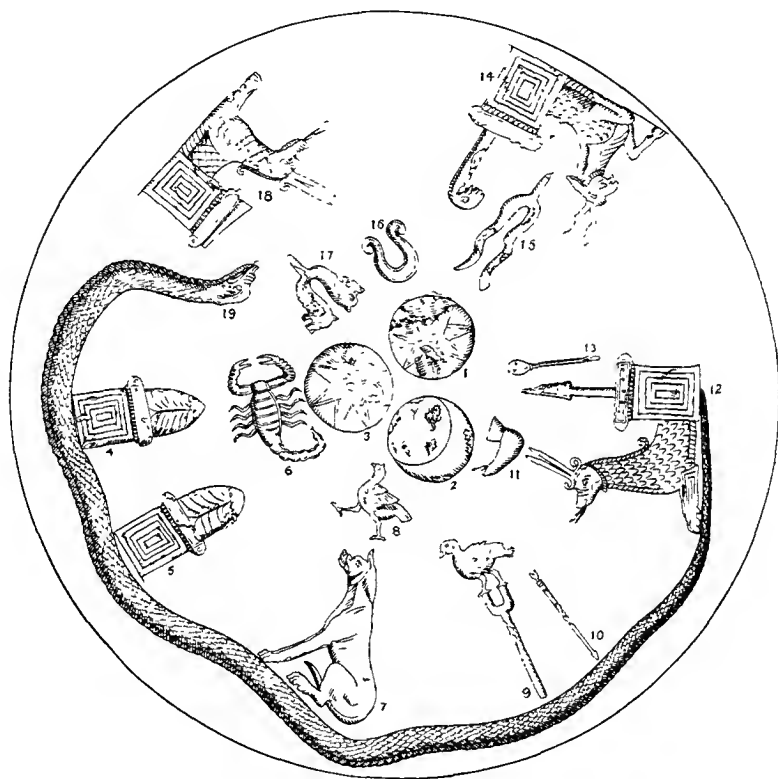


FIG. 12.—Symbols on the boundary stone of Marduk-nādin-ahē, in the British Museum. (III R 45, b = London 106 and No. 90,840.)

officers of the king and of the governor of Namar have no right of entry (Col. I, 51, 52). Neither stallions nor mares are to be taken into the cities of Bit-Karziabku by the master of the horse (Col. I, 53-54). Taxes on oxen or sheep are not to be levied for the king or governor (Col. I, 55). Dues on gardens are not to be given to

the tax-gatherer (Col. I, 56-57). The master of the royal horse cannot enter the cities to take out mares for riding horses (Col. I, 58, 59). The hedges(?) of the parks and date palm groves are not to be cut down, and the walls of the cities Bit-Shamash and Bit-Shanbasha are not to be torn down (Col. I, 60-II, 1). Bridges are not to be built and roads are not to be constructed (Col. II, 2). Nor shall the soldiers of the king who live in the district have the right to impress any one into service (Col. II, 3-5). From all the territorial obligations of Namar Nebuchadnezzar freed the cities of Ritti-Marduk (Col. II, 6-8), but the soldiers stationed in its cities he assigned to the extraordinary support of the governor and palace commander (Col. II, 9, 10).

An analysis of these provisions shows that the ordinary territorial obligations in Babylonia were threefold¹—to the king, to the governor and to the community. (1) The king could levy men to keep up the royal canal, to work its sluices, to dig its bed or to preserve its embankments. By forced labor he could build bridges and roads and carry on any government work that was needed. He could draft men for service in the army. His master of horse could demand horses for the royal stable. The king had the right of forage, for which he could demand wagons, asses and men. He had also the right of pasturage. His privilege to cut the herbage (Neb. Nippur, III, 26; Susa, 3, Col. III, 13, 14) was no doubt parallel to the Hebrew "king's mowings" (Amos 7 : 1), which appear to have been a tribute levied by the kings of Israel on the spring herbage, to be used as provender for their horses (cf. I K. 18 : 5). (2) The governor had the right to levy a tax on wood, grass, straw, wheat or any other grain. He had also the right of pasturage. He could demand wagons and their harness, asses and men for forced labor. He levied taxes on oxen and sheep and dues on gardens. (3) The community could make use of private

¹ Cf. Edouard Cuq, *La propriété foncière en Chaldée*, p. 730.

canals during the period of low water level. It could use private reservoirs and cut branches from any system of irrigation to water neighboring fields.

(II) Having exhausted the list of the royal grants we turn to the remaining stones dealing with the transfer of private property.

(a) There are two boundary stones which record the grant of land to daughters as their dowry.

The famous Caillou de Michaux (I R. 70) records the grant of twenty *gur* of cultivated land, of the communal land of the town Kar-Nabû, at the banks of the canal Mêdandan, in the district Bit-^mĦabban, by Šir-ušur, son of Ħabban, to his daughter Dû-sharru-kênaiti, the bride of Tâb-a-šâb-Marduk, as her dowry (*mulugu*). In connection with this transaction the bridegroom had to swear, "by the great gods and the god Širu," not to raise any claim against that field.

A similar grant of land was made in the reign of Nabû-mukin-aplu (London, 102) by Arad-Sibitti, son of Atrattash, to his daughter SAG-unlamniq-sharbi, wife of Shamash-nâdin-shum. This grant of three *gur* of cultivated land was made by Arad-Sibitti in the fourth year of king Nabû-mukin-aplu, in the presence of seven sons. But not all the children having been present at the transaction it was confirmed by the others in the following year. Besides this dowry grant the monument also contained the record of several earlier transactions, extending from the second year of NINIB-kudur-ušur to the fifth year of Nabû-mukin-aplu, parts of which are so badly defaced that it is impossible to make out the details. It is at all events certain, that Burusha, father of Shamash-nâdin-shumu, and Arad-Sibitti were engaged in litigation, which seems to have been ended by the marriage of the two children and the settlement of the tract of land upon the daughter of Arad-Sibitti as her dowry.

(b) There finally remain several cases in which land was acquired through purchase.

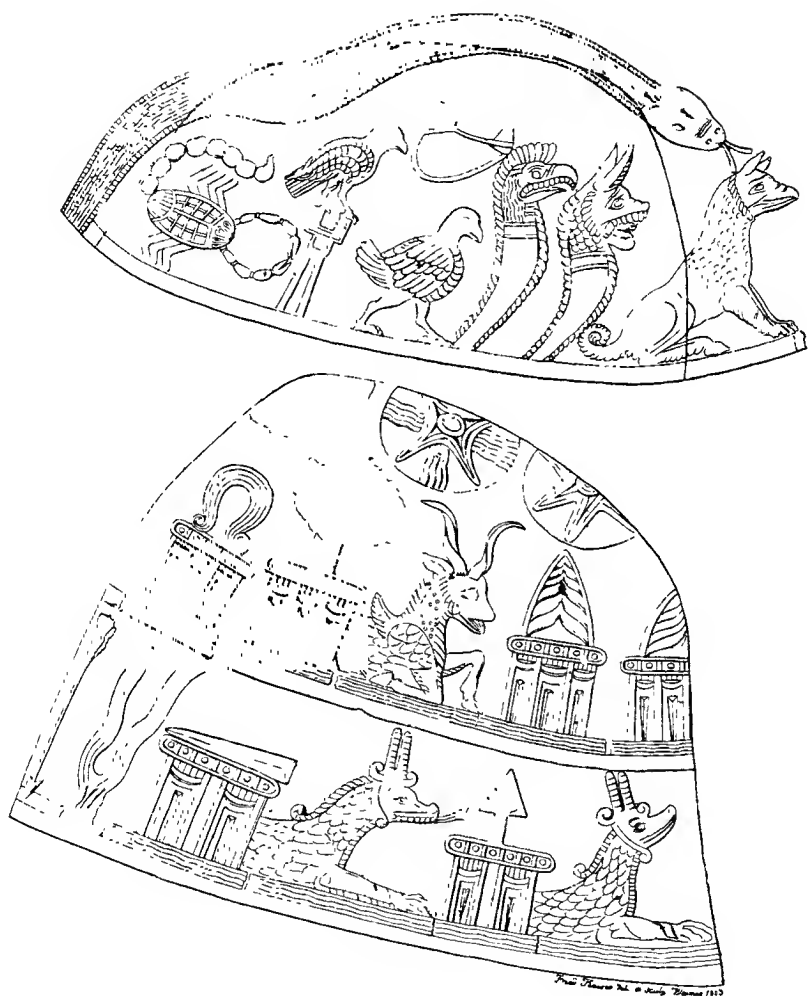


FIG. 13.—Symbols on the Caillon de Michaux, now in Paris. (I R. 70.)

A boundary stone from the reign of one of the kings of the second Isin (P.A.SHE) dynasty, most likely Nebuchadrezzar I. (III R. 41), records the purchase of five *gur* of land, belonging to the district of Bit-Hanbi, by Marduk-nâsir, an officer of the king *Isaq Sarro*, from Amel-Ellil, son of Hanbi, for one wagon, several horses,

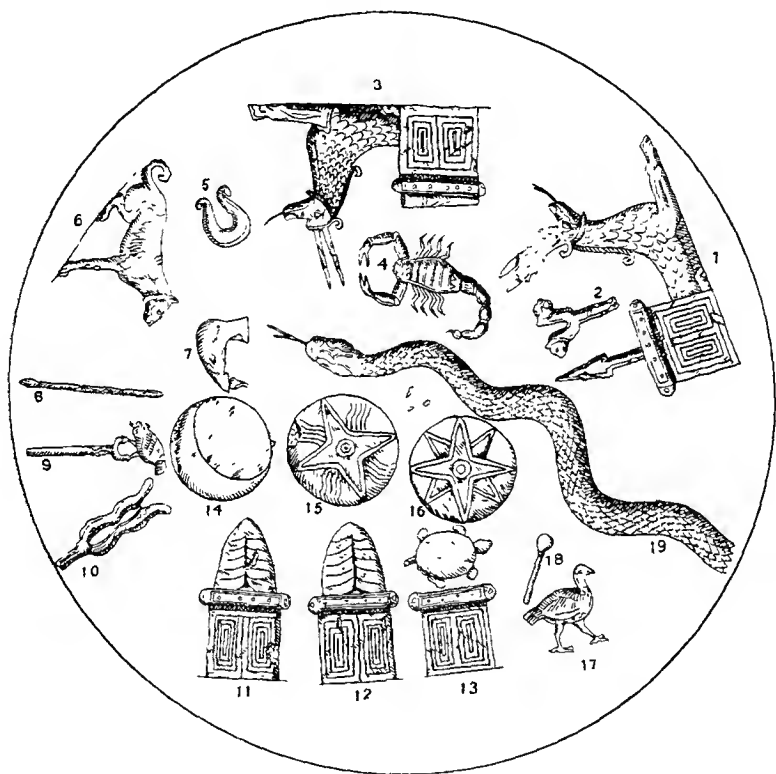


FIG. 11.—Symbols on III R. II. (III R. 45a = London 105 and No. 90,841.)

asses, oxen, harness, grain and clothing, in all worth 816 pieces of silver.

Another stone, dated in the reign of Marduk-shum-iddina (c. 850 B. C.), records the purchase of a field by Kidini, son of Bêliddina, from Iddinâ, for one and five-sixths mines of silver.

But this purchase occupies only the latter part of the inscription. The former is taken up with a bequest of Bêl-iddina, a priest of Dilbat, to his younger son Kidîni, giving him his share in the paternal property. It consisted of three parts. First, an income derived from his position as priest (*amêlu* TŪ) of the temple of the goddess Lagamal (l. 33). Second, a piece of land, consisting of



FIG. 15.—Symbols on the boundary stone of Sargon, dated 711 B. C. (V. A. 209.)

four *gur* of uncultivated land and an orchard. Third, a lot with a house on it in the city of Dilbat. The first transaction is dated in the twenty-eighth year of Nabû-apal-iddina, the second in the eleventh year of Marduk-shum-iddina (V. A., 208).

A still larger number of transactions is recorded on the stone of

Sargon (V. A., 209).¹ Nabû-ile'i, the son of Nûr-Sîn, owned a piece of land in the city of Dêr. But as he desired to enlarge its size, he offered to his neighbor, Ina-eshê-êtir, another property at the new canal in exchange for the one next to his own lot. At the same time he asked him to give him a sealed document for his own lot. This may have been due to the fact that Ina-eshê-êtir was its former owner, who sold it to Iddina-Nabû, and the latter in turn to Nabû-ile'i. To this exchange and request Ina-eshê-êtir consented, with the condition that Nabû-ile'i give him six sheqels as a fee for concluding the transaction, which was done. A second property, adjoining his own, Nabû-ile'i bought from Sharâni for fifty-six sheqels of silver. A third property, adjoining that of Sharâni, Nabû-ile'i bought from Ušalli, for one and one-third mines and four sheqels of silver. A fourth property, adjoining the one bought from Sharâni, Nabû-ile'i acquired from Iddina and Shanûâ, sons of Erbâ, for one and one-third mines and five sheqels. Then Nabû-ile'i won a lawsuit against Bêl-usâtu; but instead of taking the sum of money awarded to him he accepted several lots (*bitâtî*) which Bêl-usâtu had in Dêr. Another claim for one mine and thirteen sheqels was settled in a similar way. Nabû-ile'i gave his creditors fifty sheqels in exchange for a house and an orchard in the confines of the city of Dêr. All these six transactions are duly recorded on this stone, which is dated in the eleventh year of Sargon or 711 B.C. The combination of so many transactions upon one document is a well-known Babylonian custom, which may have been dictated by a desire on the part of Nabû-ile'i to have a permanent record of all the transactions involving his property.²

¹ Thus according to a kind communication of Dr. Ungnad, not 202 as given formerly.

² For a similar instance see Ranke, B. E., VI, pt. 1, pl. 71.

CONTENTS OF THE KUDURRU INSCRIPTIONS.

The different parts of a kudurru inscription are usually as follows:

(1) In a number of cases the stone has a name. It is called *^dNabû-nûšîr-kudur-eqlâti* (Del., II, pl. 17: III, 34, 35), or *^dRammân-limuttu ?)-pattinu-dai ?)-riš* (London, 101. Col. I, 3), or *^dNIN.IB-u-^dNusku-mukîn-kudurri* (Neb. Nippur), or *Mukîn-kudurri-dârâti* (III, R. 41).

(2) Then follows the description of the field or fields in question: the total area is given and the different sides are carefully bounded by referring to the adjoining properties. In a few cases the exact length of each side is added.

(3) Next we find a statement of the circumstances which led to the grant. The grantor and the grantee are mentioned. In this section we often find important historical information, as well as elaborate eulogies on the king from whom the grant proceeded.

(4) The next section contains the most characteristic feature of these inscriptions, namely, elaborate curses against all kinds of officials and persons who might interfere with the land, its area, its privileges and its owners. This section has usually several well-marked subdivisions:

(a) An enumeration of the individuals admonished not to raise claims or warned not to interfere with the land—kings, princes, governors, prefects, judges, overseers, counselors, magistrates, relatives and neighbors. Thirty different officials are found in this section on the various stones.

(b) Next follow the acts of violence which are forbidden. No claim or lawsuit is to be made against the land. It cannot be confiscated, turned over to the state, nor given to a temple. The extent of the field is not to be changed. Its ditches and boundaries are not to be removed. Its canals are not to be closed up, nor its water supply to be diverted to other fields. The boundary stone, more-

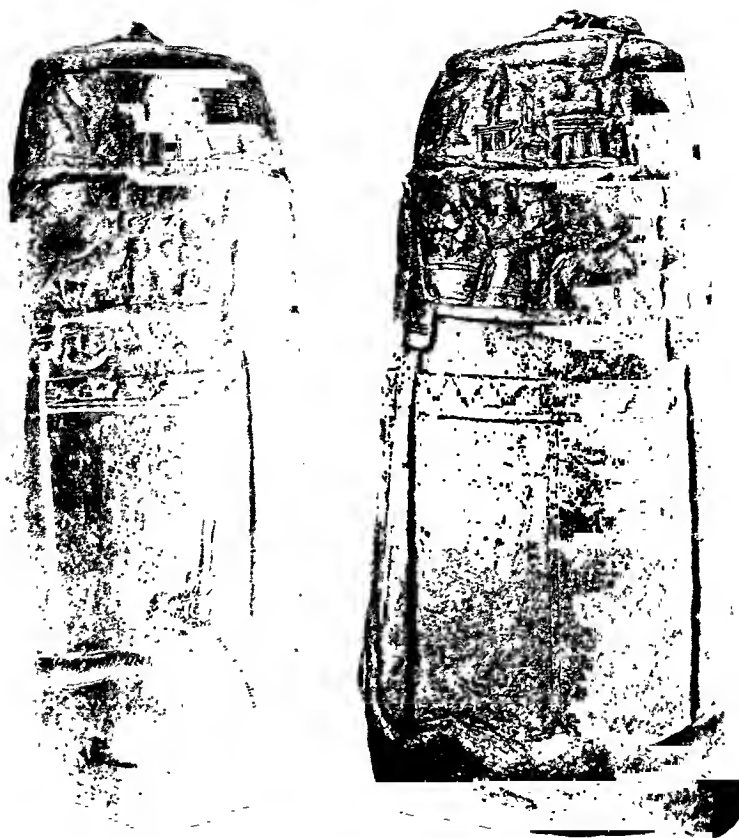


FIG. 16.—Uninscribed boundary stone of the Kassite period, showing symbols and a sacrificial procession. (Susa, No. 20.)

over, is not to be touched, not to be thrown into fire, water or a dark place. It is not to be broken nor to be hidden in the dust. The inscription finally is not to be erased, nor anything else put in its place. No irresponsible person is to be engaged to carry out any evil intentions against the land or the boundary stone.

(c) Then the great gods are invoked, either by enumerating them first and then ascribing one curse to them all, or by giving a separate curse to each deity. The latter is the more common method. In the curses themselves all kinds of diseases or calamities are threatened to the would-be offenders. Although there is some regularity in ascribing the various curses to the different deities, yet there is considerable variation.

(5) The last section usually contains a list of the witnesses present during the transaction, and sometimes even the date is added.

These various sections follow by no means in a set order, but it was left to the individual scribe to arrange them as he saw fit. In some instances one or more sections are omitted. In other cases new sections are added, as, *e.g.*, the hymn to Ellil on the new boundary stone of Nebuchadrezzar from Nippur (Col. I, 1-22), the glorification of Marduk on the stone of Merodach-baladan II. (V. A., 2663, I, 1-24), together with the elaborate eulogy on Merodach-baladan (I, 25-III, 35). On the various charters (D. E. P., II, pls. 21-24; V R. 55, 56; Neb. Nippur; C. T., IX, pls. 4, 5; I R. 66; III R. 45, No. 2) the section treating of the territorial immunities and exemptions is also peculiar to these stones.

Several of the above sections are important enough to deserve further discussion.

As to the orientation of the fields, there is considerable difference on the various stones. Most of them begin the enumeration of the sides of the fields with the upper length (*šiddu elû*); only three start with the upper width (*pātu elû*), namely, D. E. P., II, 112; IV R.² 38, and O. B. I., 150. Taking the upper length as the

determining factor, we find that eight stones locate that side towards north (*altânu*), namely, London, 103; 101; Susa, III; Susa, XVI; III R. 41; III R. 43-45; O. B. L., 149; 150. Five stones locate it towards west (*amurrû*), namely, Neb. Nippur; IV R. 38; London, 102; Br. M. 87,220; V. A., 208. Three locate it toward-



FIG. 17.—A priest standing before the symbol of Marduk, on a fragmentary boundary stone (Susa, No. 5, a.)

east (*šadû*), namely, D. E. P., II, 112; I R. 70; Br. M. 90,922. On two stones (V. A., 209, and V. A., 2663) several fields are mentioned, which are differently oriented. Three fields on V. A., 209, have the upper length towards south (Col. II, 31; III, 2, 19); one field has it towards east (Col. IV, 9), and one towards west (Col.

NEBUCHADREZZAR I.

V. 26). On V. A. 2663, three fields are oriented towards south (Col. III, 44; IV, 23; IV, 35) and one towards west (Col. IV, 7).



FIG. 18.—The god Ramman and other symbols, on a fragmentary boundary stone found at Susa. (Susa, No. 5, b.)

OFFICIALS OF THE KUDURRI INSCRIPTIONS.

To show the number and variety of the various officials mentioned in the curses it will be best to reproduce the passages in full, leaving out the connecting particles and the names of the

places in connection with which many of the titles occur. We shall quote the various lists in their chronological order.

1. Nazi-Maruttash (Susa II)

ša-kin mâtî, bêlê pahâtî (EX.NAM.MEŠH) *ha-za-an-na-tim*
û ki-pu-û-tim ša qa-q-a-ra-tim an-na-tim (D. E. P., II, 89;
 III, 5-10).

2. Rammân-shum-ušur¹ (Susa, IV)

aklu (PA) *ša-pi-ru, laputtû*² (NU.TUR) *da[anu] di-ku-û,*
na-gi-ra, man-za-a-z pân šarri, ša rubû (NUN) (D. E.
 P., II, 97, 11-14).

3. Meli-Šhipak³ (London, 101)

šaqaû (SAG) *laputtû, šak(k)anakkû* (NER.ARAD) (Col. II,
 13-14).

4. Meli-Šhipak (Susa, III)

etellu (BE), *rubû ma-luk šarri, šaq šarri, ša-kin ša i-na*
pihâtî . iš-šak-ka-nu, ha-za-an pihâtî (NAM), *šakin*⁴
(GAR) te-mi, mu-še-ri-šu, gû-gal-lu (D. E. P., II, 108; VI,
 1-11).

5. Marduk-apal-iddina I. (IV R.² 38)

aklu, laputtû, ha-za-an-na ša eglu šû-a-tum (Col. III, 1-3).

6. Marduk-apal-iddina I. (Susa, XVI)

aklu, laputtû, ša-pi-ru, šakin(-in) te-mi, bêl pahâtî, ha-za-
an-na, PA.TE.SI, mu-ir-ru, USH.SADU, šakkanakkû,
(NER.TA!) ša i-na pihâtî . iš-šak-ka-nu (D. E. P., VI,
 35; III, 27-IV, 8).

¹ Or *Rammân-nâdin-aḫa*.

² The reading *labuttû* is also possible.

³ For the reading *Meli-Šhipak* instead of *Meli-Šhiḫu* cf. Clay, B. E., XV, 3, note 4.

⁴ That the reading *ša te-mi* must be given up has long been apparent from the writing *šakin(GAR-in) te-mi* on the stone of *Marduk-aḫi-erba*, O. B. I, 149, II, 3; cf. also Susa 16, III 30.

7. Marduk-apal-iddina I. (Susa, XIV)
sakkanakku, ha-za-an-nu, mu-ir-ru, sa-kin (*Bît-mPar-Amurru*, *U.S.A.DU* (D. E. P. VI, 40: II, 1-5).
8. Nebuchadrezzar I. Nippur
rê-û, sakkanakku, ak-lu, sa-pi-ru, ri-ûn-û, ha-za-an-nu
 (Col. III, 19, 20).
9. Ellil-nâdin-aplu (O. B. I., 83)
ak-lu, laputtu, sakkanakku (Col. II, 12).
10. Second Isin Dynasty (III R, 41)
ak-lu, laputtu, ha-za-an-nu, mu-še-ri-šu, gù-gal-lu, ki-pu
 (Col. I, 31-33).
11. Second Isin Dynasty (I R, 70)
laputtu (*NU.TUR DA*), *tu-û* (Col. II, 5-6).
12. Marduk-nâdin-aḫē (III R, 43)
bēl bīti, bēl pahāti, ha-za-an-ni, sakin te-mi, gu-ta-ku, bu-pru-ut-tu-û, ak-lu, ki-pu-tu ar-ku-tu (Col. III, 8-14).
 Appendix to III R, 43 (III R, 45, No. 2)
dannu (*DI.KU'D*) *bēl pahāti, bēl bīti, bēl pahāti, ki-pu-tu, ha-za-an-nu ar-ku-tu, ki-pu-tu, sakin te-mi, ha-za-an-nu*
 (I, 3-5).
13. Marduk-aḫē-erba (O. B. I., 149)
sa-kin, bēl pahāti, ha-za-an-nu, sakin(-in) te-mi, PA.TE.SI
 (Col. II, 2-4).
14. Marduk-apal-iddina II. (V. A., 2663)
šarru, mār šarri, ki-i-pu, sak-nu ša-tam, ha-za-an-nu
 (Col. V, 19, 20).
15. Shamash-shum-ukin (C. T., X, pls. 4-7)
šarru, mār šarri, [ša]-kan, ša-pi-[ru], ha-za-an-nu (Col. II, 32-33).

Here we have in fifteen inscriptions thirty officials and dignitaries from the king downwards. Arranged in alphabetical order they are as follows:

(1) *aklu*, (2) *etellu*, (3) *itû*, (4) *UŠ.SA.DU*,¹ (5) *bêl bîti*, (6) *bêl pahâti*, (7) *gugallu*, (8) *gutaku*, (9) *daianu*, (10) *dikû*, (11) *hazannu*, (12) *lavu*puttû, (13) *manzaz pân šarri*, (14) *mâr šarri*, (15) *mu'irru*, (16) *mušêrišu*, (17) *nôgîru*, (18) *PA.TE.SI* (*ššakku*), (19) *qîpu*, (20) *rahû*, *malik šarri*, (21) *rê'û*, (22) *ridû*, (23) *šaknu*, (24) *šakin tēmi*, (25) *šakkanakku*, (26) *šâpiru*, (27) *šaqû*, (28) *šaq šarri*, (29) *šarru*, (30) *šatam*.

The largest number of officials, ten, occurs on the stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I (D. E. P., VI, pls. 9, 10): the smallest number, namely two, is found on the *Caillou de Michaux* (I R. 70). No principle of arrangement can be detected except that *aklu* heads the list five times; *laputtû* occurs four times in second place, following *aklu*, and *hazannu* five times in third place. Several titles occur in pairs—*aklu* and *šâpiru* (Nos. 2, 8), *aklu* and *laputtû* (Nos. 5, 10), *hazannu* and *šakin tēmi* (Nos. 12, 13), *šarru* and *mâr šarri* (Nos. 14, 15).

Only a few of these officials appear in these *kudurrû* inscriptions outside of the curses, and then only in the act of measuring the fields. In one case (London, 101, I, 18-21) a *hazannu*, a *tupšarru* and a *šaq šarri* measure the field, in another (Susa, 3, I, 28-38) a *šaq šarri* and a *hazannu*, in a third a *šaknu* and a *tupšarru* (Susa, 16, II, 5-10). In a fourth case it is an *amel pahâti*, a *šakin tēmi* and two other men whose official position is not given (D. E. P., VI, 44: I, 9-15). Later a *sukallu*, who is also the *bêl bîti*, appears in the same act (III R. 43, I, 9-13), while in the last instance on record (O. B. L., 149, I, 15-20) two *tupšarru*, a *šakin tēmi* and a *hazannu* measure the field. In one case the measurement of the field is performed by a certain officer of Nippur, ideographically written *GĀ.EN.NA* (London, 103, III, 26).

¹ It seems doubtful whether *UŠ.SA.DU* has the meaning "neighbor" in this connection, especially as it appears in the midst of the officials on Susa 16. At any rate its occurrence among the officials should be noted.

It is evident that the enumeration of the officials in the curses was not arbitrary, but depended upon the actual number and character of the officials who held office in the district where the land granted was located. Whether they were royal officials

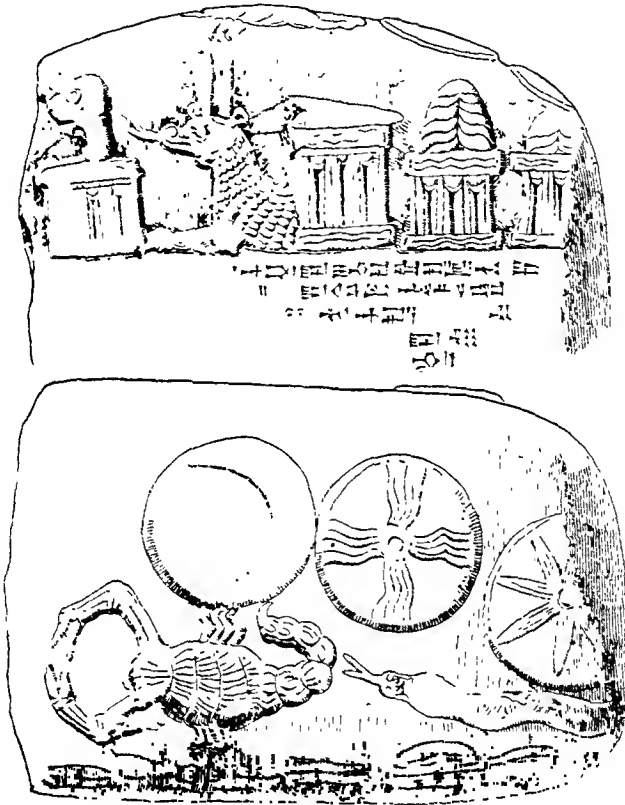


FIG. 19.—Boundary stone found by the German expedition at Amān, in December, 1900, now at Berlin.

or chosen by the community in which they lived does not clearly appear, but from the fact that the king dealt directly with them it is more likely that they held office by the appointment of the king. As they are enjoined in the curses from engaging in certain acts, it must of necessity follow that under ordinary circum-

stances they enjoyed certain rights over the public lands and most likely derived income from them.

In private transfers of property, in which the king does not appear, these officials are omitted, but their place is taken by brothers, sons, family, members of household and relatives, male and female servants (*ahê, mârê kanti, nîšâti, salâti, arêlu û kinûti*; London, 103, V, 28, 29; I R. 70: II, 2-4; London, 102, IV, 36-37; V, A., 208, 43, 44; V. A., 209, I, 32, 33). The stone of Marduk-nâdin-ahê (III R. 43: III, 2-3, 8-15) has both lists.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

The possible acts of violence against which the officials are warned, and from whose committal they are solemnly enjoined, may be classified under eight heads.

1. The officials might enter lawsuits against the land. They might direct their mind to the seizure of the field (*ana tabûl eqlâti annûti uzunšu îšakkannu*).¹ They might sue or cause a suit to be made (*ina eli eqlu šu'atum idabbaba usadhabu*).² They might raise a claim or cause a claim to be raised (*iragganna usarganna, ipaqqira usapqaru*).³ They might give false testimony, saying the field has not been granted (*eqlu annû ul nadin-mi iqabbû*),⁴ or it is not a gift of the king (*eqlu ul niditti šarri-mi iqabû*),⁵ or it has not been measured

¹ III R. 41, I, 35, 36; cf. I R. 70, II, 7; V. A. 2663, V, 32.

² Susa 14, II, 7-9; Susa 16, IV, 13, 14; London, 101, II, 16, 17, cf. Susa 2, III, 11-13; London, 103, V, 33, 34; C. T., IX, pl. V, 32; O. B. I., 149, II, 6, 7; V. A. 209, I, 35-II, 1, IV R.² 38, III, 3-5.

³ London, 103, V, 34, 35; Susa 14, II, 10, 11, III R. 41, I, 36, cf. D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 9-10.

⁴ London, 103, V, 37, 38, London, 101, III, 1, V. A. 209, II, 2-4, cf. V. A. 208, 46, 47.

⁵ Susa 14, II, 12, 13; Susa 16, IV, 20, 21; O. B. I., 149, II, 7, 8; C. T., X, pl. VII, 35.

(*aqabû eqlu ul mašdû*),¹ and a sealed document has not been given (*kanukku ul kanik aqabû*).²

2. The officials might not only raise claims against the field, but they might actually take it and thus change its ownership. They might turn it over to the state again (*eqlâti šinâti ana pihâtîšina utarrû*),³ give it to a temple, to the king, to a representative of the king, to a representative of the governor, to a representative of his council or to any other person (*ana ili lu ana šarri lu ana iššakki šarri lu ana iššakki* ⁴*šakîn lu ana iššakki bît tēmîša lu ana mamma šanunma išarraqu*),⁴ They might give it to a stranger (*ana ahânu išarraqu*),⁵ exchange it for another field (*eqlu kîmu ittanaššû*)⁶ or appropriate it to their own use (*ana ramânîša išakkanu*),⁷ and thus change the royal grant (*nišlînti šu'atu ušannû*)⁸ or overthrow it entirely (*šarqi eqlu šu'atu namdû*)⁹ by taking it away or causing it to be taken (*itabbalu ušatbalu*).¹⁰

3. The officials might change the extent of the field. They might curtail it or cut it up (*nišîrta qiššata ina libbi išakkanu*).¹¹ They might change its ditches and boundary lines (*ika mišra ittiqu*)¹² or alter its confines, limits and boundary (*usa mišra û kudurraša ušannû*).¹³

¹ III R. 43, III, 16, perhaps also Neb. Nippur III, 33.

² III R. 43, III, 17.

³ Neb. Nippur III, 28; III R. 41, II, 2; cf. Susa 3, V, 33; C. T., X, pl. VII, 34.

⁴ III R. 41, II, 3-5; cf. I R. 70, II, 10; III R. 43, III, 18.

⁵ C. T., X, pl. VII, 33.

⁶ Susa 3, V, 33.

⁷ I R. 70, II, 12; III R. 43, III, 19; cf. C. T., X, pl. VII, 34.

⁸ C. T., X, pl. VII, 33.

⁹ Neb. Nippur, III, 20, 21.

¹⁰ Susa 16, IV, 15, III R. 41, I, 37; cf. London, 103; V, 37, 38; Susa 3, V, 28.

¹¹ I R. 70, II, 15, 16; cf. Susa 2, III, 14, 15; Susa 3, V, 29, 30, Susa 16, IV, 16, 17, III R. 41, II, 6; C. T., X, pl. VII, 34, III R. 43, III, 21, 22.

¹² Susa 16, IV, 18.

¹³ III R. 43, III, 20, cf. O. B. I., 150, II, 1, 2.

4. The officials might damage the canals or divert them. They might stop up the canals with mud (*sakakko dalti a asar mltu nâri-su isikkiru*)¹ or divert its waters (*sakizzu abbulu*).²

5. The officials might change or damage the boundary stone. They might take it (*anrâ annû nâssû*)³ and change its location (*anakkaru ina sabtisu*),⁴ throw it into the water (*apu mē inamulû*)⁵ or into the river (*ana nâri inamulû*),⁶ or put it in a well (*ana bûri inassuku*),⁷ hide it in the dust (*ina epiro itammiru*),⁸ or bury it in the earth (*ina irsiti qabbiru*),⁹ put it in a dark place (*ana bît ekliṭi ušerribu*),¹⁰ or in a place where it cannot be seen (*ašar la amâri išakkannu*),¹¹ in a secret place (*puzra ušahiz*),¹² wall it up (*ana qari iplehî*),¹³ or enclose it in an enclosure (*ina lipitti itle*).¹⁴ They might

¹ Susa 16, V, 5-7.

² Susa 16, V, 8.

³ III R. 43, I, 32; III R. 41, II, 10; cf. Susa 16, IV, 29, 30.

⁴ V, A 2663, V, 28; cf. *ina ašrišu anakkaru*, London, 101, III, 2-3.

⁵ I R. 70, III, 1; III R. 43, I, 33. O. B. I., 119, II, 11, V, A. 2663, V, 28; C. T., X, pl. VII, [36]; Neb. Nippur V, 1.

⁶ III R. 41, II, 10. O. B. I., 150, II, 2. London, 102, V, 1; cf. *ana mē nâdû*, London, 103, V, 45; *ana mē ana irsiti nâdû*, IV R. 2 38, III, 18-19; *ana mē ana irsiti inamulû* (*ittadû*), London, 101, III, 3; Susa 3, V, 51, Susa 16, IV, 31-32; D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 14.

⁷ III R. 41, II, 11; London, 102, V, 2; cf. *ana nâri inassuku*, V R. 56, 36.

⁸ I R. 70, III, 2. III R. 43, I, 33. O. B. I., 150, II, 3. Neb. Nippur IV, 29, 30, cf. *ina irsiti itammiru*, III R. 41, II, 12, *ina eqli lû amâri itammiru*, V R. 56, 36 *eqli lû amâri itamiru*, O. B. I., 119, II, 13; *ina qappari itammiru*, Susa 16, IV, 33, 34; Susa 3, V, 52; *ina epiro ušatmuru*, London, 103, V, 16, 17.

⁹ IV R. 2 38, III, 20.

¹⁰ IV R. 2 38, III, 7, 8; cf. *ana bît a-su-ki a-sar* (?) *la amâri ušerribu*, D. E. P., VI, 45 Col. V, 17-19.

¹¹ Susa 16, IV, 35-V, 1; I R. 70, III, 7, 8; V, 2663, V, 31; cf. *ašar lû amâri šanamma ušakkannu*, O. B. I., 150, II, 5; *ašar la amâri ušakkannu*, London, 101, III, 7; *ašar la amâri dammuru*, III R. 41, II, 12; *ina ašrim šanamma ki limutli itakan*, Susa 3, V, 41, 42.

¹² Susa 3, V, 43, 44; cf. *ašar lû a[ma]-ri puzri ušahazu*; C. T., X, pl. VII, 37. *puzru ušahazu*, V, A 2663, V, 30, 31.

¹³ Susa 3, V, 54; *ana qari ipi[hû]*, D. E. P., II, 113, 17.

¹⁴ Susa 3, V, 53; cf. *ana lipitti ipihû*, Neb. Nippur V, 2.

think of breaking the stone (*ana ḫapê abnu^a narû šuatu isakkanu aznûšu*).¹ crush it and thus destroy it (*uptessisima ittaqar itabat uḫtallik*).² break it up with another stone (*ina abni inaqqaru*³ or *ina abni ubbatu*⁴ burn it with fire (*ina išāti iqallû*).⁵ or plan any other malicious act against it (*ina mimma šamišu mala bašû ibannû nikiltu mamman*).⁶

6. The officials might erase the inscription. They might erase the names of the gods and the king and put others in their places (*šum dī û šarri ša šaṭru uptaššituma šanam illaṭru*).⁷

7. The officials might employ irresponsible persons to carry out their wishes.⁸ This they might do out of fear of the terrible curses written on the stones (*aššu arrāti šināti (limutti) ša ina abnu^a narî šaṭru iptalah*).⁹ or because the persons they sent did not fear the gods

¹ V. A. 2663, V, 22.

² Susa 3, V, 55, 56.

³ V R. 56, 35; cf. *ušaqqaru unakkaru uḫalliggu*, London, 103, V, 42, 43; *ušaqqaru inaqqaru*, IV R.² 38, III, 16, 17.

⁴ III R. 41, II, 11; I R. 70, III, 3; III R. 43, I, 34; London, 102, V, 2; cf. *ina abni uabbitsu*, London, 101, III, 4; *ana abni ubbašu*, Susa 16, V, 2; *ina abni upasasu*, V. A. 2663, V, 30; *upasasu*, O. B. I, 150, II, 3, *šipir nikilti ubbatu*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 36.

⁵ III R. 41, II, 11, III R. 43, I, 34, O. B. I, 149, II, 12; London, 102, V, 3; C. T., X, pl. VII, 37, cf. *išāta ušaqqo[lû]*, London, 103, V, 44; *ana išāti inadû*, London, 101, III, 3; D. E. P., VI, 45, Col. V, 12, *ana mi u išāti ittadi*, Susa 3, V, 51; *ana mi ana išāti ušaddû*, IV R.² 38, 18, 19, *ana mi u išāti inamidû*, Susa 16, IV, 31–32; *išāti išaqlû*, V R. 56, 36, *ina išāti išarrapu*, I R. 70, III, 4, *išāti ušakatu*, O. B. I., 150, II, 4.

⁶ V. A. 2663, V, 23, 24.

⁷ V R. 56, 33; cf. *šumi šaṭru iptasit*, Susa 3, V, 57; Susa 16, V, 3, 4; *upaššatuma šanamma išaṭṭaru*, I R. 70, III, 5, 6; *šumi šaṭru ipaššitû*, V. A. 2663, V, 32.

⁸ From this point of view IV R.² 38, III, 15 *mār bēl eqli šu'atum*, must be understood. It is doubtless a minor whom the writer has in mind.

⁹ Susa 3, V, 47, 48; I R. 70, II, 19, 20; cf. *aššu arr[at] ipallahuma*, London, 102, V, 3; *aššu arrati šināti*, Susa 16, IV, 22, 23; *aššu arrāti*, III R. 41, II, 8; *aššu* (MC = Br. 1226) *arrāti annāti ipallahuma*, London, 101, III, 5.

(*lâ pâlih ilâni robâti*).¹ They might send strangers and enemies (*aḥâm, nakara*).² rascals (*gišhabba*).³ persons affected with bodily ailments, deaf and blind (*sakka, la šēmā ša amâti, samâ, lâ mûṭil ša pânî-šu*), or persons with mental defects, fools, weak-minded and idiots (*sakla, nu'a, ulûla*)⁴ who do not understand what they are doing (*lâ mûdû*).

S. Officials might curtail or revoke the freedom of the land from certain territorial obligations. They might subject it again to the regular taxation (*ana ilki ušêrib*⁵ or *utteruma ilka iltaknu*).⁶ permit land officers to cut grass and canal officers to seize canal diggers (*ina ilki dukûti šabât amel hurê nâra baqân šammi kallê nûri u tabalî ušaššû*).⁷ and send some one to forage the pasture lands (*ana ikîli rî'ti um'a'aru šanamma*).⁸

¹ V. A. 2663, V, 27. cf. V R. 56, 32. *šarru u ilânîšu lâ iptalḫuma utteruma ilka iltaknu*.

² Susa 3, V, 49. cf. V. A. 2663, V, 25.

³ III R. 41, II, 9.

⁴ The order of the first three persons mentioned in this section is usually *sakla sakka (sakkuka) samâ*, cf. London, 101, III, 6; Susa 16, IV, 26, 27. Susa 14, II, 14, 15; V R. 56, 34; I R. 70, II, 21, 22; III R. 43, I, 31; but the order may also be *sakka sakla samâ*, Susa 3, V, 50, or *sakla sakka la šēmâ*, V. A. 2663, V, 25, 26, and perhaps IV R.² 38, III, 11, 12; or *sakka sakla lâ šēmâ*, D. E. P. VI, 45 Col. V, 20, 21, or *sakla sakka lâ mûdû*, London, 103, V, 41, 42. When the series begins with *sakla sakka (sakka sakla) samâ* it is always followed by a fourth term, which may be *lâ mûdû*, Susa 3, V, 50; Susa 16, IV, 26, 27; or *la šēmâ*, V R. 56, 34; I R. 70, II, 21, 22 (which may also be prefixed to this series, O. B. L., 149, II, 9, 10), or *ulûla*, Susa 14, II, 14, 15; or *ulûla* and *lâ šēmâ*, III R. 43, I, 43. The formula *sakla sakka lâ šēmâ* is varied in III R. 41, II, 8, 9 by the insertion of *nu'a* and *gišhabba* after *sakka*, while V. A. 2663, V, 25-27 adds to this series *lâ mûṭil ša pânîša lâ mûdû nu'a*. Finally, London, 102, V, 4, has only *sakla lâ šēmâ*, with perhaps a third term effaced.

⁵ Susa 3, IV, 57, 58; V, 31.

⁶ V R. 56, 32.

⁷ Neb. Nippur, III, 25-27.

⁸ Neb. Nippur, III, 21, 22. Other infringements of privileges and immunities granted by the king are mentioned in the various charters, see above, pp. 27-31.

NAMES AND TITLES OF THE GODS.

As to the names of the gods which are employed in the various curses, we can refer to the discussion of the subject by Prof. Jastrow in his *Religion Babylonians und Assyriens*, Vol. I, pp. 182-187, and to our Index. Attention must be called to the longest list of gods that has been found thus far on any boundary stone. It occurs on a stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I. (Susa, XVI), recently published by Prof. V. Scheil (D. E. P., VI, pls. 9, 10). It begins with the four gods, Anu, Ellil, Ea and NIN.ĪAR.SAG, a title of the Bêlit of Nippur. Then follow a series of pairs, Sin and his wife NIN.GAL, the gods of Ur; Shamash and his wife Ai, the gods of Sippar, together with three lesser gods, forming the court of Shamash, Bunene, Kittu (NIN.GLNA) and Mêsharu (NIN.SI), and two gods the reading of whose name is not yet certain, AT.GI.MAH¹ and SHE.RU.SHISH. These are followed by Marduk and his wife Zarpanitum, the gods of Babylon; Nabû and his wife Tashmêtum, the gods of Borsippa; NIN.IB and his wife NIN.KAR.RA.AG, a title of Gula, worshipped chiefly at Nippur; Zamama and his wife Bau, the gods of Kish. The next group consists of five goddesses, Damu and GESHTIN.NAM (GESHTIN is explained as *bêlit šêri*,² see Br. 5008), Ishtar, Nanâ and Anunitum. Then follow Ramman and his wife Shala, together with Mi-šar-ru (the latter is also associated

¹ Perhaps to be read *mulku siru*, since AT.GI = *ma-lik*, cf. Br. 4170, and belonging with ŠE.RU.ŠIS to the attendants of Shamash. Their position between Bunene and Kittu points in that direction.

² *Bêlit šêri* occurs in the Gilgamesh epic as the scribe of the under world, kneeling before Ereshkigal (col. V, 47, cf. K. B., VI, 190). In IV R. 27, No. 5, 29, 30, *dNIN.GESTIN.NA DUB.SAR MAH* corresponds to *dbe-lit šî-ri tup-šan*, cf. also II R. 59, Rev. 10-11, *b, c*, where *dGEŠTIN* is given as the equivalent of *dbe-lit šî-ri*, as well as *dGEŠTIN.NA.NA*. *dNIN.GESTIN.NA* is placed alongside of Nanâ on K 2613, Obv. II, 13, cf. B. A., V, 701. *dG.IŠ.TIN.NAM* appears alongside of *NIN.KI.SI*, a wine goddess, = *Siris*, in Reisner, *Hymnen*, IV, 64, 65. In I R. 43, 32, *dG.IŠ.TIN.NAM* is mentioned among the deities of Erech (*ilâni âšibût Uruk*).

with Rammân and Shala¹ in D. E. P., VI, 46. III, 2; Nergal and his wife Laš, the gods of Kutha; I-hum and Shubula, the latter being known as the goddess of Shumdula.² Their juxtaposition here proves them husband and wife. Next come LUGAL.GIR.RA and SHIT.LAM.TA.E, two forms of Nergal, here perhaps regarded as male and female: LUGAL.GISH.A.TU.GAB.LISH (to be read Bêl-šarbi),³ also a form of Nergal, the god of Baš, and his wife Ma'-me-tum, usually named as the wife of Nergal.⁴ Next LIL and NIN.BAD,⁵ together with Tishhu,⁶ and probably his wife KA.DI, the goddess of Dûr-ilu, and finally the three pairs Nu-ku and his wife Šadarnunna, IB (or Urash) and his wife NIN.E.GAL (also called Mama, according to the Code of Hammurabi, II, 29), the gods of Dilbat, and Shuqanuna and his wife Shumalia.

The number of all the gods invoked in the curses on the various boundary stones published thus far is fifty-eight. This large number is mainly due to the new stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I. (Susa, XVI), which alone enumerates forty-seven deities. Omitting this stone the number on all the other stones is but thirty-six, and even of these hardly a dozen occur frequently. The deities invoked on the *Caillou de Michaux* give a fair representation of the most favored gods, because all of them occur more than six times. They are Anu, Ellil, Ea and NIN.MAH (a title of the Bêlit

¹ The same association occurs also in Craig, *Religious Texts*, pls 57, 22; 58, 24.

² Cf. II R. 60, 18, *a, b*. Ishum and Shubula are mentioned together as the gods of the Tigris and Euphrates, see Craig, *Religious Texts*, pl. 57, 11.

³ Cf. Langdon, *Building Inscriptions*, Nebuch. 1, II, 29, 30, and 9, II, 48.

⁴ Cf. Bollenrûcher, *Gebete an Nergal*, No. III, 8, p. 20; but LUGAL.GIS.A - TU.GAB.LIS is placed alongside of *d*Ma-mi-tum also in *Shurpu Series*, VIII, 14.

⁵ *d*NIN.BAD.NA is called the wife of LUGAL.AB.BA, cf. III R. 68, 73, *a*, and LUGAL.A.AB.BA is a title of Nergal, cf. II R. 59, 37, 38, *e*; hence *d*LIL must also be a title of Nergal, which agrees very well with the context, in which various forms of Nergal are enumerated.

⁶ For the pronunciation *Tishhu* see Ranke, *Personal Names*, pp. 169 and 207; Thureau-Dangin, I S. A., 249, note 9.

of Nippur), Marduk, Shamash, Sin and Ishtar, NIN.IB, Gula, Ram-mân and Nabû. Besides these nearly all the stones of the Cassite period mention the Cassite gods Shuqamuna and Shumalia. As lesser gods, which occur at least three times, are invoked Nergal and Nusku, NIN.E.GAL and Zamama, Bau and Zarpanîtum.

Numerous titles are applied to the gods on the boundary stones.

Anu, the father of the gods (*abi ilâni*).¹ the king, the father of the gods (*šarru abi ilâni*).² *Anu* the prince, the great lord (*Anu rabû bêlu rabû*).³ the king of heaven (*šar šamê*).⁴

Anunîl, the one inhabiting heaven (*ášibat [šamê]*).⁵

Bêlîl, the mistress of the gods who creates all (*bêlat ilâni bânat naphari*).⁶

Bunene, the son of Shamash, the exalted king, the hero, the counselor of his father (*apil Šamaš šarru tizkuru qardu malik abišu*).⁷

Ea, the creator of men (*pâtik nišê*).⁸ the creator of all (*bân kala*).⁹ the king of the ocean, the lord of wisdom (*šar apsê bêl tašîmti*).¹⁰ and perhaps "the king of springs" (*šar naqbê*).¹¹

Ellîl, the great lord, the command of whose mouth cannot be altered and whose grace is steadfast (*bêlu rabû ša qibît pîšu la innennû u annašu kînu*).¹² the lord of lands (*bêl mâttâti*).¹³ the king of all (*šar gimri*).¹⁴ the sublime lord who determines the fate of the gods (*bêl šaqû mušîm šîmat ilâni*).¹⁵

¹ London, 101, III, 9.

² Neb. Nippur, IV, 3.

³ III R. 43, IV, 30.

⁴ Susa 2, IV, 2.

⁵ London, 101, III, 15.

⁶ D. E. P., II, 113, 1. *Bêlat* is written *NIN-at*; cf. V. A. 2663, II, 52f.

⁷ D. E. P., II, 115, 5, 6. The ideogram from Shamash is *ALAM*, see Br. 7298 and cf. Br. 7296.

⁸ London, 101, III, 11.

⁹ O. B. I., S3, II, 17.

¹⁰ Neb. Nippur, IV, 9.

¹¹ D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, 4. Cf. *Ea, bêl naq-bi kup-pi û ta-mir-ti*, Sennach., Bavian, 28.

¹² Susa 3, VII, 44-48.

¹³ Susa 2, IV, 4.

¹⁴ London, 101, III, 10.

¹⁵ Neb. Nippur, IV, 5, 6.

Gula, the glorious mistress, the mistress of all mistresses (*bêltu šurbûtum etillit kala bêlêti*),¹ the great mistress (*bêltu rabûtu*),² the great mistress, the wife of NIN.IB (*bêltu rabûtu ħirat NIN.IB*),³ the great physician (*azugallutu rabûtum*),⁴ the physician, the great mistress (*azugallatu bêltu rabûtu*),⁵ the bride of Esharra (*kallat Ešarra*).⁶

Girru, the terrible Girru (BIL.GI), the child of Nusku (*Girru izzu mēru ša Nusku*).⁷

Išhara, the mistress of victory over lands (*bêlit lêti dadma*).⁸

Ištar, the mistress of heaven and earth (*bêlit šamê u iršiti*),⁹ the mistress, the princess among the gods (*bêltu rubâ ilâni*),¹⁰ the mistress of lands (*bêlit mâtâti*),¹¹ the mistress of lands whose fury is like a storm flood (*bêlit mâtâti ša rûbša abûbu*).¹²

Marduk, the leader of the gods (*abkal ilâni*),¹³ the leader of heaven and earth (*abkal šamê u iršiti*),¹⁴ the great lord (*bêlu rabû*),¹⁵ the great lord whose command no god can annul (*bêlu rabû ša šît pîsu ilu mamma la ušpellum*),¹⁶ the king of the gods (*šar ilâni*),¹⁷ the king of heaven and earth (*šar šamê u iršiti*),¹⁸ the mighty one, the lord (owner) of this field (*alîlu bêl eqli šu'atum*),¹⁹ the lord of constructions (*bêl liptêti*),²⁰ and *bêl*

¹ Susa 3, VII, 14-17.

² London, 102, II, 20; D. E. P., VI, 47, 11; Neb. Nippur, IV, 20.

³ III R. 43, IV, 15; I R. 70, IV, 5.

⁴ Susa 14, IV, 5, 6.

⁵ III R. 41, II, 29.

⁶ D. E. P., II, 113, 13; V R. 56, 39.

⁷ Susa 2, IV, 18, 19. The rendering of Scheil, *šibru* (= *šibîru*) *ša Nusku*, i.e., "the weapon of Nusku," is also possible.

⁸ III R. 43, IV, 28; called thus as the goddess of war.

⁹ I R. 70, III, 22; III R. 43, IV, 12.

¹⁰ III R. 41, II, 21.

¹¹ Susa 2, IV, 16; London, 103, VI, 18.

¹² Neb. Nippur, IV, 22.

¹³ London, 101, III, 13.

¹⁴ Susa 14, III, 14.

¹⁵ I R. 70, III, 13; III R. 43, III, 31.

¹⁶ Susa 3, VI, 29-32.

¹⁷ London, 102, I, 40.

¹⁸ III R. 41, II, 25.

¹⁹ Susa 2, III, 30-32.

²⁰ O. B. I., 149, II, 21.

- gati* ?)-*tu-ti*.¹ Marduk and Zarpanitum together are addressed as the lords who determine fate (*bêlê mušammu šinti*).²
- Nabû*, the overseer of the universe (*pa-qid kiš[ša]*).³ the overseer of the totality of heaven and earth (*pa[qid kišsat šamê u iršiti]*).⁴ the lofty messenger (*sukallu šîru*).⁵ the firstborn son of Esagila (*[aphu] reštû ša Esagila*).⁶ the king of Ezida, the scribe of Esagila, the shepherd of the totality of heaven and earth (*šar Ezida tupšor Esagila rê'i kišsat šamê u iršitim*).⁷
- Nanû*, together with Rammân and Nergal, called "the gods of Namar" (*ilâni ša metu Namar*).⁸
- Nergal*, the lord of weapons and bows (*bêl bêlê u qašôti*).⁹ the lord of war and battle (*bêl qabli u taḥâzi*).¹⁰
- Ninû*, the mistress of the goddesses (*bêlit eštarâtu*).¹¹
- NIN.E.GAL*, together with Nusku, Shuqamuna and Šumalia, called "the gods of the king" (*ilâni šarri*)¹² and "the gods of the kingdom and of his land" (*[ilâni] šarrûti u mâtišu*).¹³
- NIN.IB*, the lord of the boundary, limit(?) and boundary stone (*bêl apli šûmi u kudurri*).¹⁴ the lord of the boundary stone (*bêl kudurri*).¹⁵ the lord of boundary stones (*bêl kuddurrêti*).¹⁶ the lord of the boundary and of the boundary stone (*bêl mišri u kuddurri*)¹⁷ (so alone and also with Gula), the king of heaven and earth (*šar šamê u iršiti*).¹⁸ the son of Ešarra, the sublime son of Ellil (*apil Ešarra, mâr Enlil šîru*).¹⁹

¹ D. E. P., II, 113, 4; written *bêl ŠU⁺-tu-ti*.² V. A. 2663, V, 40-42.³ London, 101, III, 14.⁴ London, 102, I, 44.⁵ I R. 70, IV, 16; III R. 41, II, 34, III R. 43, IV, 1.⁶ London, 102, I, 45.⁷ D. E. P., VI, 46, 4-6.⁸ V R. 56, 48.⁹ III R. 43, IV, 21.¹⁰ London, 102, II, 3.¹¹ O. B. I., 83, II, 15.¹² Susa 14, IV, 11.¹³ D. E. P., VI, 47, 5, 6.¹⁴ Susa 3, VII, 5-8.¹⁵ D. E. P., II, 113, 3; London, 103, VI, 11.¹⁶ III R. 43, IV, 19; London, 102, II, 14.¹⁷ Neb. Nippur, IV, 19; III R. 41, II, 27; O. B. I., 149, III, 1.¹⁸ V R. 56, 39.¹⁹ I R. 70, IV, 1, 2.

Nusku, the powerful lord, the mighty scoreher (*bêl gašrum, ârîrum karâbu*).¹ Nusku, NIN.E.GAL, Shuqamuna and Shumalia are called "the gods of the king"² (Marduk-apal-iddina I.) and "the gods of the kingdom and of his land" (*ilâni šarrûti u mâtišu*).³

Papsukal, the messenger of the great gods, who walks in the service of the gods, his brothers (*sukalli ilâni rabûti, âlik kiširru ilâni aĥêšu*).⁴

Rammân, the leader of heaven and earth (*gugal šamê u iršiti*),⁵ the leader of heaven and earth, the lord of fountains and rain (*gugal šamê u iršiti bêl naqbî u zunni*),⁶ the leader of the gods (*gugal ilâni*),⁷ the son of Anu, the hero (*mâr Anum qardu*),⁸ the lord of right(?) (*bêl ki-ta-a-ti*).⁹ Rammân, Nergal and Nanâ are called "the gods of Namar" (*ilâni ša mâta Namar*).¹⁰

Sin, the terrible lord, who among the great gods is brilliant (*bêlum izzu ša ina ilâni rabûti šupû*).¹¹ The inhabitant of the bright heavens (*ašâb šamê ellûti*).¹² the light of the bright heavens (*nannar šamê ellûti*),¹³ the light, the inhabitant of the bright heavens (*nannaru âšib šamê ellûti*),¹⁴ the light delivering decrees (*nannari pâris purussê*).¹⁵ the eye of heaven and earth (*în šamê u iršitim*).¹⁶ the lord of the crown of splendor (*bêl agê namerûti*),¹⁷ the father of the great gods (*abi ilâni rabûti*).¹⁸

¹ Neb. Nippur, IV, 25.

² Susa 14, IV, 11.

³ D. E. P., VI, 47, 5, 6.

⁴ III R. 43, IV, 25, 26.

⁵ V R. 56, 41; III R. 43, IV, 3; III R. 41, II, 32; I R. 70, IV, 9; Susa 14, III, 9.

⁶ V R. 56, 41.

⁷ D. E. P., II, 113, 7.

⁸ I R. 70, IV, 10.

⁹ D. E. P., VI, 47, 7.

¹⁰ V R. 56, 48.

¹¹ Susa 3, VI, 41-43.

¹² III R. 43, IV, 7. The text has *a-šab*, but we expect *a-šib*, and it was probably intended; cf. I R. 70, III, 18.

¹³ III R. 41, II, 16

¹⁴ I R. 70, III, 18.

¹⁵ Susa 14, III, 7.

¹⁶ O. B. L., 149, III, 6; London, 102, I, 46.

¹⁷ Neb. Nippur, IV, 13.

¹⁸ D. E. P., II, 113, 6.

Šîru, the child of KA.DI (*mêru ša KA.DI*).¹ the brilliant god, the *mâr bîtu* of Dêr (*ilu šûpû mâr bîtu ša^{abu} Dêr*).²

Shamash, the judge of heaven and earth (*daian šamê u iršîti*),³ the judge, the prince of heaven and earth (*daianu rabu šamê u iršîtim*),⁴ the judge, the strong one over men, the great one in heaven and earth (*daianu kaškaš nišê rabu šamê u iršîti*),⁵ the great judge of the great gods (*daianu rabû ša ilâni rabûti*).⁶ the creator of heaven and earth (*pâtik šamê u iršîtim*).⁷ Shamash and Rammân together are called "the powerful gods, the lofty judges" (*ilâni gašrâtu daianê šîrûti*)⁸ and "the gods, the lords of right" (*ilâni bêlê dîni*).⁹

Shumalia, the mistress of the bright mountains, dwelling on the mountain tops and walking by the springs (*bêlit šadê ellûti âšibat rêšêti kâbisat kuppâti*).¹⁰

Shuqumuna and *Shumalia*, the gods of the king (Meli-Shipak) (*ilâni ša šarri*),¹¹ called the gods of war (*ilâni qabli tamu*).¹²

Zamama, the king of battle (*šar tahâzi*).¹³ the powerful one among the gods (*kaškaš ilâni*).¹⁴

Zarpanîtum, the mistress of Esagila (*bêlit Esagila*).¹⁵ the great mistress ([*bêltu*] *rabûtum*).¹⁶ Marduk and Zarpanîtum, the lords who appoint fate (*bêlê mušîmmu šîmti*).¹⁷

¹ Susa 2, IV, 23; or perhaps *šîbru ša KA.DI*, "the weapon of KA.DI."

² V R. 56, 49. ³ London, 101, III, 12; III R. 41, II, 19; London, 102, II, 1.

⁴ I R. 70, III, 15. ⁵ III R. 43, IV, 10. ⁶ Susa 14, III, 3.

⁷ D. E. P., II, 113, 5. ⁸ Neb. Nippur, IV, 15, 16.

⁹ London, 103, VI, 9. ¹⁰ V R. 56, 46, 47

¹¹ London, 103, VI, 15, 16, cf. also Susa 14, IV, 10, 11, and the title "the gods of the kingdom and of his land" (*[ilâni] šarrûti u mâtîšu*), which they share with Nusku and NIN.E.GAL, cf. D. E. P., VI, 47, 5, 6.

¹² Susa 2, IV, 22, or perhaps "the gods of war, the twins," as suggested by Zimmern, see Frank, *Bilder und Symbole*, p. 40.

¹³ III R. 43, IV, 23.

¹⁴ London, 102, II, 6.

¹⁵ London, 102, I, 43.

¹⁶ O. B. I., 149, II, 22

¹⁷ V. A., 2663, V, 40-42.

Anu, Ellil and Ea,¹ and in some cases also NIN.HAR.SAG² or NIN.MAH,³ are called the great gods (*ilâni rabûti*).

Of all these titles only a few of a more general nature are exchanged between the gods: *bêlu rabû* is common to Anu, Ellil and Marduk; *abi ilâni* is attributed to Anu and Sin, and *šar šamê u iršiti* to Marduk and NIN.IB. In the other cases the titles seem to have become firmly attached to the several gods. At least no transfer can be observed.

THE CURSES OF THE KUDURRU INSCRIPTIONS.

The calamities and disasters which the gods are asked to send down upon would-be offenders are even more numerous and varied than their titles. We quote them under the names of the gods with whom they are connected.

Anu is asked:

- a. May he overthrow him in anger and destroy his soul (*aggiš litallikšuma napšatuš liballi*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 3, 4).
- b. May he cause him to take a road that is obstructed (*harranna parikta lišešbišu*, III R. 43, IV, 30, 31).

Anunît:

May she destroy his foundation (*išidsu libit*, London, 101, III, 15).

Bunene:

May his command tear him out (*qibîsu lisuhšuma*, D.E.P., II, 115, 6).

Ea:

- a. May he give him an evil fate (*šîmtašu lilamman*, London 101, III, 11).

¹ V. A. 2663, V, 36, 37; C. T., X, pl. VII, 38; London, 103, V, 48-VI, 1; III R. 43, III, 26, 27; London, 102, I, 37; V. A. 209, II, 8, 9.

² Susa 3, VI, 16-20.

³ I R. 70, III, 9, 10; III R. 41, II, 13, 14.

- b. May he take away from him gladness of heart, happiness of mind, abundance and fullness, so that lamentation may seize him (*uâgu kabitti namur libbi nahâša habâša likumšuma nissata lilqisu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 10-12).

Ellil:

- a. May they (the curses) not miss him, but overtake him (*lâ isettâšu lûšudâšu*, Susa 3, VII, 50, 51).
- b. May he appoint for him an evil fate, so that calamity, misfortune and the words of men may oppress him (*šîmat marušti lûšimšuma lubnâ nelmenâ amât nišê ligisâšu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 6-8).
- c. May he lay his punishment upon him (*še-ri-[it-su li]-mi-is-su*, London, 101, III, 10).

Gula:

- a. Destructive sickness may she put into his body, so that he may pass dark and bright red blood as water (*šimma laz(za) in zumrišu liskumma (lûšabšima) dama u šarka kî mê lirmuk (lirtammuk)*, I R. 70, IV, 6-8; III R. 43, IV, 16-18; III R. 41, II, 30, 31).
- b. *idem* till body, then adding: So that as long as he lives he may pass dark and bright red blood as water (*adi ûm balûu šarqa u dama kî mê lirmuk*, Susa 3, VII, 19-25).
- c. *idem* as a, then adding: And may she not cause his corpse to have burial (*ša[lamtašu] qibîra a[ûšaršišu]*, London, 102, II, 20-25; cf. Susa 16, VI, 21, *ša-lam-ta-šu i-na iršiti ai ik-ki-bir*).
- d. A painful, destructive disease, a depression that does not go away, may she let loose into his body (*simma akša lazza miqta la tabâ ina zumrišu lûšêši*, Susa 14, IV, 6-9).

Išhara:

- May she not hear him in mighty battle (*ina tahâzi danni lâ išemîšu*, III R. 43, IV, 29).

Ištar:

- a. Before the gods and the king of Babylon may she bring him into evil (*ana mahri ilâni u šar Bâbni ana limutti lirtedûšû*, III R. 43, IV, 13-14).
- b. Daily before god and the king may she lead him into evil (*ûmišamma ana mahar ili u šarri ana limutti lirteddišû*, I R. 70, III, 23-24).
- c. In conflict and in battle to the weapon of the enemy may she surrender him (*a-šar qa-tuš u tahâzi ana ^{is}qakki nakiri limnuš*, London, 103, VI, 18-20).
- d. May she send him despair and . . . her message of anger, day and night he may multiply his words, like a dog pass the night in the street(s) of his city (*tâlûtum lispuršuma . . . našpartaša ša uzzi urra u mûša lima'ida atmêšu kîma kalbi libta'ita ina rêbit âlišû*, III R. 41, II, 21-24).
- e. May she cause him to see difficulties, so that he may not escape from misfortune (*namraša likallimšuma ai âši ina ušaki*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 23, 24).

Marduk:

- a. May he pursue him with evil (*ina limutti lirdišû*, London, 101, III, 13).
- b. May he pour out his life like water (*napištašu kîma mê libuk*, Susa 2, III, 33-35).
- c. May he inflict famine as his severe punishment upon him. Seeing angry faces and holding out his hand, without being fed, may he wander through the streets of his city (*bubûta šêrtašu rabûta limissuma ina naâl kammali tiriš gâti û lô epêri sûq âlišû lissahhar*, Susa 3, VI, 33-40).
- d. May he cause him to bear dropsy as a bond that is unbreakable (*agalâtillâ riksu (rikissu) lâ patêra lišiššišû*, III R. 43, III, 31-32; I R. 70, III, 13, 14; London, 102, I, 41).

- e. May he stop up his canals(?) (*nârâte(?)*)-*šu liskirma*, O. B. I., 149; II, 21).
- j. May he fill his body with dropsy, whose hold cannot be broken (*agalâtillâ ša rikissu lâ ippataru lišan karassu*, III R. 41, II, 25, 26).¹

g. *Marduk and Zarpanitum*:

May they cause him to bear dropsy as his severe punishment, and with the bloating of his flesh may his body perish (*šêritsu kabittu agalâtillâ lišiššûšuma ina šîḫat šêri liqta zumuršu*, V. A., 2663, V, 42-44).

Nabû:

- a. May he change his confines, limits and boundary stone (*usu mišra u kudurrašu lišenni*, III R. 43, IV, 1-2).
- b. May he appoint for him days of want and drought as his fate (*ûm sugê u arrati ana šîmâtîšu lišîmšu*, III R. 41, II, 34-35).
- c. May he bring want and famine upon him, so that he may not attain whatever his throat desires (*sugâ u nibritu liškunaššumma mimma uttû ana ḫurri pîšu lâ ikaššad*, I R. 70, IV, 17-20).
- d. May he lead(?) his children into famine (*[mârê]šu ana ḫušaḫḫi [lirteddi?]*, London, 102, I, 45).

Nergal:

- a. May he break his weapons (*kakkêšu lišêbir*, III R. 43, IV, 22).
- b. May he slay him in his battle (*ina taḫâzišu lišgišsu*, London, 102, II, 5).

NIN.GIRSU and Bau:

May they not appoint for him cheerful hilarity(?) as his lot (*alâla ṭâbu ana šîmtîšu lâ imannû*, London, 103, VI, 6-8).

¹ Cf. D. E. P., II, 113, 18-19. May the head be sick, may dropsy like a band of fire enclose him (*qaqqadu [mar(?)]-zi-ma agalâtillâ mišir maqlûti likmî-šu*).

NIN.KAR.RA.AG (or *Gula*):

Of his seed may she snatch away (*ina zêrišu lilqut*, London, 101, III, 17).

NIN.IB:

- a. The son, the water pourer, may he take away from him, and may he not cause him to have seed and offspring (*aplum naq mē likimšuma š'uzêru u pira ai ušaršišu*, Susa 3, VII, 9-13).
- b. May he tear out his boundary stone (*kudurrašu lissuh*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 19; D. E. P., II, 113, 3).
- c. May he deprive him of his son, his water pourer (*apilšu naqa mēšu lišēli*, III R. 43, IV, 20).
- d. May he tear out his boundary stone, tread down his boundary line and change his plot (*kudurrašu lissuh miširšu likabū pilikšu lini*, III R. 41, II, 27-28).
- e. May he tear out his confines, limits and boundary stone (*ušu miširšu u kudurrašu lissuh*, I R. 70, IV, 3, 4).
- f. May he tear out his boundary stone, destroy his name, his seed, his offspring, his descendants from the mouth of men, and may he not let him have a son and a pourer of water (*kudurrašut lissuh šumišu zêrišu pir'šu u naunabšu ina) pî nišê lihalliḡ aplu ū naq mē ai ušaršišu*, London, 102, II, 15-19).
- g. May he destroy his boundary stone (*kudurrašu linaqir*, London, 103, VI, 12).
- h. NIN.IB and *Gula*:
May they destroy his boundary stone and annihilate his seed (*libutū kudurrašu lihalliḡū zêrišu*, V R. 56, 40).
- i. NIN.IB and *Gula*:
May they cause destructive sickness to be in his body and, as long as he lives, may he pass dark and bright red blood as

water (*simmu laš[za ina] zumrišu lišabšûma ûm balṭu dama u šarka kîma mê lîrmuk*, O. B. I., 149, III, 3-5).

Nusku:

a. May he be his evil demon and burn up his root (*lu rabišu limuttišu šuma liqamme šursišu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 26, 27).

b. *Nusku* and *NIN.E.GAL*:

May they cause the kingdom and his land to make him sick (*šarrātu u mâtîšu lišamrišûšu*, D. E. P., VI, 47, 5, 6).

c. *Nusku*, *NIN.E.GAL*, *Shugamuna* and *Shumalia*:

May they fill his head with sickness (*qaqqadsu lišamrišûšu*, Susa 14, IV, 9-12).

Papsukal:

May he bar his gate (*bâbšu liparriki*, III R. 43, IV, 27).

Rammân:

a. May he destroy his fields with weeds, keep back the grain, so that no blade of grass may come forth (*eqlâtišu idra[nu] lišashîma lizammi* ^d*Ašnan ai ušêši urqûti*, Susa 14, III, 9-13).

b. May he fill his canals with mud, bring upon him hunger and want, and surround him day and night with distress, frailty and misery, so that frailty fasten its grip upon the inhabitants of his city (*nârâtišu limillâ sakîkê bubûta u hušahḫa liškunšumma lubnu makû u limînu urra u mûšu lâ râkis ittišu ana âšib âlišu makî qâtsu limgug*, V R. 56, 41-45).

c. May he fill his canals with mud and his acres may he fill with thorns, may his feet tread down vegetation and pasturage (*nârâti sakîkê limili u tamirâtišu limilâ puqutta šîr bîrâ likabbisa šêpâšu*, III R. 43, IV, 3-6).

d. May he flood his fields and instead of green herbs may weeds, instead of grain may thorns grow luxuriantly (*ugâršu*

lirhišma kîmû urqêti idranu kîmû Nisâba puquattu lihûnûbî,
III R. 41, II, 32, 33).

- e. May he flood his field, and destroy his grain so that thorns may grow in abundance, and may his foot tread down vegetation and pasturage (*ugâršu lirhišma Nisâba lihullîqa puquattu lišmuḫ šerâ bîrîta likabbisa šêpâsu*, I R. 70, IV, 11-14).

- f. May he cause barrenness instead of grain and weeds instead of water to be there (*[kî]mû ŠE.BAR la širîš kîmû mē idrâna lišabšî*, London, 102, II, 11-14).

Sin:

- a. May he cause him to bear dropsy, whose hold cannot be broken, may he clothe his body with leprosy as with a garment and as long as he lives bar him from his home, so that like a beast of the field he lie down and may not tread upon the streets of his city (*agalâtillâ ša rikîssu la ippaṭṭaru lišêššîšu išrubâ kîma šubati pagaršu lilabîšma adi ûm balṭu bîtsu lizamûma kîma umâm šêri lirpud rebûl âlišu ai ikbûs*, Susa 3, VI, 44-VII, 4).
- b. May he clothe his body with leprosy as with a garment (*išrubâ kîma lubâri lilihiša zumuršu*, III R. 43, IV, 8, 9).
- c. May he cause leprosy to be in his body, so that he may not lie down within the wall of his city (*išrubâ ina zumrišu lilab-šuma ina kamât âlišu ai irbiš*, O. B. L., 149, Col. III, 6-8).
- d. May he clothe his whole body with never yielding leprosy, so that he may not be clean till the day of his death, but, like a wild ass, stretch himself out at the wall of his city (*išrubâ la tebâ gimir lânušu lilabbišma adi ûmî šîmâtîšu ai ibîb u kîma purîmî ina kamât âlišu lirtappud*, III R. 41, II, 16-18).
- e. With leprosy as with a garment may he clothe him, so that, as

a wild ass, he may stretch himself out at the wall of the city *višrubâ kî lubâri lilabbisuma kî purîmi ina kamât âlišu lirtappad*, I R. 70, III, 19-21; London, 102, I, 46, 47).

j. May he darken his face so that he may not have merriment (*bânîšu liŋŋešuma lilli ai iši*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 13, 14).

Shamash:

a. May he destroy his name (*liḫalliq šumišu*, London, 101, III, 12).

b. Blindness of eyes, deafness of ears and lameness of limbs may he present to him for a present (*zût pâni sakâk uzni u ubbur mešrêti [ana ši]riqli lišruqšu*, Susa 14, III, 4-6).

c. May he decree the denial of his right and oppose him with violence (*lûdî(u) kul dînišu ina par(ik)ti lizzis(s)u*, III, R. 43, IV, 10, 11; I R. 70, III, 15-17).

d. May he not decide his right and his judgment, i.e., give him a favorable decree (*dînišu u purussûšu ai îprus*, London, 102, II, 2-3).

e. May he smite his face so that his clear day may turn for him to darkness (*pânišu limḫašma ûmišu namru ana da'ummoti lituršu*, III R. 41, II, 19, 20).

Shamash and Marduk:

When he calls upon Shamash and Marduk may they not hear him (*êma ^aŠamaš û ^aMarduk išassû ai (iš!)-mu-šu*, IV R.² 38, III, 42-44).

Shamash and Rammân:

May they not let his cause succeed (*dînišu lâ ušteššerû*, London, 103, VI, 9, 10).

May they spoil his plans, and with a judgment of justice and righteousness may they not judge him (*lu mulammenû igirrêšu šunuma dîn katti u mêšari ai ulinûšu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 15-18).

Shugamuna and *Shumalia*:

May they place him before the king and the nobles (as a culprit) (*ina pân šarri u rubûti lišaškinûšu*, London, 103, VI, 15, 16).

Urash and *NIN.E.GAL*:

May they pursue him with evil (*ina limutti lirtedâšu*, London, 103, VI, 13, 14).

Zamama:

May he not take his hand in battle (*ina taḫâzi qâtsu lâ iṣabat*, III R. 43, IV, 24).

Zamama and [*Bau*]:

May they look upon him in anger, so that they may not let him have a name (child) (*[izz]iš likkilîmûšuma u šumu u nšaršûšu*, D. E. P., VI, 47, 1-3).

Zarpanîtum:

May she spoil his plans (*igirrâ[šu] ḫ[ila]mman*, O. B. I., 149, II, 23).

There are still a series of curses left, uttered in the name of a number of gods:

1. *Anu*, *Ellil* and *Ea* are asked:

- a. May they in the anger of their heart look upon him (*ina aggi libbišunu likkilîmûšu*, London, 103, V, 48-VI, 2).
- b. May they tear out and destroy his foundation, tear out his offspring, carry off his descendants (*erîssu liṣṣuḫlû ḫal-liqû piriḫšu liṣṣuḫlû lišêlû nannabšu*, III R. 43, III, 26-30).
- c. May they in anger look upon him and destroy his soul and the children of his seed (*[izz]iš likkilîmûšuma napi[štašu] mârê zêrišu ḫalliqû*, O. B. I., 149; II, 18-20).
- d. May they curse him with an evil curse that cannot be broken (*[arrat] la napšuri maruštu liru[rûšu]*, London, 102, I, 38, 39).

e. [The gods] as many as there are, may they curse him ([ilāni] *mala ibšimu lirurûšu*, C. T., X. pl. 7, 40).

j. A curse from which there is no escape, blindness of eyes, deafness of ears, lameness of limbs, may they present to him, so that he may drag along evil (*arrat la napšuru turti ina sakâk uznâ ubbur mešrêti lišruqûšumma lišdud marušti*, V. A., 2663, V, 36-40).

2. *Anu, Ellil, Ea* and *NIN.HAR.SAG* (or *NIN.MAH*):

a. May they look upon him with their angry face and with an evil curse from which there is no escape, may they curse him (*ina bûnišunu izzûti likkil-mûšuma arrat la napšuri limutta lirurûš*, Susa 3, VI, 23-28, or *izzîš likkil-mûšuma arrat la napšuri marušta lirurûšu*, III R. 41, II, 13-15).

b. May they look upon him in anger, tear out his foundation and destroy his offspring (*izzîš likkil-mûšuma išidsu lissuhû lihalli-qu pir'îšu*, I R. 70, III, 9-12).

3. *Anu, Ellil, Ea, NIN.IB* and *Gula*:

May they look upon him in anger, and with a curse, from which there is no escape, curse him, tear out his boundary stone, snatch away his seed in misery, and in poor bodily health may he end the few days which he has to live (*izzîš likkil-mûšu arrat la pašâri lirurûšu kudurrašu lissuhû zêrišu lilqutû(m) ina limutti u lâ-tûb šêri adi ûmi išûti ša balta liqtime*, IV R.² 38, III, 26-41).

4. *Sin, Shamash, Rammân* and *Marduk*:

May they tear out his foundation (*išidsu lissuhû*!), London, 103, VI, 4).

5. Of the (great) gods which are mentioned on this stone:

a. May they curse him with an evil curse, destroy his name, and may his seed not have a resting place for reposing(?) (*arrat limutti lirurûšu šumšu lihalli-qu zêršu ana šulî ai iršû nida ahi*, Susa 2, III, 23-29).

- b. May they destroy his name and cause him to come to naught
(šumišu lihállîqû ana mimma lâ bašê lišâlikûšu, London,
 103, VI, 23-25).
- c. May they curse him with a curse that is without escape, and
 may they not prolong his life a single day, may they not
 let him, his name, his seed live, may they appoint days
 of drought, years of famine for him as his fate, before
 god, king, lord and prince may his whining be long and
 may he end in misery (*arrat la napšuri lirurâšuma âma
 ištên lâ balâtšu liqbû šâšu šumîšu û zêrîšu ai(?) ušabšû(?)
 ûmê arurti šanâte hušahhi ana šîmâtîšu lišîmû eli ili
 šarri [bêlî?] u rubî lirik rinîšuma ina limutti likla*, London,
 101, IV, 6-14).
- d. May they appoint for him a fate of not seeing (blindness),
 stopping up of ears (deafness) and dumbness of mouth
 forever (*išîmat lâ naţâli sakâk uzni û şîbît pî ana şât ûmi
 lišîmûšu*, Susa 3, VII, 35-40).
- e. May they tear out his name, his seed, his posterity (*šumšu
 zêrîšu pîrîšu lišnuhû*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 9, 10).
- f. May they look upon him in anger, curse him with an evil
 curse that is without escape, with a deadly leprosy, a
 serious condition, may they envelop his body, from the gate
 of his city may he be driven captive, at the wall of his
 city may they make him crouch, as long as he lives may he
 cling to(?) the country, may he not come near to his people,
 may they afflict him with dropsy, so that his body may
 not be buried in the earth, [his spirit] may not press the
 hand of another spirit, decreeing life may they not grant
 his life, but destroy his name, tear out his foundation,
 snatch away his seed and may they not spare his children
*(izzîš lik[kil]mûšuma. . . lîterrâšu arrat la napšurîm maru-
 ta lirurâšu išrubâ mâti ân kabîtta zumuršu lîlab[biš]ma*

*abulli âlišu kameš liṭṭarid ina kamât âlišu lišarbišûšuma
adi ûm baldu lis(?)niq mâta ana nišêšu ai iṭṭi agallatillâ
lišamrišûšuma šalamtašu ina iršiti ai ikkibir [ekimmušu]
ana ekimmi rittišu ai isniq[mu]šîm balâti lâ balazzu [liqb]û
šumšu lihalliḳû [išidsu] lizziḥû [zêršu] lilqutû a[i] izibû
daddašu, Susa 16, VI, 11-27).*

- g. With a curse may they be cruel and may he not have offspring
(*ina arrat limrirû piri ai iršu, Susa 14, IV, 17*).

- h. May they curse him in anger, may god and the king look upon
him in anger (*aggîš lirurûšu ilu u šarru izziš likkilmûšu,*
V R. 56, 37, 38). In the anger of their heart may they
plan evil against him, so that another may own the
house he built. With a dagger in his neck and a
poniard in his eyes, may he cast down his face be-
fore his captor and may the latter, unmindful of his
pleading, quickly cut off his life. In the collapse of
his house may his hands get into the mire, as long as he
lives may he drag along misery, and as long as heaven
and earth exist may his seed perish (*ina uzzat libbi ana
limutti liḫtassûšuma bitu ippušu libêl šanumma ultu
patru ina kišâdišu u kuppû ina înišu ana šabitânîšu appašu
libbimma unnînišu ai imḥuršu ḥanṭîš likkîša napšat[su]
ina hipê bîtišu qâtâšu ṭîtu lirubâ adi ûm balṭu marušta
lišdud u adi šamê û iršiti bašû zêršu lihliq, V. R. 56, 51-60*).

- i. May they lead him into evil and misfortune, and may they
destroy his name, his seed, his offspring, his posterity from
the mouth of the people far and near (*ana limutti u lâ
ṭabti lirteddûšu šumšu zêršu pirišu nannabšu ina pî nišê
dišâti lihalliḳû, III R. 41, II, 37-39*).

- j. May they curse him with an evil curse that is without escape,
and may they destroy his seed forever (*arrat la napšuri*

limutta lirurûšuma ahi ûmi sâti lippušu zêrsu, I R. 70, IV, 23-25).

k. May they curse him with a curse that is without escape *arrat lâ napsuri* (*limutta lirurûšu*, III R. 43, III, 25; IV, 34-35; O. B. I., 149, II, 16, 17). For a single day may they not grant him life (*kî istên ûmi lâ balûšu liqbû*, O. B. I., 149, III, 10, 11).

l. May they destroy his name, his seed, his offspring from the mouth of the people, may they cut off his future (*šumšu zêrsu pirišu ina pi nîše bhalliqû lunakkišu arkâtsu*, V. A., 2663, V, 46, 47).

Here then we have nearly one hundred curses, uttered in the name of nearly thirty gods. It will be of interest to review briefly the most characteristic of these curses. Ea is asked to send melancholy, Gula a destructive sickness, Ishtar loss of weapons in battle, Marduk dropsy, Nabû want and famine, Nergal death in battle, NIN.IB removal of boundary and death of children, Nusku burning of root and headache, Rammân destruction of fields through floods, Sin leprosy, Shamash blindness, deafness and lameness or unfavorable decision in law, Zamama bad luck in battle. The other curses are couched in vague and general terms.

It is remarkable that the presence of witnesses was not always recorded upon the boundary stones. In view of Hammurabi's law (§§ 7 and 123) that a contract without witnesses was invalid, it is hardly possible to infer from these instances that no witnesses were present. We can only note the fact that on some of the finest boundary stones their names are omitted. The stone of Meli-Shipak (D. E. P., II, pls. 21-24), the sale of land to Marduk-nâsir (III R. 41), the *Caillou de Michaux* (I R. 70), and the stone of Marduk-ahê-erba (O. B. I., 149) omit this feature. When witnesses were present and their signatures were added, their number varied from at least three (IV R.² 38) to sixteen (III R. 43).

Several stones have a pictorial representation of the king who made the grant. III R. 41 shows the picture of one of the first kings of the second Isin(PA-SHE) dynasty. London, 102, represents Nabû-mukin-aplu. C. T., X, pl. III, shows Nabû-apal-iddina, and V. A., 2663, Merodach-baladan II. Finally, the stone of 'Amrân (M. D. O. G., No. 7, p. 26) shows the picture of a king, who resembles the one on III R. 41 so much that they are most likely pictures of the same king, perhaps of Nebuchadrezzar I.

THE SYMBOLS OF THE BOUNDARY STONES.

The last remarkable feature of the boundary stones are the symbols which are sculptured either on top or on one of the sides of the stones. They are found on all the public boundary stones and on three of the private documents (the stone of Nazi-Maruttash, D. E. P., II, pls. 18, 19; that of Nabû-apal-iddina, B. O. R., I, 65; and the one of Marduk-šum-iddina, V. A., 208). They also occur on the stone of Nabû-šum-iškun, which records the appointment of Nabû-mutakkil as priest of Nebo at Borsippa.

Various theories have been proposed as to the meaning and purpose of these symbols. According to one theory (*Guide to Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities*, 1900, p. 85f.) they are "representations of certain powers of evil from which the owners of the lands wished to preserve their property, or powers of good whose favor they wished to secure." According to another theory they are the representatives of the gods invoked in the inscription. This is the view of Prof. Scheil (*Recueil de Travaux*, 1901, Vol. XXIII, pp. 95-97), of Dr. Ward ("The Asherah," *A. J. S. L.*, XIX, 33, 44), of George Thiele (*Antike Himmelsbilder*, Berlin, 1898), and partly of Prof. Jastrow (*Religion Babylonians und Assyriens*, Vol. I, p. 191f.). According to a third view they represent the signs of the zodiac. This was first suggested by Oppert (*Documents juridiques*, 1877, p. 85f.). It was adopted by Pinches (*Guide to*



FIG. 20.—Boundary stone of Marduk-apal-iddina II. (V. A. 2663)

the *Nimroud Central Saloon*, 1886, pp. 40-60), and more fully developed by Epping and Strassmaier, who identified three emblems as belonging to the zodiac (*Astronomisches aus Babylon*, 1889, pp. 149, 150). It was most fully elaborated by Prof. Hommel (*Aufsätze und Abhandlungen*, 1900, pp. 236-272, 350-372, 434-474). It has since been accepted by Prof. H. Winckler (*Preussische Jahrbücher*, Vol. 104 (1901), p. 226) and by F. K. Ginzel (*Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte*, Vol. I, p. 7f.). A fourth view recognizes in them only in part signs of the zodiac and in part other stars. This is held by Franz Boll (*Sphaera*, Leipzig, 1903, pp. 198-208).

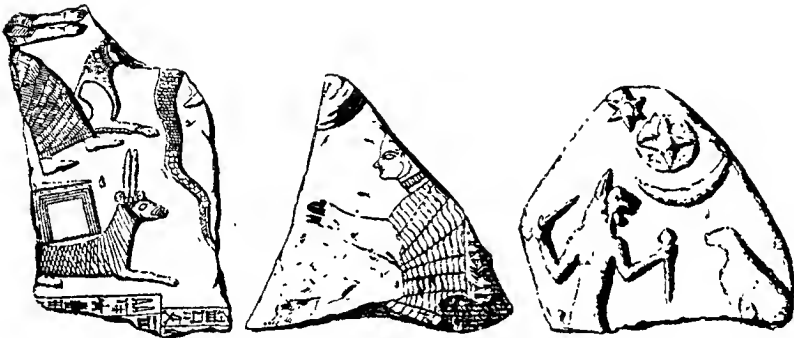


FIG. 21.—Fragments of boundary-stones found at Susa, Nos. 7-9.

In view of this uncertainty it is not surprising that many scholars agreed with Oppert, who declared: "It would be rash to pretend to explain these symbols." Recently, however, the problem has passed into a new stage through the discovery by the French expedition at Susa of a number of new boundary stones, on which the symbols are repeatedly referred to. Before that time there was but one reference to the symbols on IV R.² 38, III, 29-31: *ilâni ma-la i-na narî šû-a-tum eš-ri-tu-šû-nu ul-da-a*—i.e., "the gods whose shrines are shown on this stone." Now we read on the stone of Nazi-Maruttash (D. E. P., II, pl. 17, III, 19-22): *šum-šû-nu za-ak-ru* "kakku-šû-nu kul-lu-mu à šû-ba-

tušum-šû-nu ud-da-a—i.e., "whose names are mentioned, whose weapons are shown, whose seats are indicated."

Meli-Shipak, VII, 26-34 (D. E. P., II, pl. 23) reads: *ilâni rabûti ma-la ina abunî arî an-nî-i šû-am-šû-nu za-ak-ru šû-ba-tu-šu-nu ud-da-a* ^{usu}*kakkê-šû-nu ku-ul-lu-mu û uš-šu-ra-tu-šu-nu uš-šu-ra*—i.e., "the great gods as many as are mentioned on this stone by their names, whose seats are indicated, whose weapons are shown, whose reliefs are sculptured."

D. E. P., II, S9, note 3, reads: *ilâni mala [ina eli n]arî annî*

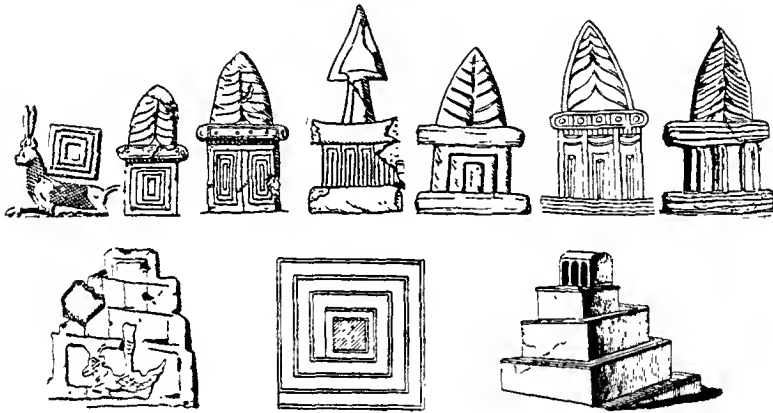


FIG. 22.—Babylonian temples as they appear on the boundary stones.

šum-šû-nu [*šut*]*uru KI.DUR.MEŠ-šunu uddâ u* ^{usu}*DIB.MEŠ-šunu* [*u*]-zu-*[zu]*, and the fragment D. E. P., II, 113, 20, 21 reads: *ilâni mala [ina narî annî šum-šunu] za-ak-ru uš-šu-ra-[tu-šu-nu uš-šu-ra]*.

These passages make it plain that the symbols represent three different things: (1) The seats or shrines of the gods, called *šubâti* or *êsrêti*; (2) the weapons of the gods, called ^{usu}*kakkê* and ^{usu}*DIB.MEŠ*,¹ and (3) the bas-reliefs of the gods, called *ușurâti*. The shrines are no doubt to be recognized in what scholars (Pinches

¹ This ideogram is perhaps only a scribal error for *usuKU* = *kakku*.

and Hommel) have been in the habit of calling altars. That these shrines actually represent ziggurats appears not only from the names *esréti*, "sanctuaries," which is applied to them, but also from the fact that a ziggurat is clearly drawn on IV R.¹ 43, third row,¹ last figure. The dragon, crouching before the stage tower, with a wedge standing upright on its back, corresponds to the wedge lying flat on the usual form of shrines (London 100; 106; 105; I R 70, etc.).² The stage tower on IV R.¹ 43, has four stories, and when we examine the other shrines more closely we find that they also contain four oblong squares within each other. It is the ground plan of a stage tower (cf. Bezold, *Ninere und Babylon*, p. 102).

These shrines, however, are not the stations of the planets or of the moon (Hommel, *Aufsätze*, pp. 244, 272, 435), but more generally the seats of stellar deities (Boll, *Sphaera*, p. 203). This is particularly clear in the figure of the seated goddess on the stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. (V R. 57, fifth row),³ which is not King Nebuchadrezzar, but the goddess Gula, as is definitely stated on a new stone from Susa (D. E. P., VII, p. 140, fig. 452).⁴ Here the shrine evidently indicates the dwelling place of the deity; however, not an earthly temple (for all Babylonian deities are stellar in their nature), but a heavenly sanctuary. As the prototypes of all earthly conditions are to be found in heaven, according to the belief of the Babylonians, so earthly temples had their heavenly models.⁵

The shrines are not represented in connection with all the symbols. The largest number of shrines (ten) occurs on the stone of Meli-Shipak (D. E. P., II, pl. 24).⁶ There we have two shrines with

¹ See fig. 6, p. 17; and fig. 22, second row.

² See fig. 49³, p. 131; fig. 14⁴, p. 34; fig. 12¹¹, p. 30; fig. 13⁹, p. 33. The upper figures refer to the numbers of the symbols on the various pictures.

³ See fig. 49¹⁴, p. 131.

⁴ See fig. 40¹, p. 105.

⁵ Cf. Winckler, *Himmels- und Weltenbild der Babylonier*, p. 12; Winckler, *Die Weltanschauung des alten Orients*, p. 11; A. Jeremias, *Das alte Testament im Lichte des alten Orients*, ed. 1, p. 12.

⁶ See fig. 11, p. 28.

tiaras, one with a ram's head, one with a pin and a horseshoe-like figure, one with a spear, one with a brick¹ and a wedge, one with a goddess, one with a lightning fork, one with a chisel, and one with a sea-shell. Besides these, there are shrines with a tortoise (London

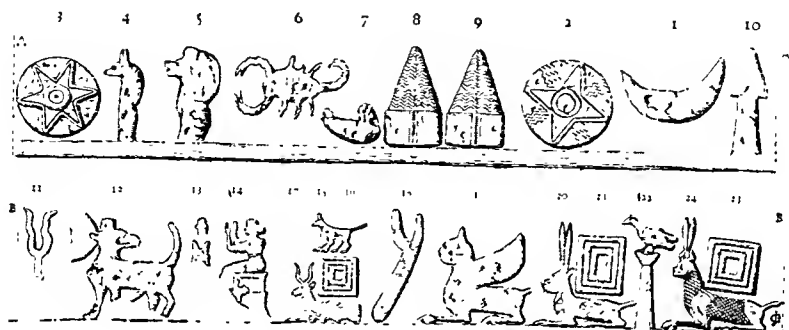


FIG. 23 —Symbols on a boundary stone discovered at Susa. (Susa, No. 4.)

106),² with a winged dragon beside it (V.A. 2663),³ with a pyramid-shaped object (Susa 15),⁴ with a square object (Susa 15),⁵ with a round object with two horns (Susa 15),⁶ with another round object (Susa 13),⁷ one on the back of a monster carrying a vase on its

¹ Instead of one brick there may also be several rows of bricks, cf. Susa 16¹¹ (fig. 10, p. 25), which shows twelve bricks in four rows. Compare also Susa 20⁶, where three rows of bricks are given. It is the symbol of Nabû, which follows the spear, the symbol of Marduk. The same arrangement seems to be followed on Susa No. 15 (fig. 2, p. 6). The spearhead of Marduk in the third row is there followed by a pyramid-shaped figure, which is no doubt a variant representation of the bricks of Nabû.

² See fig. 14¹³, p. 34.

³ See fig. 8¹⁶, p. 20.

⁴ See fig. 2⁹, p. 6.

⁵ See fig. 2¹⁰, p. 6.

⁶ This object is probably a variant form of the horseshoelike figure, which follows usually the symbols of Ann, Ellil and Ea (cf. Susa 3⁷, Susa 20⁴, I R. 70⁷, V. R. 57⁹). It is the symbol of Ninbarsag. See below, p. 95.

⁷ This round object is perhaps identical with the tortoise, see London, 106 (fig. 14, p. 34).

head (Susa I), and one with a stylus-like object¹ (V. A. 2663). The shrines occur therefore thus far in connection with eighteen symbols. It seems to have been left to the choice of the artist to reproduce the shrine or to omit it. Accordingly we find the spear of Marduk on a shrine (V R. 57),² or on a dragon (IV R.¹ 43),³ or alone (Susa 16):⁴ the ram's head of Ea is on a shrine (London 105),⁵ or on a goatfish (IV R.¹ 43);⁶ the lightning fork of Rammân is on a shrine (Susa III),⁷ or on a crouching ox (IV R.¹ 43),⁸ or it stands alone (I R. 70).⁹ Indeed a close examination of the symbols reveals the fact that they can be represented in three ways, corresponding to the three classes of objects mentioned on the stone of Meli-Shipak (shrines, weapons and reliefs of the gods, VII, 23-34). Either the weapon is shown alone, or, secondly, the weapon and the shrine or the weapon and the animal figure are placed together, or, thirdly, weapon, shrine and animal figure are combined into one group. In other words, either one, two or three figures constitute the symbol.

A few examples will show the nature of this variation.

(1) The spear of Marduk is found alone on Susa I, II, Susa IV.¹⁰

¹ The stylus is a substitute for the wedge, the symbol of Nabû. This appears from the following considerations. (1) The symbol of Nabû would otherwise be wanting on this stone (V. A. 2663), while it occurs on nearly every other stone. (2) Nabû is frequently represented as holding the stylus, cf., e.g., *tâmeh qîn tuppi ûhîzu šukûnu* (I R. 35, No. 2, 4) *šabîl qîn tuppi elli nûši tupšîmât ilîni* (K. B., IV, 102, 3). (3) On the stone of Sargon (fig. 15, p. 35) the stylus standing erect follows the spearhead of Marduk. It here takes the place of the wedge, the usual symbol of Nabû. On Assyrian monuments the symbol of Nabû is a single (rock relief of Bavian) or double (Esarhaddon stele of Sendschirdi) column. On the boundary stone of Nabû-apal-iddina (fig. 9, p. 23) the two columns are joined so that they form an H-like figure.

² See fig. 49⁷, p. 131.

⁴ See fig. 10¹⁵, p. 25.

⁶ See fig. 6¹⁷, p. 17.

⁸ See fig. 6¹², p. 17.

¹⁰ See fig. 21¹, p. 86, fig. 28¹¹, p. 91; fig. 23¹⁰, p. 76.

³ See fig. 6¹³, p. 17.

⁵ See fig. 12¹⁴, p. 30.

⁷ See fig. 11¹⁶, p. 28.

⁹ See fig. 13¹⁰, p. 33.

It appears on a shrine, London, 90922;¹ on a dragon, London, 99.² Dragon, shrine and spear on top are found on London, 100, 105, 106, I R. 70³ and on most of the other stones. (2) The wedge appears standing alone on the new stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. (Neb. Nippur),⁴ on the dragon (London, 99),⁵ on the shrine without the dragon (V. A. 208),⁶ on the shrine with the dragon alongside (London, 100, 105, 106, I R. 70).⁷ (3) The ram's head is on a shrine (London, 90922),⁸ on a goatfish (London, 99).⁹ Ram's head, shrine and goatfish are seen together on London, 105, V. A. 2663, Susa I, etc.¹⁰ (4) The arrow, pointing downwards, occurs alone I R. 70.¹¹ It is held by a scorpion man with a bow (London, 100),¹² or by a centaur with a bow (London, 101).¹³ (5) The fork of Ramman occurs alone (London, 106, 101, I R. 70),¹⁴ or on the crouching ox (London, 99, 100, Susa II),¹⁵ or on a shrine (V. A. 208),¹⁶ or on a shrine with crouching ox alongside (Susa III).¹⁷ These variations might be multiplied, but enough have been given to show that a considerable number of symbols appear in three possible forms.

From the shrines we pass to a discussion of the weapons. A number of these weapons can readily be recognized on the boundary stones, others are more difficult to identify, because the Babylonians did not limit the term "weapons" to what we commonly include in that term. Of the more obvious weapons on the boundary stones may be mentioned the spearhead (fig. 24¹), the lightning

¹ See fig. 9¹, p. 23.

² See fig. 6¹³, p. 17.

³ See fig. 49⁷, p. 131; fig. 12¹², p. 30; fig. 14¹, p. 34; fig. 13⁸, p. 33.

⁴ See fig. 47², p. 120. ⁵ See fig. 6¹⁴, p. 17. ⁶ See Hommel, *Aufsatze*, p. 256.

⁷ See fig. 49⁸, p. 131; fig. 12¹³, p. 30; fig. 14³, p. 34; fig. 13⁹, p. 33.

⁸ See fig. 9², p. 23.

⁹ See fig. 6¹⁷, p. 17.

¹⁰ See fig. 12¹⁴, p. 29; fig. 8⁶, p. 20; fig. 24⁶, p. 86.

¹¹ See fig. 13¹⁰, p. 13.

¹² See fig. 49¹⁵, p. 131.

¹³ See fig. 32, p. 98.

¹⁴ See fig. 14¹⁰, p. 34; fig. 13¹¹, p. 33.

¹⁵ See fig. 6¹², p. 17; fig. 49¹⁶, p. 131; fig. 28¹⁶, p. 91.

¹⁶ See Hommel, *Aufsatze*, p. 250.

¹⁷ See fig. 11¹⁰, p. 28.

fork (fig. 28¹⁶), the mace with the double head (fig. 24¹¹), the mace with the square top (fig. 24¹⁰), the mace with the vulture head (fig. 24¹⁴), the mace with the lion head (fig. 24¹²), the lion standing erect, holding two daggers (fig. 21), the mace with the globular end (fig. 12¹³, fig. 14¹⁸) and the arrow (fig. 12¹⁰, fig. 14¹, fig. 13¹¹). The three scepters or shafts with round balls on top, pictured on the new boundary stone from Nippur (fig. 47, Nos. 3, 6, 9), belong perhaps to the same category.

When we turn to the historical and religious texts¹ we find that the Babylonians included among the weapons of the gods a number of mythological forms and natural phenomena.

Anu has a weapon called *e-ri*, which was held by the sorcerer in incantations (*e-ri* ^u*kakku* *širi* *ša* ^d*A-num* *ina* *qâtâ-ia* *našâku*, C. T., XVI, pl. 3, 87; cf. also pl. 6, 211; pl. 21, 202). A bow of *Anu* is spoken of in the Creation Story (*imurû-ma* ^u*qaštu* *kî* *nukkalut* [*epšetsa*], K. 3449, a Rev. 2, cf. K. B., VI, 1, 32).

Anunît, as the goddess of battle, carries a bow and a quiver (^d*Anunîtum* *bêlit* *taḥāzi* *našâta* ^u*qaštu* *u* *išpati*, V R. 64, III, 22, cf. K. B., III, 2, 104).

Ea has a net (*gišparru* *ša* ^d*Ea*, C. T., XVII, 34, 26).

Ishtar is supplied with a "powerful bow, a mighty spear, which cuts down the disobedient" (^u*qaštu* *dannatu* ^u*tartaḥu* *gišru* *mušamqit* *lâ* *mâgiri*, Esarhaddon stele of Sendschirli, Rev. 29, 30, see *Ausgrabungen in Sendschirli*, p. 38). Aššurbânâplu describes an appearance of *Ishtar* in a dream, "on the right and left she had quivers hanging, she held a bow in her hand and drew a sharp sword" (*imna* *u* *šumêla* *tullâta* *išpâti* *tumḥat* ^u*qaštu* *ina* *idiša* *šalpat* *namšuru* *zaqtu*, Cyl. B., Col. V, 53-55, cf. K. B., II, 250). The same king killed four lions with "the

¹ Cf. for this section especially Frank, *Bilder und Symbole*, pp. 7-32.

terrible bow of Ishtar, the mistress of battle" *tīlpānu izzutu ša 2Istar bēlīt tahāzi*, I R. 7, No. 9, a, 2).

Lugal Maradda is mentioned by Nebuchadrezzar II., who refers to his "terrible weapons which spare not the foe, truly advance and are sharp" (*kakkēka ezzūtum ša lā iqammilū nakiri lū tībū lū zaqtū*, Langdon, *Building Inscriptions*, Nebuch. 2, Col. III, 42-43; cf. 3, Col. II, 27f.).

Marduk's weapons are described in the Creation Story. Before he went into the fight with *Tiāmat* "the gods gave him a weapon without equal, which overwhelms enemies" (*uaddinūšu kakku lā mahra dā'ipu zaiari*, IV, 30). To prepare himself for the conflict *Marduk* "formed a bow and appointed it for his weapon: he laid the arrow on it: he took up the *miṭṭu*-weapon and caused his right hand to seize it, he hung a bow and a quiver at his side: he placed lightning before him and filled his body with burning fire: he prepared a net to enclose *Tiāmat*" (*uḫšimma 1^uqašta kakkašu uaddi mulmullum uštarkiba iṣšūma 1^umiṭṭa immašu ušāhiz 1^uqaštu u 1^umashku iṣpatum iduṣšu ilūl iṣkun birqu ina pānišu nablu muštahmiṭu zunuršu untallā ēpušma sapara šulmū kirbiš Tiāmat*, IV, 35-41). The same weapons of *Marduk* occur in several other passages (cf. Frank, *Bilder und Symbole*, p. 23).¹

Nabū has a weapon of which it is said: "Thy weapon is a dragon from whose mouth runs no poison," *kak-ka-ku ū-šum-ga-lu ša iṣ-tu pī-šu im-tu la i-na-at-tu-ku*, IV R.² 20, No. 3, 15.

Nanā had a bare sword and a pointed *ulmū* as the adornment of her divinity ([*na*]ṣaru pitū [*n*]mū zaqtu simat ilūtiša, Craig, *Rel. Texts*, I, 55, Col. I, 2).

Nergal is called "the lord of weapons and bows" (*bēl bēlē u qašāt*), III R. 43, IV, 21, cf. above, p. 55). *Tiglathpileser* declares

¹ See also Hehn, *Hymnen an Marduk*, B.A., V, 309, 19, 327, Obv. 16, 329, Obv. 10, 15, 330, 20; 339, Obv. 1, 349, 23.

that he received from Ninib and Nergal "their terrible weapons and their sublime bows" (¹⁵*u*kakkêšunu ezzûti û ¹⁶*u*qasâtunu šîrtu, I R. 14, 58, 59, cf. K. B., I, 38). Again he is represented as holding "the merciless *abûbu* weapon" (*tâmeh, abûbi lâ pâdê*, Böllenrücher, *Gebete an Nergal*, No. 8, 8, p. 50). Of Nudimmud (Ea) it is said, "he presented to thee a weapon without equal" (¹⁷*u*kakku lâ mâhîru iqîšku ^dNudimmud, Böllenrücher, No. 8, 12. He is "the hero whose whip[cracks" (?) and people cry out, "The noise of his weapon" (*qarradu ša qinazzu . . . iqabbû rigim kakkišu*, Böllenrücher, No. 5, 46). He is the one "who lifts up the weapon, who urges on to battle" (*naš ¹⁸u*kakki dikû anantum, Böllenrücher, No. 4, 13, p. 21).

NINIB's weapons are the most numerous and best known at present.

Upon what is perhaps the third tablet of the *Ana-gim gim-ma* series (Hrozný, *Mythen von dem Gotte Ninrag*, p. 13f.) twenty-two weapons (perhaps originally twenty-four) are enumerated. Some are given in Assyrian, others only in Sumerian. Not all of the latter can be explained. The weapons given in Assyrian are: "The heavy weapon of Anu" (¹⁹*u*kakku kabtu ša ^dAnum, Obv. 30); "the wide net of the hostile land" (*alluhappu mâti nukurtim*, Obv. 34); "the sword, the dagger of my divinity" (*namšaru paṣru anûtiā*, Rev. 1); "the net of the battle" (*šuškāl tahûzi*, Rev. 4); "the long bow" (*ariktu*, Rev. 6); "the girdle clasping men and the bow of the storm (battle)" (*šibba ša ana ameli iṭṭehhu qaštu abûbi*, Rev. 8); "the bow and the shield" (*tîlpānu u kakābu*, Rev. 10).¹ The weapons whose names are only

¹ These weapons have a series of ornamental names: "The destroyer of lords," *muabbît šadi*, Obv. 30; "The overthrower of lords," *mušakniš šadi*, Obv. 32; "The victor in battle," *lilli tahûzi*, Obv. 34; "The one cutting off necks," *muššir kišaliti*, Rev. 2; "The lord from whose power there is no escape," *ša šadû ina qûtišu la ippašiddu*, Rev. 4; "The helper of heroes," *rišat edli*, Rev. 6; "The overwheeler of the houses of the hostile land," *ḫatû bit māi nukurtim*, Rev. 10.

given in Sumerian are: ^d*Šar-ur* in his right and ^d*Šar-gaz* in his left hand (Obv. 19-22): ^d*Ud-ka-ninnû*, "the storm with fifty edges" (Obv. 23): ^d*Ud-ba-nu-illa*, "the merciless storm" (Obv. 25, cf. also II R. 26, 38c-d, and II R. 57, 61a = *ûmu lâ pâdû*): *mîr-silîg-ga* (Obv. 27): the *nu-na* weapon (Obv. 31): *Ku-šag-ninnû*, "the weapon with fifty heads" (Rev. 11): *Gîš-ga-šag-imîn-na*, "the weapon with seven heads" (Rev. 13): *Ku-šag-ia*, "the weapon with five heads" (Rev. 16): ^d*Kur-ra-šu-ur-ur*, "which makes the lords tremble" (Rev. 19): ^d*Erim-a-bi-nu-luk*, "whose enemy has no strength" (Rev. 21): *ŠI+UM-tila*, "support of life" (Rev. 28) and once more *Ku-šag-ninnû* (Rev. 29, cf. Rev. 12).

NIN.IB is also called "the spear, the great hero, the son of Ellil, with his arrow he cuts off life" (^d*NIN.IB tartahu qarradu rabû apil* ^d*En-lil ina uššîšu zaqtî uparri* napîštim, V R. 9, 84-85). In Šurpu IV, 75, he has the title "the lord of the weapon" (*bêl ušakkî*).

Nisaba, like Ea, has a net (*saparu ša* ^d*Nisaba*, C. T., XVII, 34, 30).

Rammân's weapon is the lightning, hence one form of *Rammân* (^d*UMUN-IM*) is called ^d*Rammân ša birqî*, III R. 67, 47c-d, and the curse of *Rammân* is "that he may strike his (the evil-doer's) land with awful lightning" (^d*Rammân ina birqî limutti mâtsu libriq*, Tigl., VIII, 83, 84). *Rammân* is also pictorially represented with the lightning fork on the boundary stones (most clearly on Susa, No. 5, b, see fig. 18, p. 41). Another weapon of *Rammân*, as has been suggested by Zimmern (cf. K. A. T.³, 448^a), may be the axe, which is once referred to on a fragmentary boundary stone (O. B. I., No. 80, 1).

Šamash has a snare by which he overthrows all lands (*sâhip šuškallaka puhur mâtâtî*, IV R. 17, Rev. 13). The net (*šêtu*) of *Šamash* occurs in the *Etana* myth (I, a, 11, cf. K. B., VI, 1,

104) and a synonym, *gišparru*, is also mentioned (*gišparru mamît* ^d*Šamaš*, *Etana* Myth, 1, a, 12).

Sibitti, they are described by Esarhaddon as holding bow and arrow (^d*Sibitti ilâni qardûti tâmeḥu tilpânu u usši*, K. 2801, 12, Esarhaddon's *Bauinschriften*, cf. B. A., III, 228). Cf. also Hehn, *Siebenzahl und Sabbat bei den Babyloniern*, pp. 19ff.

Sin, his symbol is the crescent, *usqaru*=*asqaru*, also called the basket (*bugîna*) and the ship (*maqurru*, Susa 2, IV, 10, 11). Although it is probable that the crescent was regarded as Sin's weapon, it is not definitely called by that name in the inscriptions published thus far.

Ûr-ra, "the powerful weapon of the terrible Ûr-ra," is mentioned by Nabopolassar (^u*kakku dannu ša* ^d*Ûr-ra rašubbu*, O. B. I., No. 84, Col. I, 24, 25).

A fragmentary list of divine weapons together with their names is given III R. 69, 3, 75-83. As it has not been used in this connection before, as far as I know, it is reproduced entire:

[^u*kakku* ^d*En-lîl mar-šar-û*
^u*kakku* ^d*Marduk qa-qu-ul-tu*
^u*kakku* ^d*Nabû(UR) iṭ-ṭi-it-[tum]*
^u*kakku* ^d*NIN.IB ḫi-ḫi-nu*
^u*kakku* ^d*Za-mà-mà šî-îl-lu*
^u*kakku*] ^d*Xergal(UGUR) pal-s[u?-u?]* .
. *pu-qut-[tum?]*
. *ma-aš-[šû(?) -u(?)]*

As to the names only a few suggestions can be ventured at the present time because none of them, with perhaps a single exception, appear elsewhere. It seems that several of the names indicate different species of thorns. *It-ṭi-it-ti* occurs in the Gilgamesh Epic (XI, 284) as the "bramble," by means of which Gilgamesh is

enabled to return home.¹ *Puquṭtu* is also a thorn, which occurs on the boundary stones in the curses of Raṣmān (cf. p. 64f.). With *hihiṇu* we may perhaps compare *ha-ḫi-in* which is mentioned as a synonym of *puquṭtu* (II R. 41, 58a, b). *Maššū* (if the restoration is correct) is perhaps the *maš-šū-u* mentioned II R. 47, 14, b, as a synonym of *kak-ku*. For *qa-qu-ul-tu*, the weapon of Marduk, we can offer no explanation, unless it has something to do with *qaq-qul-ti la pa-te-e*, "a closed vessel," mentioned in an incantation text, cf. C. T., XVII, 35, 79. It is tempting to restore the weapon of Nergal to *pal-s[u-u]*, because of the occurrence of this name in an omen text, to which we shall presently refer.

The Babylonians did not only picture the divine weapons on the boundary stones, but they fancied that they could also detect them in the markings found on sheep livers. Hence they appear frequently in omen texts. In one of these (C. T., XX, 42) which has recently been discussed by Prof. Jastrow (A. J. S. L., XXXIII, (January, 1907), pp. 111-115) we find a similar series of divine weapons. The destructive weapon (*i^uakakku išītu*) of Ellil is called *kak-su-ū*, the weapon of Shamash *ud-di-su-ū* and the weapon of Ea *gab-lah-ḫu*.² In the case of three other weapons, the names

¹ Cf. also the god *Id-di-tum* (or *Iḫ-i-tum*) in the Cassite texts published by Prof. Clay, B. E., XV, p. 54. For the deification of the divine weapons see the weapons of NIN.1B, et. p. 82.

² The view of Prof. Jastrow that the names of these weapons are written ideographically does not seem to me to be fully established. The other names found in Col. VI of the tablet under discussion (K 2235) are all written phonetically. Moreover the name of the weapon of Ea, written *gab-lah-ḫu*, is not necessarily connected with the ideogram *GAB.LAH*, for which the reading *saḫ-maš-tum* seems probable, or, if they are the same, it might be argued that *gablahḫu* is only a synonym of *saḫmaštum*, but not identical with it. Finally the fact that four of the names end in *-su-ū* does not necessarily prove them to be ideograms, especially since the ideogram *SU-Ú* is unknown and no possible meaning can be attached to it. For these reasons I prefer to regard the names as written phonetically.

of the respective deities to whom they belonged have been effaced. They are: *pal-su-ú*, *dí-dí-su-ú* and *^{isu}kakku III-tuš*, perhaps to be read with Prof. Jastrow *šalaltuš*.

Besides the weapons mentioned on this tablet there are numerous other references to divine weapons in omen texts. As Prof. Jastrow has shown, there is a weapon of Ishtar called *dí-e-pu*, "the overthrower" (V R. 63, II. 30), a weapon of Shamash called *ma-ak-ša-ru*, perhaps "the helper," from *kašáru* to support. A second weapon of Shamash is called *at-mu-u kí-e-nu*, "the faithful word" (Rm.² 106), and a double weapon is named *úmu šaqû*, "the mighty storm" (Stele of Nabonidus, XI, 11f.). As one of the weapons of NIN.IB is called *Ud-ba-nu-illa* = *úmu lá pâdû* (cf. above p. 82), "the merciless storm," and as the double-headed club is the symbol of NIN.IB, it is probable that the *úmu šaqû* here mentioned is also a weapon of NIN.IB. We also find a "sevenfold *zibu*," the weapon of Shamash (C. T., XX, 48, 33-36), a "fifteen-fold *zibu*," the weapon of Ishtar (C. T., XX, 48, 39), a "threefold *zibu*," the weapon of Sin (C. T., XX, 48, 42). Three other names appear on the tablet referred to above (C. T., XX, 42, 33), namely, *šû-šû-ru*, *šul-mu* and *^{isu}kakku KÚ.ŠI*. To these may be added a name occurring in the omens of Sargon and Narâm-Sin, namely *su-ḫu-ru-ni* (IV R.² 34, Rev. 4). Altogether the omen texts have thus far furnished us with seventeen names of divine weapons.

Finally divine weapons appear also in the heavens. The Babylonians spoke of certain constellations as the weapons of the gods. Thus both the *mulmullu* star and the *gamlu* star were called "the weapon of the hand of Marduk" (*^{isu}kakku ša qât^d Mar-duk*, V R. 46, Obv. 3, 26, a), and the star *GIŠ.GAN.URU* was called the weapon of the God A-e(mal), (V R. 46, 25, a). One of the weapons of NIN.IB was the *tartaḫu* (V R. 9, 84), but there was also a *tartaḫu* star, which was identified with Ninib (II R. 57, 52,

a, b).¹ Ishtar held a bow in her hand (see above, p. 79), but there was also a bow star (= Sirius), identified with Ishtar, cf. V R. 46, 23, *a, b*, and Jensen, *Kosmologie*, pp. 53, 149. Šar-ur and šar-qaš are two weapons of NIN.IB (see above, p. 82), but they are also two

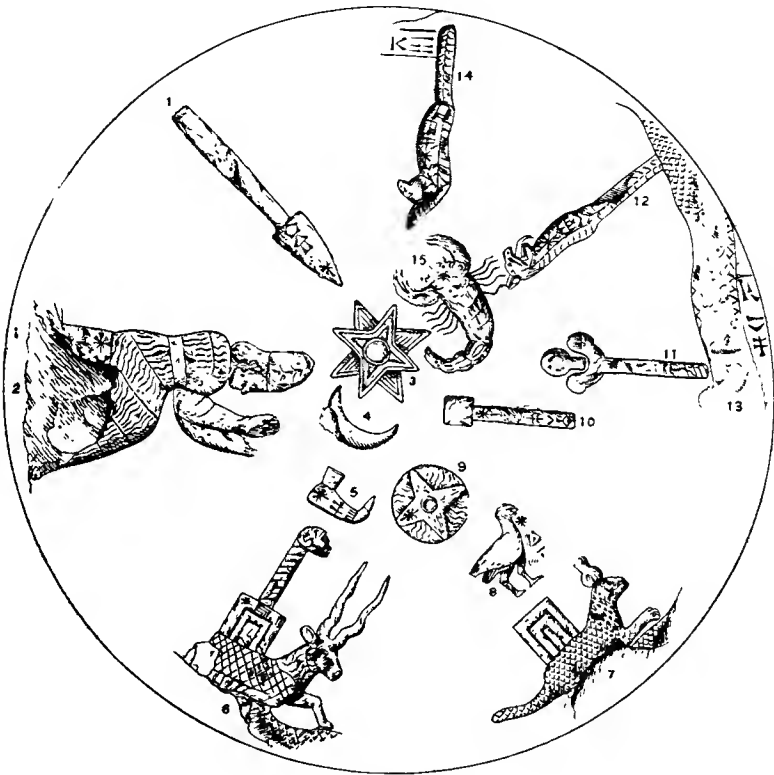


FIG. 24.—Symbols on a boundary stone found at Susa, with the names of the gods written on the symbols. (Susa, No. 1.)

stars, cf. V R. 46, 32, *a*, and Jensen, *Kosmologie*, p. 145f.


A review of these divine weapons has shown that the Babylonians did not only represent them pictorially upon their boundary stones, but they also believed that they could detect their

¹ For the *tartahu* star (= Saturn) see Jensen, *Kosmologie*, p. 150.

shape in the markings of sheep livers and in the forms of certain constellations.

There can no longer be any question that not only the weapons but all the varying figures on the stones are symbolic representations of certain gods. This is not only stated in the inscriptions, as quoted above, but one of the new stones from Susa (D. E. P., I, fig. 379) has actually the names of the gods written on the symbols. We now know that the spear represents Marduk, the mace with a vulture head *Za-mà-mà*, the mace with a lion head *Nergal*,¹ the mace with the square top *Shuqamuna*, the walking bird most likely *Bau*, the shrine with the goat-fish and ram's head *Ea*, the lamp *Nusku*, the seated goddess *Gula*, the crescent *Sin*, the sun disk *Shamash*, the eight-pointed star *Ishtar* and the serpent *Širu*. The inscriptions on the scorpion, on the mace with twin-headed dragons, on the crocodile-like monster with a shrine on its back and a vase on its head, have become illegible (cf. fig. 24).

There are other symbols which can be identified with certain gods. On the stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. (V R. 57)² we find three shrines with tiaras in the first row. These correspond to the two shrines followed by the symbol of *Ea* (a shrine and a goatfish), on Susa III, Susa XV, I R. 70, Susa XX.³ This makes it probable that the first two symbols stand for *Anu* and *Ellil*. The proof for

¹ The sign is , as determined by an examination of a photograph of the original, which I secured through the kind assistance of Dr. Heuzey, the Director of the Louvre. I submitted the photograph also to Prof. Hilprecht, who independently reached the same conclusion. The sign is a variant of *GIR* (cf. Br. 9190), as can be seen by a comparison with the older forms, cf. Amiaud et Méchineau, *Tableau comparé*, No. 203. This conclusion is important because it shows that the twin lion heads, as on the rock relief of Bavian, can only be *NIN.IB*. It also proves that the lion standing erect with daggers in his fore claws, as shown on Susa No. 9 (fig. 21, p. 73), is a symbol of *Nergal*.

² See fig. 49, p. 131.

³ See fig. 11^{4,6}, p. 28; fig. 24⁶; fig. 13^{4,6}, p. 33; fig. 30^{1,3}, p. 95

this identification is found on the rock relief of Sennacherib at Bavian. In this case the symbols agree with the gods mentioned

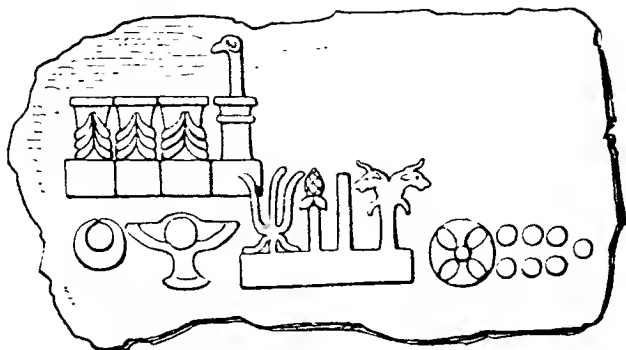


FIG. 25.—Rock relief of Sennacherib at Bavian.

on the stone. As the list is important for our later discussion we reproduce it:

1.	} Shrines with horned caps	{	Assur,
2.			Anu,
3.			Ellil.
4.	Shrine with ram's head		Ea.
5.	Crescent		Sim.
6.	Winged disk		Shamash.
7.	Forked lightning		Rammân.
8.	Column with spear head.		Marduk.
9.	Square column.		Nabû.
10.	Column with two lion heads		[NIN.IB].
11.	Venus star		Ištar.
12.	Seven stars		Sibitti. ¹

¹ The god Sibitti is written in this as well as in other inscriptions *d*VII-Bi, which should not be read *dSibi(-bi)*. The Semitic reading is determined by IV R.² 21 (B) Rev. 21-22 (= Zimmern, *Ritualtafeln*, No. 54, p. 168), where to *d*VII-Bi in the Sumerian line corresponds *ilâni Si-bit* in the Semitic line. Cf. also Winckler, *Altorientalische Forschungen*, II, 10, *dSi-bit-ti*; Zimmern, K. A. T.³, p. 620, and Hehn, *Siebenzahl*, p. 24, note. For the inscription on the Bavian relief see III R. 14.

In this inscription, as Hommel has already shown (*Aufsätze*, p. 442), Anu and Ellil are clearly represented by the shrines with tiaras. To the identifications made on Susa I are here added: Rammân with the lightning fork, Nabû with the square column, Ishtar with the four-cornered star, which on Babylonian monuments appears usually as eight-cornered. The identification of NIN.IB with the twin lion heads has now become certain, because Susa I has shown that the single lion head stands for Nergal, hence there is no other god but NIN.IB left for the twin lion heads.



FIG. 26.—Stele of Esarhaddon found at Sendschirli, giving the symbolic representations of the gods current in Assyria.¹

Ishtar with the four-cornered star, which on Babylonian monuments appears usually as eight-cornered. The identification of NIN.IB with the twin lion heads has now become certain, because Susa I has shown that the single lion head stands for Nergal, hence there is no other god but NIN.IB left for the twin lion heads.

¹ The gods represented are as follows: (1) The seven stars, the Sibitti; (2) Aššur (Anu) standing on two animals; (3) Bélit seated on a lion; (4) Ellil standing on a dragon, similar to that of Anu; (5) Rammân holding the lightning fork and standing on an ox; (6) The crescent of Sin; (7) The winged disk of Shamash; (8) The sixteen-pointed star of Istar; (9) The spearhead of Marduk; (10) The double staff of Nabû; (11) The ram's head of Ea; (12) The twin-headed mace of NIN.IB.



FIG. 27.—Boundary stone of King Nazi-Maruttash found at Susa, No. 2, face C.



FIG. 28.—Boundary stone of King Nazi-Maruttash found at Susa, No. 2, face D.

These are all the identifications that can be made with any degree of certainty. Recently, however, Prof. Zimmern has attempted to increase the number considerably by a study of the stone of Nazi-Maruttash. I should be glad to follow the ingenious explanation of this distinguished scholar, but it seems to me there are fatal objections to his identifications: (1) His whole theory is based on the supposition that the seventeen terrible figures (*šuripât*) of the gods are actually represented on the stone. But there is no justification for this supposition in the text. The strongest argument that can be found for the view of Prof. Zimmern is the fact that there are actually seventeen figures on the stone. But this is in itself not sufficient to warrant their identification, especially when we find that *on no other boundary stone do the figures and the gods quoted in the text agree*. This point is important enough to warrant the full presentation of the evidence on hand.

London, 103	has 17 symbols and 15 gods in the text. ¹
London, 101	" 19 " " 13 " " "
London, 99	" 18 " " 7 " " "
London, 100	" 20 " " 12 " " "
London, 106	" 19 " " 12 " " "
I R. 70	" 19 " " 12 " " "
London, 105	" 19 " " 16 " " "
London, 102	" 19 " " 14 " " "
London, 90922	" 8 " " 0 " " "
Berl. V. A. 208	" 9 " " 0 " " "
Berl. V. A. 209	" 6 " " 4 " " "
Berl. V. A. 2663	" 16 " " 5 " " "
O. B. I. 149	" 14 " " 8 " " "

¹ The number of gods might possibly be increased to seventeen by counting twice Shamash and Rammân, whose names are repeated. There are only fifteen *different* gods enumerated in the curses.

Neb. Nippur	has 20 symbols and 10 gods in the text.
Susa III	" " 9 " " "
Susa XVI	" 18 " " 47 " " "

This list shows that the supposition that the gods and the symbols are identical is not favored by the other boundary stones. (2) But when we analyze Prof. Zimmern's identifications we meet still more objections. The first two symbols are two identical shrines with tiaras; hence we should expect, if symbols and text correspond, that the text should have the same or at least similar statements about these two symbols. But this is not the case. While the first is described as *šub-tum u šú-ku-zu šá Anum(-num) šarri šamê*, the second is said to be *gir-gi-lu al-la-ku ša ʿEn-lil bêl mâtâti*. Hence Prof. Zimmern is forced to the assumption that the second symbol "*in der bildlichen Darstellung nur implicite vorhanden ist.*" This is equivalent to a confession that his theory does not agree with the evidence. (3) It may well be doubted that the third symbol, which is entirely erased, consisted of the shrine and the goatfish. There is room for the shrine with the ram's head, but for the goatfish is hardly any room, as a glance at the upper row will show. (4) He identifies the two lion heads with Shuqamûna, while Susa I shows that the mace with the square end represents Shuqamuna. To call the latter simply "*eine weitere Zuthat*" seems again due to the exigencies of a theory. (5) Shar-ur and Shar-gaz represent the personified weapons of NIN.IB, of which Shar-ur is held in his right hand and Shar-gaz in his left (Frank, *Bilder und Symbole*, p. 28); but how can the vulture head alone be said to fit that description? It demands rather that the two lion heads represent the weapons of NIN.IB. (6) The *ma-sab ru-ba-ti*, or "censer of the princess," is also absent, and Prof. Zimmern must again have recourse to the supposition that it is implied. (7) The identification of the *mar-ka-su rabû(-û)ša bît si-kil-*

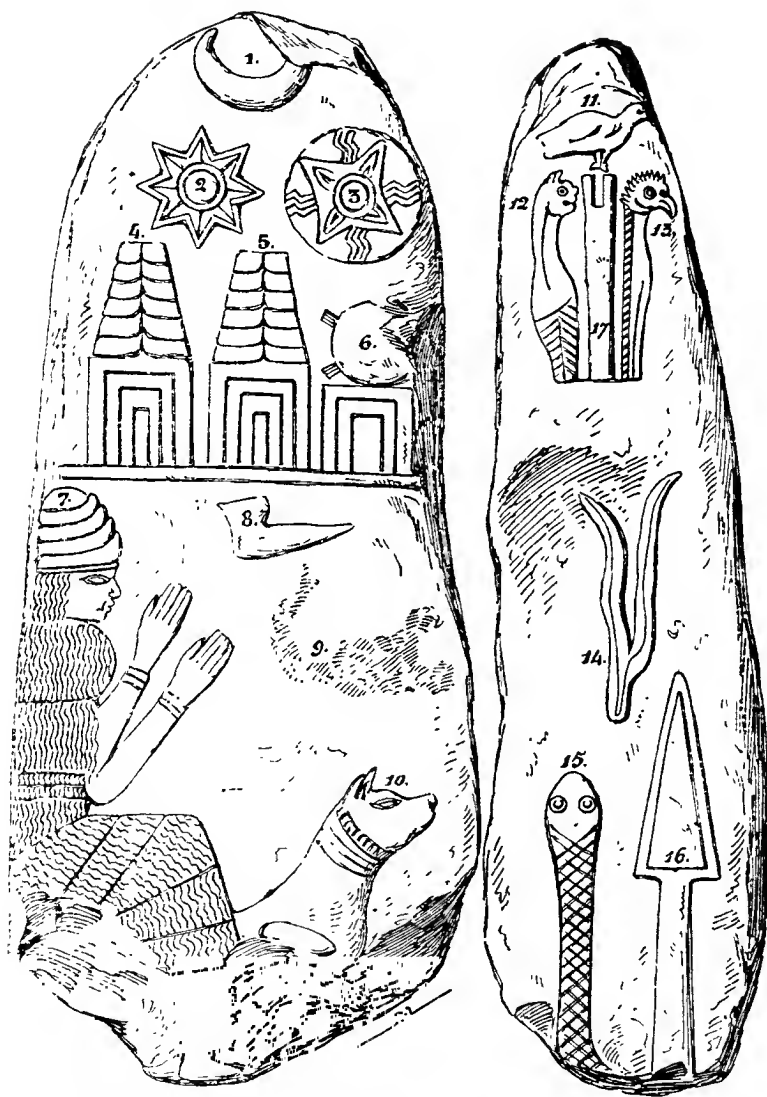


FIG. 29.—Symbols on a boundary stone found at Susa, from the Cassite period.
(Susa, No. 13.)

la with the shrine carrying the horseshoe-like, or Ω -like, figure is also doubtful, and would hardly have been made if the theory had not demanded it. It will be observed that this last symbol occurs frequently in fourth place after the symbols of Anu, Ellil and Ea (*e.g.*, VR. 57, Susa XX, Susa XV, Susa III, I R. 70,



FIG. 30.—Symbols on an uninscribed boundary stone found at Susa, No. 20.

III R. 41).¹ And as in several of these cases (I R. 70, III R. 41, Susa III) NIN.HAR.SAG or NIN.MAH follows Anu, Ellil and Ea, it is likely that this symbol is a representation of *Ninḫarsag*. Although the identifications of Prof. Zimmern as a whole can hardly

¹ See fig. 19⁹, p. 131; fig. 30⁴, p. 95; fig. 27, p. 6; fig. 11⁷, p. 28; fig. 13⁷, p. 33; fig. 11¹³, p. 34.

be accepted, there are several which are correct. His identification of Ishara with the scorpion is very happy. Both have the same ideogram, GIR.TAB (Br. 315-316). The lion-headed dragon undoubtedly represents Nergal or Shit-lam-ta-ë (Frank, *Bilder und Symbole*, p. 30).

Recently Dr. Leon Heuzey has made it very probable (*Revue d'Assyriologie*, VI, 95-104) that the shrine with the brick and the wedge, which is frequently (Susa III, XX, V R. 57, IV R.¹ 43, III R. 41, I R. 70, etc.)¹ placed alongside of the lance of Marduk, is the symbol of Nabû, the god of writing and architecture.

To sum up, we have thus far been able to make twenty identifications of symbols with their respective deities;² that is, nearly half of the symbols have been identified. But these symbols are more than gods, for all the gods of Babylonia are astral. They represent certain stars with which the gods were identified. This should have been plain long ago, for sun, moon and the eight-pointed Venus star, which occur on all these monuments, clearly point to the heavens as the place where we should look for all the other symbols.

The most prominent of the symbols is the serpent, which is either coiled up on top of the monument or extends along the

¹ See fig. 11¹⁴, p. 28; fig. 30⁶, p. 95; fig. 49³, p. 134; fig. 6¹⁴, p. 17; fig. 14³, p. 34.

² These identifications are (1) The spearhead stands for Marduk; (2) the mace with vulture head for Zamama; (3) the mace with lion head for Nergal; (4) the mace with the square top for Shugamuna; (5) the lamp for Nusku; (6) the shrine with goatfish and ram's head for Ea; (7) the seated goddess with dog (or dog alone) for Gula; (8) the crescent for Sin, (9) the sundisk for Shamash; (10) the eight-pointed star (five-pointed on Neb. Nippur, No. 13, six-pointed on Susa, No. 4, seven-pointed on the stone of Nabû-shum-ishkun) for Ishtar; (11) the serpent for Šir; (12) the walking bird for Bau, (13-14) the two shrines with tiaras for Anu and Ellil; (15) the shrine with the wedge, brick(s) or stylus for Nabû; (16) the mace with the twin lion heads for NIN.IB; (17) the scorpion for Ishhara; (18) the forked lightning and the ox for Rammân, (19) the shrine with the yoke or horseshoelike figure for Ninharsag; (20) the seven stars for the Sibitti.

lower edge of the symbols or winds through the centre and hangs downwards with its tail. The meaning of this serpent has been determined by three separate facts: (1) In a list of rivers (II R. 51, 45-47) the river of the serpent (*nâr Šir*) is explained as "the river of the great band of heaven" (*nâr DUR.AN.GAL*) and as "the river of the great ocean" (*nâr ZU.AB.GAL*). (2) Another text (Rm. 282) represents Ellil as drawing the picture of the great serpent, called Labbu, upon the firmament (see Hrozný, *Mythen*

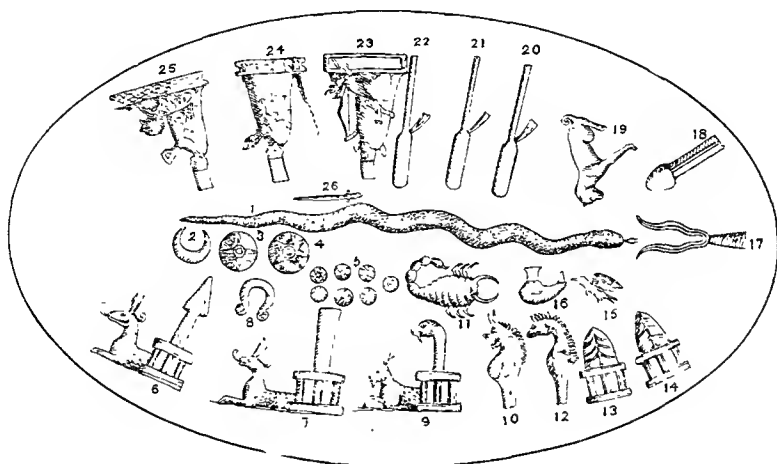


FIG. 31.—Symbols on the stone of King Nabû-shum-ishkun, now at Berlin.

von dem Gotte Ninrag, p. 108, obv. 7-10). (3) Franz Delitzsch has added the observation that Jewish tradition identified the serpent defeated by God (Job 23:16) with the milky way (so Rabbi Levi Ben Gersom; see Delitzsch, "Commentary on Job," 2d ed., p. 339¹). Prof. Hommel was the first to infer from the first and the third of these facts that the serpent was identical with Tiāmat and her eleven helpers, and recognized them in the milky way and the signs of the zodiac (Hommel, *Aufsätze*, pp. 360, 370). On the basis of this identification Prof. Hommel has argued that all the other symbols are signs of the zodiac. This theory has recently

been subjected to an able criticism by Boll in his valuable work, *Sphaera*, Leipzig, 1903. He raises two strong objections to Hommel's theory:

(1) The symbols do not occur in a fixed order, such as we naturally expect to be followed if they represented the signs of the zodiac. In all other known zodiacs the order is fixed, while the arrangement of the symbols on the boundary stones varies constantly. (2) There are more symbols than twelve represented



FIG. 32.—The archer from a Babylonian boundary stone. (London, 101.)

on fifteen stones, while at least five have less than twelve symbols. In view of this evidence we must come to the conclusion that the zodiac as such is not represented on the boundary stones.

A different answer, however, must be given to the inquiry whether separate signs of the zodiac are to be found on the stones. This is certainly the case. The most striking symbol on the boundary stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. (V R. 57)¹ is the scorpion man or archer. It also occurs on the stone of Meli-Shipak (London, 103).² The human part ends with the belt, below which is the body

¹ See fig. 49¹⁵, p. 131.

² See Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 245.

and the tail of a scorpion, with the feet of a lion. To this symbol corresponds a centaur drawing a bow on two other stones. In one case (London, 101)¹ he has a double head, one human, the other that of a dragon. He is also provided with wings and a double tail, the lower of a horse, the upper of a scorpion, and under his fore feet is a scorpion. In the second case (D. E. P., I, p. 175, fig. 381)² the wings are left off and there is but one tail. All these remark-



FIG. 33.—The archer from the Egyptian zodiac of Dendera.

able features appear on Egyptian and the Greek zodiacs. On the square zodiac of Dendera, *e.g.*, which dates from the time of the Emperor Nero, we see the same double-headed centaur drawing a bow, winged and having two tails, the lower of a horse and the upper of a scorpion. Here, too, the scorpion follows as the next sign of the zodiac. Moreover, there is the same transition from a centaur to a human form. The *sagittarius*, which Boll gives from a Latin MS. (p. 131), is a two-legged satyr with a horse-tail. These

¹ See fig. 32, p. 98.

² See fig. 23¹², p. 76.

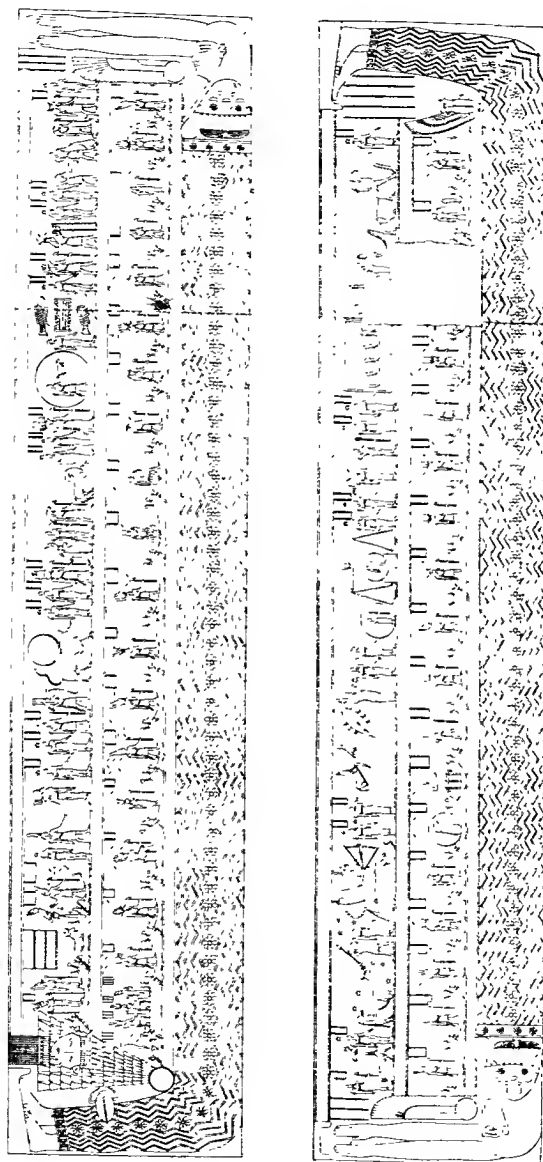


FIG. 34 Rectangular zodiac of Dendera from the time of Emperor Nero.

remarkable agreements cannot be accidental. They rather prove conclusively that the Egyptian zodiac was influenced by the Babylonian, and that by this symbol on the Babylonian boundary stones a sign of the zodiac, the *sagittarius* or archer, is meant. If one symbol of the zodiac is unquestionably represented on the



FIG. 35.—Round zodiac of Dendera from the time of Emperor Augustus.

boundary stones, it is reasonable to suppose that there are more.

In this connection the round zodiac of Dendera deserves special attention. Here we find along the inside circle, besides the planets, the thirty-six decani and some other stars, the signs of the zodiac in the usual order: *aries*, *taurus*, *gemini*, *cancer*, *leo*, *virgo*,

libra, scorpio, sagittarius, capricornus, aquarius and *pisces*. The planets are arranged as follows: Mercury between lion and virgin, Saturn between virgin and balance, Mars above the capricorn,

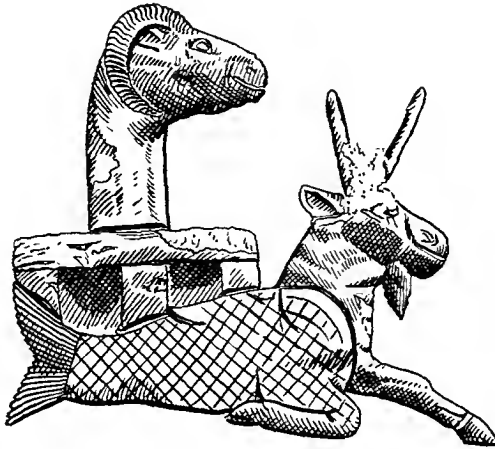


FIG. 36.—The goatfish (Capricorn) from a boundary stone of Meli-Shipak (Susa, No. 3).



FIG. 37.—The goatfish (Capricorn) from the round zodiac of Dendera.

Venus between waterman and fishes, Jupiter between twins and cancer. Several of these signs are found in similar forms on the Babylonian monuments. The goatfish, combining the head and body

of a goat with the tail of a fish, is found repeatedly on the boundary stones as the symbol of Ea (I R. 70, London, 99, Susa I, Susa XV, Susa XX, etc.).¹ The close similarity in form absolutely demands a common origin. Another symbol which shows close similarity is the lion walking on a serpent. It may correspond to the winged lion walking on a serpent on Br.M. 99.² Again, the waterman pouring water out of two vases reminds us very much



The god Ea on Susa, No. 6.



FIG. 38.

The waterman from the round zodiac of Dendera.

of the similar figure on Susa VI, most likely Ea, standing on a goat. In front of his breast he holds a vase, out of which two streams are running. A similar figure of Ea with vases, out of which water is bubbling in two streams, is published by Heuzey in *Revue d'Assyriologie*, Vol. VI, p. 95. This identification, however, can hardly be said to be certain, because we found that the

¹ See fig. 13⁶, p. 33; fig. 6¹⁷, p. 17; fig. 24⁶, p. 86; fig. 2⁶, p. 6; fig. 30³, p. 95.

² See fig. 6¹⁸, p. 17.

goatfish, the symbol of Ea, corresponds to the Greek capricorn, while here we would have the God Ea identified with the waterman. It will be noticed, however, that the goatfish and waterman are two adjoining signs, and it might well be that the figure of Ea himself stood for the waterman, while his symbol, the goatfish, expressed the neighboring sign of the capricorn.¹

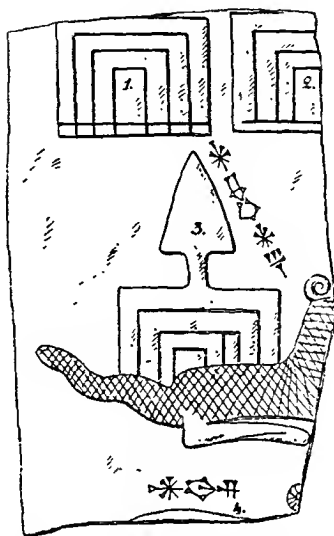


FIG. 39.—The symbol of the god Marduk. (Susa, No. 19.)

Other identifications that have been proposed are still less certain. Attention has been called to the fact that in a number of cases the spear of Marduk opens the series of symbols (V. A. 2663, Susa I, Susa 106¹), and that on the Sargon stone the inscription AM, the "ox," is placed alongside of it (Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 257). Now when we recall the fact that at 1100 B.C., when the boundary

¹ The symbol of Gula seems to be a parallel case which probably stands for the virgin, while her dog represents the next zodiacal sign, the lion. The same combination of two symbols into one group may be seen in the centaur holding the bow, which represents the sagittarius, under whose fore feet is the scorpion, the next sign in the zodiac (see fig. 32, p. 98).

stones were engraved, the vernal equinox fell into the sign of the bull (*taurus*), it may be argued with some degree of probability that the spear represents the first zodiacal sign or *taurus*. It is often preceded or followed by the shrine with the wedge, and, as a glance at the northern hemisphere of heaven shows, the triangle is a part of the sign of the *ram*. Therefore the wedge represents perhaps the *aries*. Again, the spear of Marduk is at least twice associated with the twin lion heads (London, 105, Susa II), but the twins (*gemini*) adjoin the *taurus*; hence the twin lions may stand for the *gemini*. All these identifications are rendered uncertain by the fact that the spearhead stands for Marduk, the wedge most



FIG. 40.—The goddess Gula, the scorpion of Ishhara, and the walking bird of Bau on Susa, No. 14.

likely for Nabû and the twin lion heads for NIN.IB. These are the gods of the three planets Jupiter, Mercury and Mars. Hence it would be more natural to identify them with these planets.

To sum up, the only certain identifications of the boundary stone symbols with signs of the zodiac are, the archer with the *sagittarius*, the scorpion with the *scorpio* and the goatfish with the *capricorn*. The rest cannot be regarded as fully established—the god pouring out water with the waterman, the walking or sitting lion (dog) with *leo*, the spearhead with *taurus*, the wedge with the *aries*, the twin dragon heads with the *gemini*. The goddess Gula may stand for the virgin. But that the mace with

the globular end is a substitute for the *cancer*, the Ω like figure on the shrine for the *libra*, and the walking bird for the *fishes* does not appear to have been proved by the arguments of Hommel.¹

But even if all the twelve signs of the zodiac were fully established it would by no means exhaust the list of the symbols, as there are more than forty different symbols. What are the rest?

We naturally expect to find besides the signs of the zodiac the five planets that were known to the ancients. Now, it is highly probable that they are represented. We have seen that the spear-head is attributed to Marduk, who was in later times identified with Jupiter; the wedge is most likely the symbol of Nabû, identified with Mercury; the twin lion heads are the symbol of NIN.IB, identified with Mars; the lion-headed dragon is the symbol of Nergal, identified with Saturn, while the eight-pointed star is certainly the symbol of Ištar, identified with Venus, the morning and evening star.

As neither the signs of the zodiac nor the planets exhaust the list of symbols found on the boundary stones, we must look for other constellations which might possibly be represented. At this stage of our investigation an astrological text of a Greek writer named Teucros the Babylonian, which was published recently by Boll,² seems to show us the right way. In this text we find each sign of the zodiac associated with an animal name, which is called $\eta \delta\omega\delta\epsilon\zeta\acute{\alpha}\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$. These animals, therefore, are symbols of a series of twelve hours. The hours must have been double hours, because it takes twenty-four hours for one revolution of all the twelve parts of the ecliptic, and each animal represents one-twelfth

¹ I do not mean to question the many and valuable contributions of Prof. Hommel on this subject. But in the points enumerated he does not seem to have established his contention. See also article of C. Bezold in *Archiv für Religionsgeschichte*, X (1907), p. 115f., and Frank, *Bilder und Symbole der Babylonisch-Assyrischen Götter*, p. 3.

² Cf. Ball, *Sphæra*, pp. 17-21, 41-52.

part or thirty degrees. Moreover, these twelve double hours could not originally have referred to the ecliptic, because each twelfth part of the ecliptic rises in unequal intervals of 1 hour 20 minutes, to 2 hours 24 minutes in the latitude of Babylon. To secure equal



FIG. 41.—Marble plate from Egypt showing the zodiac and the "Dodekaoros."

divisions the twelve parts must have been applied to the heavenly equator.¹

Now it is well known that the system of double hours called *kaš(s)-bu* (KAŠ.GID) was used in Babylonia, as the tablet III R.

¹ Ball, *l.c.*, p. 315.

51, Nos. 1 and 2, and other passages plainly show. The Babylonians must, therefore, first have measured the dodekatemoria of the equator, and from this division determined that of the ecliptic: so also in Egypt the division of the thirty-six decani referred originally to the equator.¹

This juxtaposition of the zodiacal circle with the *dodekaoros* circle has recently been found pictorially represented on a marble plate discovered in Egypt.² The centre is occupied by the two heads of Apollo and Phoebe, around which is a double circle. The outer circle represents the signs of the zodiac, the inner circle agrees completely with *dodekaoros* animals mentioned by Teucros. They are as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ram, with belt | αἰθιοπος, | cat, sitting. |
| 2. bull | κύνων, | dog (or jackal). |
| 3. twins (man and woman) | ὄφις, | serpent. |
| 4. crab | καρκινάρος, | crab (cancer). |
| 5. lion | ὄνος, | ass. |
| 6. virgin | λέων, | lion, walking. |
| 7. balance (borne by man) | τράγος, | goat (or gazelle) |
| 8. scorpion | ταύρος, | ox. |
| 9. archer (centaur) | ἰέραξ, | falcon. |
| 10. goatfish | κρηκόκεφαλος, | ape. |
| 11. waterman | ἰβίς, | ibis. |
| 12. fishes | κροκόδειλος, | crocodile. |

It is strange to notice that while the idea of a twelve-hour circle goes back to Babylonia, several of these animals at least (cat, ibis, crocodile) are no doubt due to Egyptian influence. The best theory to account for this phenomenon is, as Boll has pointed out, to suppose that the *dodekaoros* was carried from Babylonia to Egypt, where several of the animals were renamed. That there

¹ Ball, *l.c.*, p. 316.

² Ball, *l.c.*, pl. VI: see fig. 41.

was such a renaming process seems to be supported by the East Asiatic cycle. This cycle of twelve animals represented: (1) A cycle of twelve successive years. (2) A cycle of twelve months. (3) The twelve hours of the calendar day. In all these relations the Chinese substituted the twelve *tshi* or characters in their places which (4) designated the twelve signs of the zodiac and

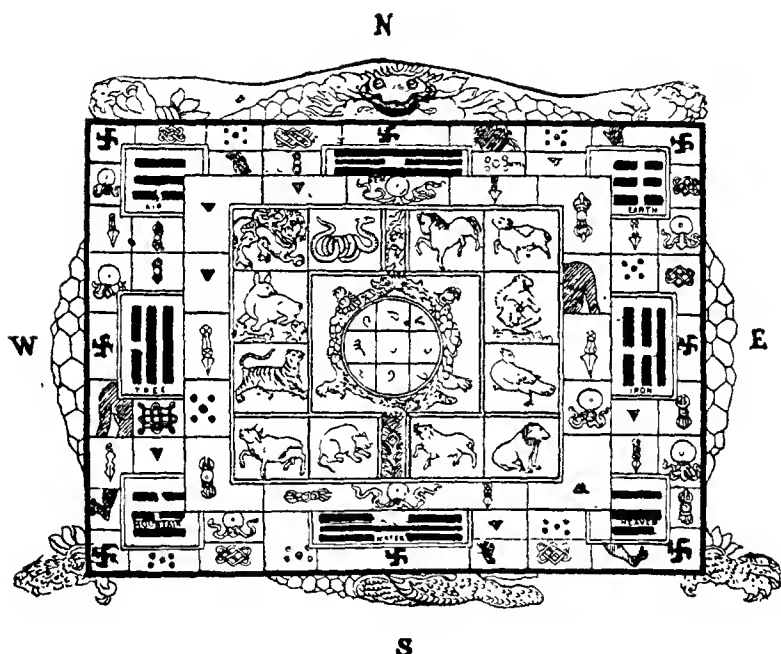


FIG. 42.—East Asiatic circle as represented in Tibet.

(5) twelve successive days.¹ The same uniform designation of hours, days, months and years, corresponding to the twelve parts of the zodiac, is not only a part of ancient astrology, but we know that the Babylonians divided the calendar day into twelve double hours, they had twelve months, over which presided the same gods

¹ Ball, *loc. cit.*, p. 333.

as those attributed to the signs of the zodiac (Diodor., II. 30),¹ while Censorinus testifies to the "Chaldaic" origin of a cycle of twelve years. From all this it is highly probable that the East Asiatic cycle, with all the ideas connected with it, goes back to Babylonia. A comparison of the two series of animals, those of the *dodekaoros* and of the East Asiatic cycle, will further corroborate this view. They are as follows:

<i>Dodekaoros.</i>	<i>East Asiatic Cycle.</i>
cat	dog.
dog	hen (bird).
serpent	ape (long-tailed monkey).
scarab (cancer)	sheep (goat).
ass.	horse
lion	serpent.
he-goat	dragon (crocodile).
bull	hare (rabbit).
falcon	tiger (leopard, panther).
ape	ox (cow, heifer).
ibis	mouse (rat).
crocodile	pig (wild boar).

In both cases we have twelve animals, of which nine are the

¹ He says: τῶν θεῶν δὲ κληθέντων εἶναι οὗτοι δώδεκα τῶν ἀντικειμένων, ὧν ἕκαστος μὴνας καὶ τῶν δώδεκα ἡμερῶν ἑκάστω ἐκ προσεγγεμένων, i.e., "the chief of these gods (the thirty-six decani), they say, are twelve in number, to each of whom they attribute a month and one sign of the twelve in the zodiac." With this statement of Diodorus ought to be compared the list of months and their gods in IV R.², 33 (= K 2049 ÷ K 129). It reads: (1) *Nisanna ša dA-num u dEn-lil* (2) *Ara ša dE-a bil te-ni-še-e-ti* (3) *Simānu ša dSin māru rišti ša dEn-lil* (4) *Dūzu ša qu-ra-du dNIN.IB* (5) *Abu ša dNin-giš-zi-da bīl* . . . (6) *Ulūdu ša dIs-tar bu-lil* . . . (7) *To'ritu ša dŠamaš qu-ra-du* (8) *Arahsumnu ša abkal ilāni dMarduk* (9) *Kišilimu ša qarradu robū dNergal* (10) *Tibitu ša dPap-sukal sukal dA-num u dIstar* (11) *Šabātu ša dRammān giš-qal šamī(-e) u irgān(-tūn)* (12) *Adhuru ša dŠibtu ilāni robūti* (13) [*arḫumoh-ru ša Adlunu*] *ša Aš-šur a-bi ilāni*.

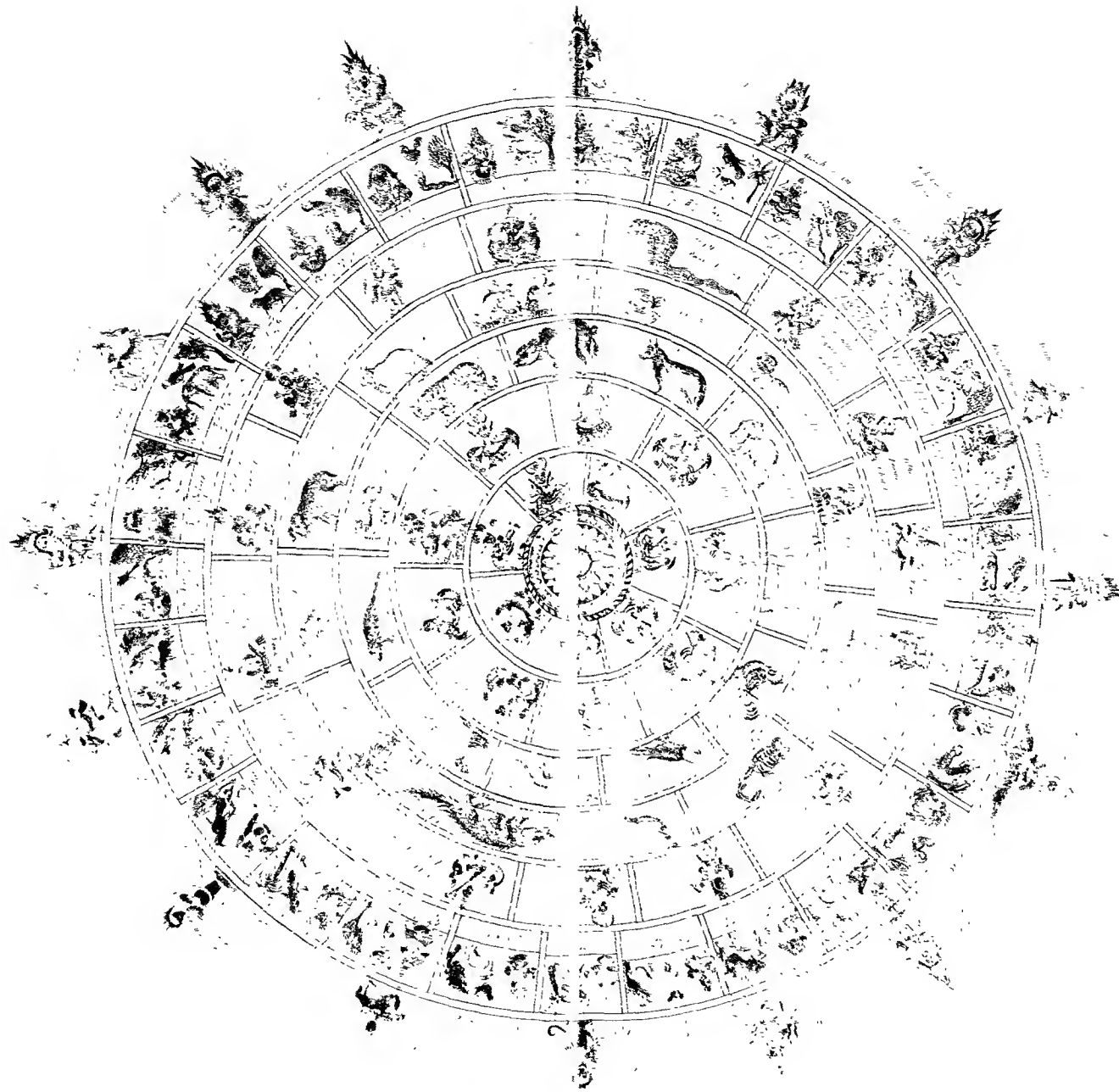


FIG. 13. —Zodiac of a Sivante pagoda at Trichinopoly, India, showing the signs of the zodiac in the fourth circle from the outside and the eleven karmas in the fifth circle.

same or at least similar in both lists. Only three of the *dodekaoros* have no parallels, the cat, the scarab and the falcon, and three on the East India circle are unique, the hare, the mouse and the pig.

An intermediate link between these two circles, found on an Indian zodiac, is preserved on a wall in a pagoda at Trichinopoly,¹ India. It shows six circles, of which the fourth contains the signs of the zodiac and the third, corresponding to them, eleven animal figures called Karana. Here we find the following animals corresponding to the zodiacal signs:

<i>Zodiac.</i>	<i>Karana.</i>	
ram—bull	lion (<i>Bhava</i>) ²	D ³ (lion, cat).
bull—twins	tiger (<i>Bhalava</i>)	A
twins—crab	boar (<i>Côlava</i>)	A
crab—lion	ass (<i>Têttila</i>)	D (a horse).
lion—virgin	elephant (<i>Carasey</i>)	
virgin—balance	bull (<i>Baniĵ</i>)	DA
balance—scorpion	hen (<i>Bhadra</i>)	A
scorpion—bow	hawk (<i>Saccouni</i>)	D (ibis, falcon).
bow—sea monster	dog (<i>Tchatouchpad</i>)	DA
sea monster—urn	serpent (<i>Naga</i>)	DA
urn—fish	rat (<i>Kintoughua</i>)	A
fish—ram		

Of these animals the lion, ass, bull, hawk, dog, serpent are found on the *dodekaoros* in the same or similar forms, while the tiger, wild boar, horse, bull, hen, dog, serpent and rat occur on the East Asiatic circle. Only the elephant is represented on neither, while bull, dog and serpent occur on all three circles.

¹ Cf. E. Morien in *Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, I Serie, Tom. III (1853), pl. No. 4, facing p. 276.

² I reproduce the spelling as found on Morien's plate.

³ D stands for Dodekaoros, A for Asiatic circle.

When we now ask the question, What is the possible bearing of these figures upon those of the Babylonian monuments? we must remember that while the arrangement and also the names of these animals differ, they all agree in the fact that they represent constellations parallel to the signs of the zodiac. This parallel circle, which in its full form numbers twelve animals and represents a division of the heavenly equator, points unmistakably to Baby-

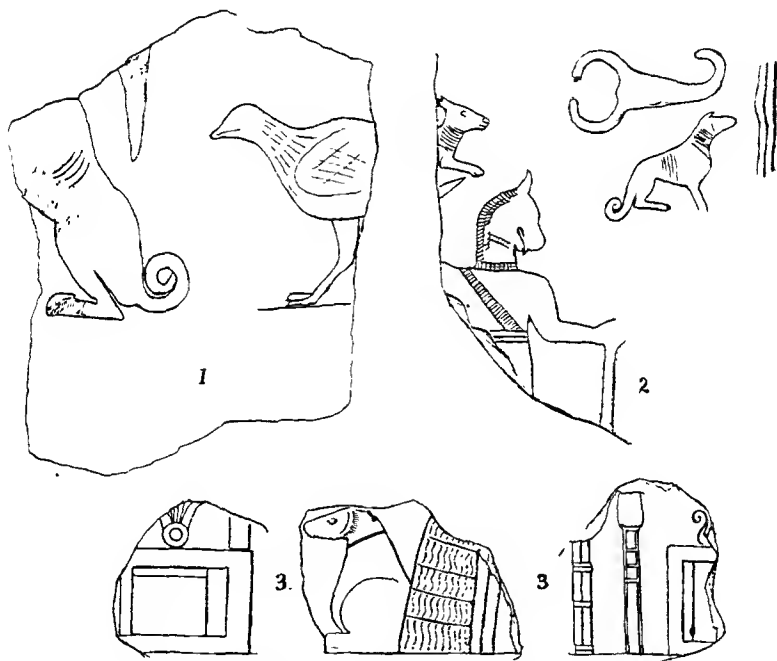


FIG. 44.—A group of fragments (1) From Nippur, O. R. I., Vol. I, Pt. 1, pl. XII. (2) From Susa, No. 10. (3) From Susa, No. 11.

lonia as the place of its origin. If this is true, we are fully warranted in seeking a representation of this *dodekaoros* circle on Babylonian monuments.

It is evident that, as has already been pointed out, some of these animals are due to native influences—the cat, ibis and crocodile to Egypt, the tiger and elephant to India—but after making due

allowance for such native influences, there remain certain of these animals, common to the different circles, which must go back to a common origin. It is at least interesting to note that we find on the boundary stones a lion (the sitting lion on London 105, 106)¹ and an ox (the crouching ox of Rammân with lightning fork), also two birds, corresponding to the falcon and ibis of the *dodekaoros* and to the hen and hawk on the Indian circle (the walking bird of Bau and the bird perched on a pole). We find also a horse (V R. 57)² and a dragon with wings (IV R.¹ 43, Susa III).³ There is also a sheep with a shrine bearing a chisel (Susa III) and a crocodile-like creature (Susa I, XV).⁴ In view of these resemblances it is altogether probable that some of the symbols on the boundary stones represent constellations belonging to the *dodekaoros*.⁵

The attempt of Richard Redlich⁶ to explain all these symbols as constellations of the equator circle must be regarded as a failure, because the archer, the scorpion and the goatfish point decidedly to the ecliptic; nor is their position close enough to the equator circle that they could represent equatorial constellations. But he seems to be right in claiming that the equatorial circle was more original than the ecliptic, and that constellations of the equatorial circle are represented on the boundary stones, not, however, to the exclusion of the signs of the zodiac.

¹ See fig. 12⁷, p. 30; fig. 13⁶, p. 34.

² See fig. 49¹², p. 131.

³ See fig. 6¹³, p. 17, fig. 11¹², p. 28.

⁴ See fig. 24⁷, p. 86; fig. 2¹⁰, p. 6.

⁵ Cf. also the chart given by Hommel at the end of his *Aufsatz und Abhandlungen* III, 1.

⁶ Redlich, *Der Drache zu Babel in the Globus*, Vol. 84 (1903), Nos. 23, 24. The identifications of Redlich are as follows: (1) Spearhead of Marduk—Pleiades, (2) Twin lion heads—Orion, (3) Sitting dog—Prokyon, (4) Serpent—Hydra, (5) Bird on perch—Raven, (6) Lightning fork—Spica of virgin, (7) Scorpion—Balance, (8) Tortoise—Ophiuchus, (9) Walking bird—Eagle, (10) Mace with round knob—Dolphin, (11) Lamp—Pegasus and Andromeda, (12) Horse-hoelike form—Aries. Compare with these the remarks of Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 239.

independent of the deities enumerated in the texts. The two series never agree. The symbols represent the deities either by their shrines, their weapons, their sacred animals or in human form.

(2) Babylonian deities being also stellar in their nature, the symbols represent by implication certain constellations. Some signs of the zodiac are represented, but not the zodiac itself, for there is no order such as we expect if the zodiac as such were represented.¹

(3) There being more than forty symbols, other constellations besides the zodiac are included. These are most likely the planets and the constellations of the *dodekaoros*. Here again there is no representation of the full series, but, as in the case of the zodiacal signs, only a selection is made.

The problems in connection with these symbols which still await future solution are: (1) The complete identification of all the symbols with the gods they represent. (2) The identification of the symbols with their respective constellations. (3) The determination of the principle which guided the Babylonian sculptors in their selection and arrangement of the symbols on the stones. When these problems are solved the mystery of the symbols shall have found its complete and satisfactory solution.

¹ According to Prof. Hilprecht, the rounded top of the boundary stones, as also frequently seen in Etruscan monuments (cf. Milani, *Studi e Materiali di archæologia e numismatica*), represents the firmament of heaven with various well-known stars and constellations.

II.

A NEW BOUNDARY STONE OF NEBUCHAD-
REZZAR I. FROM NIPPUR C. 1140 B.C.

1. INSCRIPTION AND SYMBOLS.

THIS magnificent boundary stone was found at Nippur, "on the northwest side of the Ziggurat, within the temple area,"¹ in February, 1896, at the close of the third Babylonian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. It was presented by the Imperial Ottoman Government to Prof. Hilprecht for his services in organizing the Assyriological Section of the Sultan's Archeological Museum in Constantinople.²

It is a conical block of black limestone, being 49 cm. in height and 73.2 cm. in circumference around the center. It tapers towards the top, being 68.4 cm. along the upper edge of the inscription. The latter consists of a heading of two lines, placed among the symbols on top, and five columns, containing $32 + 32 + 33 + 30 + 26 = 155$ lines of text. The stone is slightly damaged, a piece having been broken off at the lower end, by which the latter part of six lines from column three and the beginning of four lines from column four have been lost. Fortunately their contents can be restored almost completely.³

This boundary stone has several peculiar features not found on

¹ According to a note entered by Dr. Haynes in his diary, to accompany the photographs taken of the stone at the time of its discovery. It was found on the last day while closing up one of the ditches.

² The text will be published in B. E., Series A, Vol. I, Part 3.

³ See the translation and transliteration for the restoration of these passages.

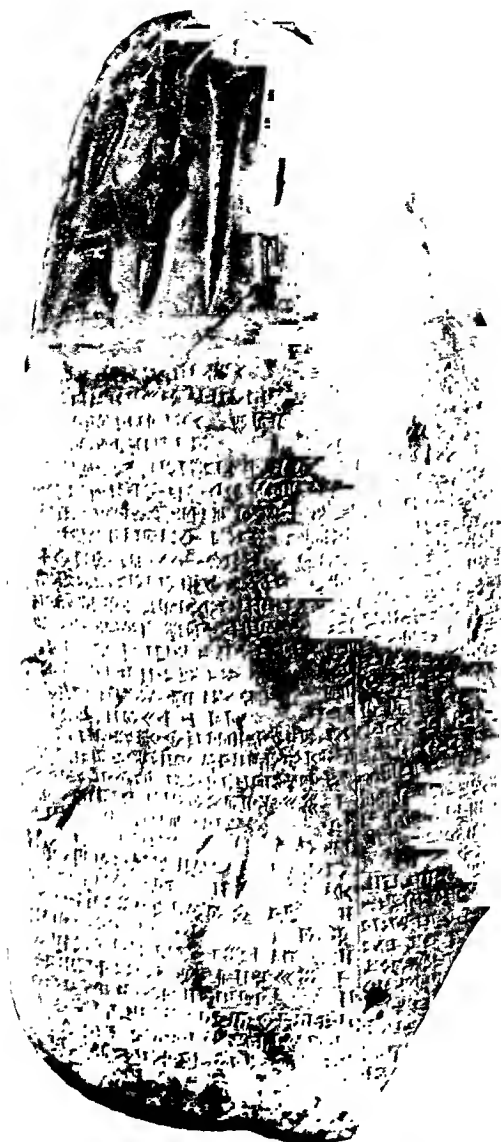


FIG. 46.—Boundary stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. from Nippur.

other monuments of this kind. In the first place, it contains a drawing of the field in question, together with an accompanying description, which precedes the inscription proper. Similar plots of fields and plans of buildings are, however, found on numerous clay tablets.¹ A second peculiarity is a beautiful hymn to Ellil, at the beginning of the inscription. It was no doubt taken from the liturgical collections of hymns in use at Nippur. It is the finest Ellil hymn which has been found thus far,² fitly celebrating the majesty and power of the god of Nippur. In some of its expressions it approaches the Psalms of the Old Testament.³ A similar hymn to Nanâ, opening a legal document, is found on a stone tablet, dated in the reign of Nabû-shum-ishkun, which records the investiture of a priest of Nebo at Borsippa with certain rights and privileges.⁴ The nearest approach to a hymn on other boundary stones is the glorification of Marduk on the stone of Merodach-baladan II., now at Berlin.⁵

The inscription is also remarkable for certain peculiar signs, as *e.g.* the sign to be read perhaps *saḥ* in *saḥ-pu-û*, (I, 13), the sign for *raḥiṣu* (IV, 26), the sign for *iṣdu* (V, 7), and the sign *NISAG* in *nisakku* (V, 18). A large number of ideograms is used, and several new words occur. Of the latter the following may be mentioned: *alâku*, "to throw down" (IV, 4); *nelmenu*, "misfortune" (IV, 7); *lillu*, "laughter" or "smile" (IV, 14); *uṣaku*, "calamity" (IV, 24). Other words are written in an unusual way—*baqânu* (because of following *š*) = *baqâmu* (III, 26); *nazuzzu* (under accent) = *nanzuzu* (I, 8); *šuzuzzu* (half accent) but *šuzu-*

¹ Compare the full literature quoted by Prof. Hilprecht, B.E., Vol. XX, Pt. 1, p. 11, note 9.

² For other hymns to Ellil see Dr. Jastrow's *Religion Assyriens und Babyloniens*, I, 488–492.

³ See Commentary for detailed comparisons.

⁴ Cf. M.D.O.G., No. 4, March, 1900, pp. 14–17, Col. I, 1–20.

⁵ V.A. 2663, cf. B.A., II, 258–273, Col. I, 1–24.

zatma (II, 19 and II, 30); *mahhar* = *maḥar* (II, 18); *nanzaz* = *manzaz* (II, 18); *nugu kabitti* = *nug kabitti* (IV, 10); *bannûa* = *bânûa* (IV, 26); *ikîlu* (probably = *ekêlu*) = *akâlu* (III, 21) as *libênu* = *labânu* (II, 10).¹

The stonecutter has not always been accurate in engraving the inscription. There are several erasures, as *ina* written on an erasure of *ši* (III, 23); the sign preceding *i-tar-ra-šu* (III, 24); the second last sign following the *nu* in *i-din-nu-šu* (IV, 18); *šup-par* written on an erasure of *bît* (V, 9). Even some mistakes occur—*at-pi* instead of *ap-pi* (II, 10); *ta* instead of *ša* (II, 11); *ŠA.SAG* instead of *ŠA.DUG(KA, II, 3)*; and probably also *me-su-šu* instead of *par-su-šu* (I, 18) and *A.HA.ME* instead of *H.A.A.ME* (V, 7).

The inscription consists of the following divisions:

(1) The heading, containing the name of the stone, in two lines, written between the symbols.

(2) The plot of the field, accompanied by a description of eight lines.

(3) A hymn in honor of Ellil, the god of Nippur, Col. I, 1-22.

(4) The historical circumstances under which the land was given to Nusku-ibni, a high dignitary of Ekur, the temple of Ellil at Nippur, Col. I, 23-II, 16.

(5) The measuring of the land under the supervision of Baušum-iddina, the governor of Bit-Šin-sheme, in response to a royal command; a more detailed description of the field and its actual transfer to Nusku-ibni, Col. II, 17-III, 16.

(6) The curses: (a) Introduction to the curses, forbidding any official to appropriate the land or interfere with the privileges of the owner, Col. III, 17-IV, 2. (b) Invocation of the gods and the punishments they are asked to mete out to any offender, Col. IV,

¹ Several of these forms (*baqînu*, *nanzaz*, *libînu*) occur also elsewhere, but rarely. See Commentary.

3-27. (c) Curses directed against any one removing or destroying the boundary stone, Col. IV, 28-V, 7.

(7) The fourteen witnesses present at the transaction, Col. V, 8-25.

(8) The date of the inscription, Col. V, 26.

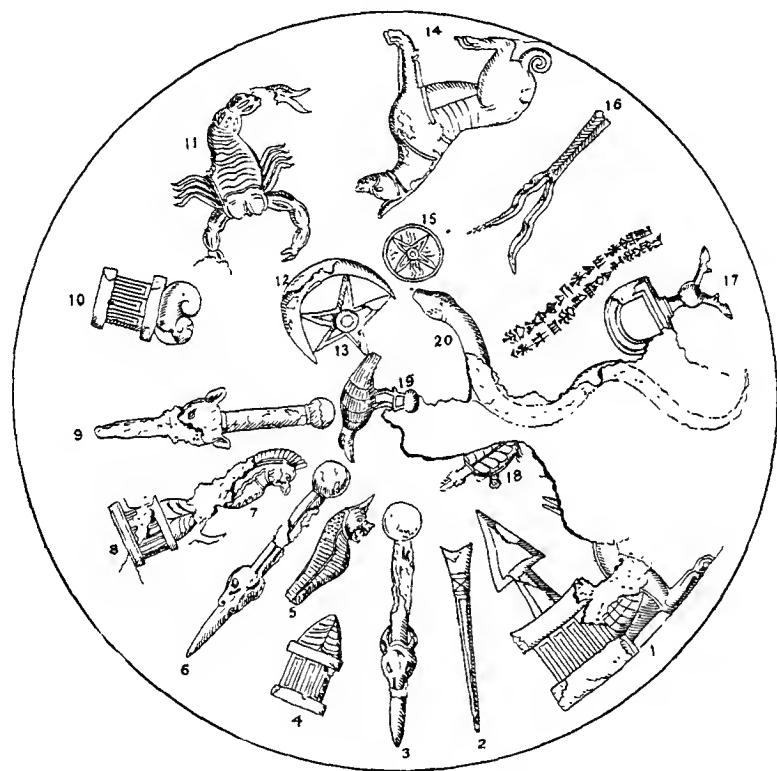


FIG. 47.—Symbols of the boundary stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. from Nippur.

As the symbols covering the top have not been described very accurately by Prof. Hommel,¹ who had only photographs to guide him, which evidently did not show all the objects, a full description is herewith given:

¹ *Aufsätze und Abhandlungen*, München, 1901, p. 435f.

(1) A shrine with the spearhead of Marduk, before which lies a crouching dragon, whose head is broken off. (2) A pointed shaft, wedge-shaped, standing upright, most likely the symbol of Nabû.¹ (3) A scepter, erect, with a knob at the upper end and the head of a horned animal in the center. (4) A shrine with a tiara on it, the symbol of Anu. (5) The neck and head of a lion above the shrine, the symbol of Nergal. (6) A scepter (like No. 3) standing erect, a knob on top and an animal head in the center. (7) A shrine with a tiara on it, the symbol of Ellil. (8) The head and neck of a vulture above the shrine, the symbol of Zamama. (9) A scepter, standing erect, with a knob and the head of an animal (partly defaced) in the center. (10) A shrine with a yoke-shaped figure, reversed (as on V R. 57, third symbol, second row, and Susa No. 20), most likely the symbol of Ninharsag.² (11) A scorpion, the symbol of Ishhara. (12) The crescent, the symbol of Sin, partly surrounding (13) a five-pointed star, the symbol of Ishtar. (14) A sitting dog, the symbol of Gula.³ (15) The sundisk, the

¹ See Chap. I., p. 96; R. A., VI, 95-104.

² Dr. Hayes Ward, of New York, has called my attention to the fact that this symbol, which represents most likely the goddess Ninharsag (cf. p. 95), shows a remarkable resemblance to the plaits of hair adorning the Egyptian goddess Hathor. Compare, *e.g.*, the picture given by Prof. W. Max Muller in his *Egyptological Researches*, Washington, 1906, p. 14 (cf. fig. 48). The similarity is striking, to say the least. If the figure on the Babylonian boundary stones really represents plaits of hair, it would furnish an adequate reason why this peculiar symbol stands for the goddess Ninharsag. There is but one difficulty in the explanation—it was intended for plaits of hair, why was it reversed and even flattened out, cf. fig. 117: 30¹, 47¹⁰, 49²?

³ The dog is not only associated with Gula on numerous boundary stones, but there is definite evidence in the inscriptions that the dog was sacred to her. Nebuchadnezzar II. set up two gold dogs, two silver dogs and two bronze dogs at the entrance of Gula's temple E-sa-bad in Babylon. Cf. *Neb. Wady Brissa*, B, VI, 20-24; and in the temple E-ul-la in Sippar he found her name written upon a terra cotta figure of a dog (*Šu-am ša dNin-kar-ra-ag [a-ši-bat] E-UL-LU [ši-i-ri] kalbu ha-aš-ba ša-ti-ir-ma*): cf. K. B., III, pt. 2, p. 50. Finally Scheil

symbol of Shamash, above the dog. (16) The lightning fork of Rammân, ending in two serpents. (17) A curious figure, consisting of some kind of a vessel supported by two animal feet, perhaps a censer.¹ (18) A tortoise above the partly effaced dragon of Marduk. (19) The serpent, winding over the top of the stone. (20) A bird, perched on a pole alongside of the serpent.

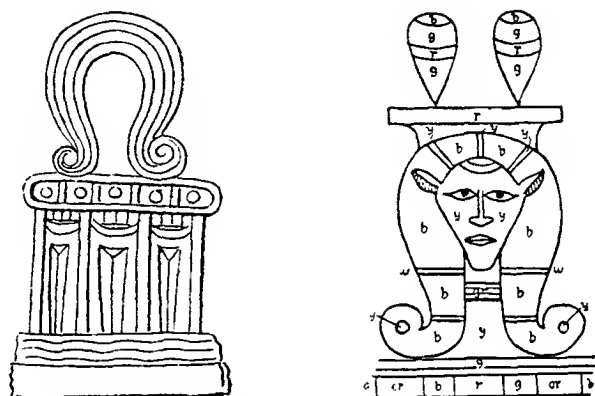


FIG. 48.—Symbol of Ninharsag and symbol of Hathor.

The three scepters which appear here for the first time may simply be marks of division, as Hommel thinks.² However, attention must be called to the fact that the animal heads, placed in the

found at Sippar (see *Fouilles à Sippar*, p. 90, fig. 13) a terra cotta dog with the inscription: *Ana dME.ME.* (= *dGula*, cf. V R. 44, c-d, 10) *billi kalbu hašbi lpušma aqiš*.

¹ It is remarkable that the symbol of Ea, the goatfish with the shrine carrying a ram's head, is wanting. Its place may be taken by this new symbol, which may be intended for a brazier or censer, called *kinûnu* in Babylonian. If this is true, the remarks of Hommel may be compared (*Aufsätze*, p. 241) who places the star called *Konûnu* near the Capricorn, the symbol of Ea.

² *L.c.*, p. 436. The horned animal head in the first scepter is perhaps that of an antelope, the second can hardly be recognized, the third is perhaps a lion head. With these three scepters the three fans or fly flaps on the stone of Nabû-shum-ishkun may perhaps be compared. See p. 97.

center of the scepters, differ. It is therefore more probable that they may turn out to be separate symbols.

The finding of this boundary stone within the confines of the temple at Nippur raises the interesting question, How can we explain its presence there? An examination of the inscription shows that the priest to whom the land was granted was Nusku-ibni, the son of Upahhir-Nusku, who was officially connected with the Nusku worship at Nippur,¹ being the *pašiš apsi* or *U \overline{H} .ME.-ZU.AB* of Nusku. Hence the name of this boundary stone contains the name of the god Nusku, while at the same time Nusku is invoked in the curses. This is remarkable, as it is thus far the only instance of a separate curse being uttered in the name of Nusku. But the key to the whole situation lies in the title which is ascribed to Nusku. It is *bannûa*, "my creator." Now, as the name of the priest was Nusku-ibni, he is evidently playing on his own name. This conclusion leads us to the further inference that he himself wrote the inscription. This is at once the explanation of all the peculiarities. It explains the repeated use of the god Nusku in the title and in the curses. It also furnishes the reason for the plot of the field. It was a measure of precaution, adopted by the priest to locate and describe his land as exactly as possible. It also explains why this inscription begins with a hymn of Ellil. Nusku-ibni, the priest (*nisak*) of Ellil (Col. II, 13; III, 11), had access to the hymnological collections of the temple, and by its insertion wanted to glorify his god and place the land and stone under his special protection. Finally we can also infer from it why the stone was found in the temple precincts. It had evidently been deposited

¹ The earliest reference to Nusku that has come to my notice occurs on a seal cylinder, dedicated to Nusku by a patesi of Nippur, for the life of Dungi, king of Ur. Collection de Clercq, No. 86; cf. Thureau-Dangin, *Inscriptions de Sumer et d'Akkad*, p. 278, Secau, B.

by Nusku-ibni in the temple.¹ The land itself was located between the royal canal and the Tigris, probably at some distance from Nippur.²

A comparison between this inscription, written under Nebuchadrezzar I., and the inscription of Nebuchadrezzar II. reveals the fact that there is a remarkable similarity between them, and makes it very probable that the scribes of Nebuchadrezzar II. intentionally imitated the style and phraseology of his great predecessor and namesake.

The following table contains the most important parallels:³

NEBUCHADREZZAR I.	NEBUCHADREZZAR II.
<i>û-laq-qu-û pal-hîš</i> , I, 6.	<i>pat-al-hî-iš û-ta-qu</i> , I, I, 15; 13, I, 26.
	<i>pa-al-hî-iš lu û-ta-aq-qu</i> , 9, I, 11.
	<i>pa-al-hî-iš û-ta-ak-ku-šu</i> , 15, II, 61.
<i>na-zu-uz-zu ša-aḫ-tiš</i> , I, 5	<i>ka-am-su iz-zu-zu maḫ-ru-uš-šu</i> , 15, II, 62.
Ellil is called: <i>ku-bit mātūti</i> , I, 12	Marduk is called: <i>ka-ab-tu</i> , 15, II, 2.
<i>me-gîr-šu</i> , I, 23	<i>mî-gî-ir dMarduk</i> , 19a, I, 3.
<i>me-gîr dEn-lil</i> , II, 15.	
<i>muš-te'-û aš-ru-ti-šu</i> , I, 24.	<i>mu-uš-te'-û aš-ru-a-ti</i> , 13, I, 8; 19b, V, 2.
<i>a-na hrî'û-ut mātūšû-mē-rî a Akkad-ki</i> , II, 1.	<i>a-na ri'-i-û-ti i-ti-nam</i> , 9, I, 10.
<i>a-na ul-du-uš eš-rit mu-ḫa-az da-ad-me</i> , II, 2.	<i>a-na ri'-i-û-ti id-ali-na</i> , 10, I, 10.
	<i>za-na-an mu-ḫa-zi ud-tu-šu eš-ri-e-tim</i> , 1, I, 13. 3, I, 14; 12, I, 22; 13, I, 24; III, 28; 16, I, 5.
<i>sa-dar satuk E-kur</i> , II, 3.	<i>mu-ki-in sa-at-tu-uk-ku</i> , 13, I, 20.
<i>šukakku na-ki-rî-šû a-ših-bîr-ma</i> , II, 4.	<i>mu-šab-bîr ka-ak-ku na-ki-rî-ia</i> , 13, II, 39; 15, IV, 49; 19b, VI, 30.
	<i>šu-ab-bî-ir kakke-šu-nu</i> , 2, III, 38.

¹ A parallel case is furnished by the stone of Nāzi-Maruttash, whose inscription states explicitly that it was set up in the temple, before the god (*maḫar ilišu usziz*, D. E. P., II, pl. 18, 5). For the picture of such a temple treasure vault, see Hilprecht, *Excavations in Assyria and Babylonia*, facing p. 390.

² See Commentary, p. 158f.

³ The passages from the inscriptions of Nebuchadrezzar II. are quoted from the *Building Inscriptions of the Neo-Babylonian Empire*, by Stephen Langdon, Paris, 1905.

- šir-riṭ nakri-šú qa-tu-uš-šú it-muḫ*, II, 5. *ši-bi-ur-ri u-sat(-at)-mi-iḫ ga-tu-uš-šu*, 16, I, 10.
iṣḫaṭṭu i-ša-ar-tum ū-ša-at-mi-iḫ ga-tu-ú-a, 11, I, 12; 14, I, 17; 15, I, 45; cf. 19a, II, 1-2.
- baláṭ úmí du-ru-ú-ti iš-raq-šum-ma*, II, 6. *ba-la-ṭam da-ir-a(am) . . . a-na ši-ri-iq(-tim) šu-ur-qam*, 4, II, 19-23; 5, II, 21-22; 8, II, 16-22.
ba-la-aṭ ūm(-um) ri-e-ku-ú-tim . . . a-na ši-ri-iq-tim šu-ur-qam, 2, I, 33-36.
šu-um-šum u-šu-te-ir, 9, II, 17.
šu e-li šarrāni ab-bi-e u-ša-ti-ru, 13, II, 77.
c-li ša pa-nim u-ša-te-ir, 9, I, 15.
šarrāni a-lik maḫ-ri-ia, 15, VII, 13.
i-gi-ša-a šu-um-mu-ḫu, 15, II, 37; 19a, III, 31.
ba-bi-il i-gi-se-e rabūti (ra-be-u-tim), 17, I, 10; 13, I, 27.
ut-ni-en-šu-um, 12, II, 15.
ana dMarduk ut-ni-en, 15, I, 51.
mu-ut-ni-en-nu-u, 7, I, 11; 10, I, 2; 14, I, 11.
ki-ni-iš na-ap-li-is-ma, 12, III, 2.
šar me-ša-ri, II, 22.
šar mi-ša-ri-im, 9, I, 1.
mu-ki-in iš-dī ma-a-ti, II, 24. *mu-ki-in iš-dī mātī*, 16, I, 4; Nabop, 3, I, 6.
duḫban-nu-ú-a, IV, 25. *bīl dāni i-lu ba-nu-ú-a*, 4, II, 14; 7, I, 15.
i-lu ba-ni-ia, 15, I, 30.
a-bi ba-nu-u-a, 15, VII, 48; 14, II, 7.

Some of these phrases are also found in other inscriptions, but it is impossible to duplicate any considerable number of them from the inscriptions of any other king. The scribes of Nebuchadrezzar II. adopted, therefore, not only the archaic script, but imitated also the style of older kings, notably that of Nebuchadrezzar I.

2. IDENTITY OF PA.SHE WITH ISIN.

This inscription of Nebuchadrezzar I. brings again the questions and problems still surrounding the fourth Babylonian dynasty to the front.

One of these problems refers to the proper pronunciation of the name of the dynasty written PA.SHE in the king's list.¹ It seems to be tacitly assumed by some scholars (Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 130, 138)² that *Pa-še* is to be read phonetically and that it represents, therefore, the actual name of the dynasty. This, however, is far from certain. On the contrary, it is most probable that PA.SHE is an ideogram. Not only are most of the other dynastic names written ideographically in the king's list (*TIN.TIR*^{hi}; *URU.AZAG*, or *URU.HA* according to list A, and *E*), but other considerations point in the same direction.

As early as 1888 Sayce regarded PA.SHE identical with the cities of Isin and Patesi.³ The same view was maintained by Pinches.⁴ It was further developed by Jensen,⁵ who observed that (1) according to K. 4995, 20f.⁶ (*PA.ŠE GAL.LA.BA* = *ša i-ši-in-šu ib-šú-ú*) *PA* (= *aru*, the tassel) + *ŠE* (corn) is equivalent to *išinšu*. This seems to be confirmed by another passage⁷

¹ Winckler, *Untersuchungen*, p. 147; Rost, *Untersuchungen*, pl. III (who, however, writes by mistake PA MU); Knudtzon, *Gebete an den Sonnengott*, p. 60, and Lehmann, *Zwei Hauptprobleme*, pls. 1, 2.

² Hommel formerly held this view, *Geschichte*, pp. 170, 488, but he has since expressed himself in favor of Isin being a synonym of Pases; cf. *Geographie und Geschichte des alten Orients*, p. 297.

³ R.P.², Vol. I, 17³, quoting II R. 53, 13a. This passage, however, does not prove the identity of Isin and Patesi, just as Kutla and Nippur (l. 4) or Sippar and Dilbat (l. 8), though placed in the same juxtaposition, are not identical.

⁴ J.R.A.S., 1894, p. 833.

⁵ Z.A., XI, p. 90.

⁶ Haupt, A.S.K.T., p. 124; see also Bollenrucher, *Gebete und Hymnen an Nergal*, p. 43.

⁷ Haupt, *l.c.*, p. 22, cf. Z.A., VII, 199, l. 4.

in which *PA + X* is followed by the gloss *i-ši-in*. (2) That in the charter of Nebuchadrezzar I. (V R. 56, 17-18), who was a member of the P.A.SHE dynasty, the name of the governor of Ishin precedes that of the governor of Babylon, which argues for the great political importance of Ishin at that time. (3) That according to Reissner, V.A.TH. 408 + 2178, Obv. 5, *PA.ŠE* is = *i-ši-in*. From these facts Jensen concluded that the city of P.A.SHE^{k1} was also to be pronounced Ishin. This conclusion, however, while very ingenious, was not absolutely necessary, for what was true of the word *iš(i)nu*, estr. *išin*, meaning the blossom of the grain,¹ was not necessarily true of the city of Ishin. But as the Babylonians were very fond of playing with their ideograms, it is *à priori* probable that the sameness of sound in the two words caused a transferring of the ideogram, originally intended for *iš(i)nu*, blossom, to the name of the city of Ishin.

This probability can be increased by other evidence. In 1897 Craig published two tablets,² preserved in the British Museum, which shed more light on this question. From the first tablet (80-7-19, 126) we learn that the later pronunciation of *NI.NI.IN*^{k1} is *I-ši-in*³ (l. 9-10), that Gula was the "Lady of Isin" (l. 1), which is called "the city of her dominion" (*al bēlūtisa*, l. 9-10).

These statements are supplemented by another inscription, published by Craig (Sm. 289, Obv. 17), in which we read: *Bīt-^dGu-la ša PA.ŠE^{k1}*. Combining these statements we are naturally brought to the conclusion that P.A.SHE and Ishin are identical.

The name of this city is written either *I-ši-in* (so in the tablet 80-7-19, 126, quoted above) or *I-ši-in* (V R. 56, 17; I R. 66, II, 7) or *I-šin* (*Babylonian Chronicle*, IV, 18; see Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 303). In the Sumerian texts the same variation occurs between

¹ See also *šamī-ši-in eglī*, *Hebraica*, XIII, 221.

² A J.S.L., XIII, 200f. A more recent publication of the first of these tablets is given by Macmillan, B.A., V, p. 644f., and translation, p. 586.

³ Cf. Bezold in Z.A., IV, 430.

NI.SI.IN (so usually) or NI.ŠI.IN (K. 3811 + 3833 and K. 10844, see Bezold, *Catalogue*, pp. 566, 1118). In this connection it is noteworthy that the word *išinu*, "the blossom of the grain," is also written *išinu* (Reissner *Hymnen*, 73, 5a, compared with *ibid.*, pp. 21, 27). Finally it may be mentioned that alongside of the personal name PA.ŠE^{ki}-ai also the form I-sin-na-ai is found.¹

On the basis of the above evidence Isin may well be adopted as the *probable* pronunciation of PA.SHE.²

The dynasty was called Pa-she, according to some scholars,³ from a certain quarter in the city of Babylon, which is inferred from Nebuchadrezzar I.'s statement that he was "the offspring of Babylon" (V R. 55, 2), and it is further assumed that the names of the other dynasties (TIN.TIR.KI, URU.AZAG and E) refer to Babylon. On the other hand, those scholars who identify PA.SHE and Isin naturally connect the origin of the fourth dynasty with that city as the ancestral home of its princes. They look for the city somewhere in Southern Babylonia.⁴

In favor of a city of PA.SHE or Isin as entirely different from Babylon the following considerations may be urged. The argument based upon the title of Nebuchadrezzar, "the offspring of Babylon," is not absolutely convincing, for this personal title may have nothing to do with the origin of his dynasty. Nebuchadrezzar may have been born in Babylon as the son of a younger royal prince, perhaps Ninib-nâdin-shum,⁵ who held a priestly office, for it is noteworthy that Nebuchadrezzar bears the titles *iššakku*

¹ See Hilprecht and Clay, B.E., IX, p. 61; X, p. 60.

² See Hommel, *Geographie und Geschichte*, p. 297; Hilprecht in B.E., X, 60; Rogers, *History of Assyria and Babylonia*, Vol. I, p. 425.

³ See Rost, *Untersuchungen*, p. 10, note 2; Winckler, "Ancient Nearer Asia," in Helmholt's *History of the World*, Vol. III, p. 19.

⁴ Jensen, *Göttinger Gelehrten Anzeiger*, 1900, p. 864, note 1; Delitzsch, *Wo lag das Paradies*, p. 225; Winckler, *Altorientalische Forschungen*, I, p. 203; Hommel, *Geographie und Geschichte*, p. 297, looks for it either east of the Tigris in the "Sea Land," or near Bagdad.

⁵ Cf. p. 129, below.

(*PA.TE.SI*) *qardu šakkanak Bābili*¹ and also *nisakku* (Neb. Nippur. II, 12), the same title as borne by the priest Nusku-ibni. Moreover, the new stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. distinctly implies (Col. II, 1-4) that the causes which placed him on the throne were largely of a religious nature.

Nor is the argument drawn from the names of the other dynasties more conclusive, because several dynasties, the fifth, sixth and seventh, had nothing to do with Babylon. Why should the fourth? Besides, the name of the second dynasty is very uncertain (*URU.-AZAG* or *URU.HA*) and not well suited to draw far-reaching conclusions from it. Cf. King, "Chronicles," pp. 70f., 107ff.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the city of Isin appears prominently during the fourth (*PA.SHE*) dynasty. On the charter of Nebuchadrezzar I. (V R. 56, 17) Shamash-nādin-shumu, the son of Atta-iluma, the governor of Ishin, is placed in a conspicuous position before the governor of Babylon. On the stone of Za'aleh (I R. 66, II, 6-7) E-karra-iqīsha, the then governor of Ishin, is the very first among the witnesses, and on the new stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. (Neb. Nippur. V, 21) we find among the witnesses a native of Ishin, named Amel-Ishin. To complete the references mentioning the city of Isin during this period, we may recall the fact that at the close of the Cassite period Ishin was entered by a victorious Elamite army under Kidin-luṭrutash (*Babylonian Chronicle*, IV 18).

As to its location we know nothing definite, but the various lists of cities seem to locate it in Southern Babylonia. On K 3811 + 3833 (Bezold, *Catalogue*, p. 566) *NI.ŠI.IN* appears between Shirpurla and Girsu (= Telloh, cf. Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 189). On

¹ That *duHI(DUG)*, "the good city," is a term applied to Babylon appears from the parallel expression *šakkanak Bābili*, applied to Nebuchadrezzar I. on the new stone from Nippur (Col. II, 20). This corroborates the view of Winckler, K.B., III, pt. 1, p. 165, note 2. Cf. also IV R.² 21,* No. 1 (C), Col. III, 1.

K. 4541 (*Catalogue*, p. 640) it follows Shirpurka and Nippur. On K. 10844 (*Catalogue*, p. 1118) it precedes Larsa. In another text (Rass. 2, 417, see *Catalogue*, p. 1674) PA.ŠE is preceded by Eridu, Adab (*UD.NUN^k*) and Ur, while in still another passage (80-7-19, 126) it is in close parallelism with Nippur.

3. THE SUCCESSION OF THE ISIN KINGS.

Another problem of the Isin (PA.SHE) dynasty is the succession of its kings.

Our knowledge of the dynasty is based on the kings' list, the synchronistic history and the inscriptions of the various rulers belonging to this dynasty.

The kings' list is unfortunately very incomplete at this point. We only know that there were in all eleven kings belonging to it, who reigned 132 years and six months.¹ The names of the last three kings are partially preserved, only one of which can be restored with certainty. This is the name of the last king, *Nabû-shum-[lu-bur]*, the same king to whom the inscription upon a duck-weight found by Layard in the North-West palace at Nimrûd belongs. Cf. King in *P. S. B. A.*, Vol. XXIX (1907), p. 221, and "Chronicles," Vol. II, p. 159. Of the eight kings whose names are missing entirely six are known to us from their own inscriptions, Nabû-kudurri-ušur I., Ellil-nâdin-aplu, Marduk-nâdin-aḫê, Marduk-shâpik-zîrim, Ramnân-apal-iddina and Marduk-aḫê-erba.

Nebuchadrezzar I. is now represented by three boundary stones (V R. 55-57; C. T., IX, pls. 4, 5, and the new stone from Nippur). Two hymns glorify his military achievements (K. 3426, published

¹ The sum total was long in doubt. It was read 72 by Pinches, Winckler and Delitzsch. Peiser first proved (*Z.A.*, VI, 269) that the number 72 was impossible. Later Knudtzon and Lehmann read 132, while Rost still considers it as doubtful (*Untersuchungen*, p. 3). Taking, however, everything into consideration, the figure 132 (or perhaps 133) seems to be the most probable and has, therefore, been generally accepted.

last in *C.T.*, XIII, pl. 48, and III R. 38, 4; see Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 534-538). Winckler also translates two other inscriptions (K.



FIG. 49.—Boundary stone of Nebuchadnezzar I from Abu Habba. V R. 57

3444 = IV R. 20 and D.T. 71), which seem to refer to Nebuchadrezzar's successes over Elam. Finally an inscription published by Strassmaier (Br. M., Sp. II. 407, in *Hebraica*, Vol. IX, p. 5) must be mentioned. It refers to a king, *Nabû-kudurru-uşur šar Bâbilî mâr NIN.IB-nâdin-šumu*. This seems to refer to Nebuchadrezzar I., because it can neither apply to Nebuchadrezzar II., the son of Nabopolassar, nor to the usurper Nebuchadrezzar III.

From the reign of Ellil-nâdin-aplu we have one *kudurru* inscription (*O.B.I.*, Vol. I, 83). To the reign of these two kings belong also III R. 41 and I R. 70, as we shall show below in discussing the succession of the various kings.

The reign of Marduk-nâdin-aḥê is represented by two boundary stones, the stone of Za'aleh from his first year (I R. 66) and III R. 43-45, from the tenth year of his reign. An inscription, dated in the fifth year of this king has been discovered at Nippur, as announced by Prof. Hilprecht (see his *Excavations in Assyria and Babylonia*, p. 519).

The king Marduk-shâpik-zîrim (or Marduk-shâpik-zêr-mâti, of which the first is an abbreviation; see Rost, *Untersuchungen*, p. 26, note 1)¹ is represented by a fragmentary inscription (*O.B.I.*, Vol. I, No. 148).

Of Rammân-apal-iddina we have a short inscription, preserved in the Louvre (Place, *Ninire et Assyrie*, III, 78, note 4; cf. Winckler, *Untersuchungen*, p. 28, note 2). An inscription dated in the tenth year of this king has been found at Nippur (see Hilprecht, *Excavations in Assyria and Babylonia*, p. 519).

A boundary stone of Marduk-aḥê-erba was published by Prof. Hilprecht (*O.B.I.*, Vol. I, No. 149).

Four of these kings are also mentioned in the *Synchronistic History* (II R. 65, 1 and IIIR. 4, 3; see also Winckler, *Untersuchungen*).

¹ For the use of "m" as a hypocoristical ending see note of Prof. Hilprecht in Ranke's *Early Babylonian Personal Names*, p. 186.

pp. 148-152), namely, Nebuchadnezzar, Marduk-nâdin-aḫê, Marduk-shâpik-zêr-mâti and Rammân-apal-iddina. Of the last two it is definitely stated that they followed each other immediately. That leaves us to determine the succession of the other four kings. From the inscription of Ellil-nâdin-aplu it is evident (Col. I, 7-15) that he was the immediate successor of Nebuchadnezzar, for the land in question had been for 696 years in peaceful possession of the temple of Ninâ up to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, but in the fourth year of Ellil-nâdin-aplu its area was reduced by E-karra-iqisha. It is also evident that the reign of Ellil-nâdin-aplu was of short duration and was followed immediately by that of Marduk-nâdin-aḫê, for Ardi-Nanâ, son of Mudammiq-Rammân, occurs both on the charter of Nebuchadnezzar (V R. 56, 13) and the stone of Za'aleh (I R. 66, II, 13) dated in the first year of Marduk-nâdin-aḫê. Ṭab-ashâb-Marduk, son of Ina-Esagila-zêru, is mentioned on three stones, on V R. 56, 22, as governor of Halmân, but on I R. 70, I, 15 and I R. 66, II, 11 as *sukallu*. Moreover, E-karra-iqisha, son of Ea-iddina, is found as governor of Bit-Sin-mâgir in the reign of Ellil-nâdin-aplu (*O.B.I.*, 83, I, 10), but as governor of Ishim (I R. 66, II, 6, 7) in the reign of Marduk-nâdin-aḫê. Perhaps Ellil-nâdin-aplu had transferred him to another province as the result of his high-handed actions in Bit-Sin-mâgir. Again, Şir-uşur, brother of Ellil-nâdin-shumu, and son of Habban, mentioned V R. 56, 23, is also found on the *Caillou de Michaux* (I R. 70, I, 13), while Nabû-zêr-lîshir, son of Itti-Marduk-balâţu and grandson of Ardi-Ea, who served as surveyor of the field, mentioned on the new stone of Nebuchadnezzar I. (Col. III, 13, 14), is no doubt a brother of Shâpiku, son of Itti-Marduk-balâţu and grandson of Ardi-Ea, the surveyor of the field mentioned in III R. 41, Col. I, 13. All these links would be impossible if Ellil-nâdin-aplu and Marduk-nâdin-aḫê had not succeeded Nebuchadnezzar immediately. They also prove that III R. 41 and I R. 70 were written either in the

reign of Nēbuchadrezzar I. or his immediate successor, as Hommel had already concluded in his *Geschichte*, p. 459. The position of Marduk-ahê-erba is less easy to determine. Rost (*Untersuchungen*, p. 65) places him with a question mark at the head of the Isin (PA.SHE) dynasty. Lehmann (*Zwei Hauptprobleme, Tabelle IV*) inserts him between Marduk-nâdin-ahê and Marduk-shâpik-zêr-mâti. Assyrian synchronism does not favor the latter arrangement, because Tiglath-pileser, the contemporary of Marduk-nâdin-ahê, is followed immediately by his son Ashur-bêl-kala, the contemporary of Marduk-shâpik-zêr-mâti. This would argue that, as in Assyria, so in Babylonia there was an immediate succession of the two kings in question. It is therefore more natural to place Marduk-ahê-erba either at the beginning of the dynasty or after Rammân-apal-iddina. The latter seems to me preferable, because none of the persons named on the stone occur on any of the other boundary stones of this period.¹ It was, therefore, most likely separated from them by a considerable number of years.

4. PLACE OF NEBUCHADREZZAR I. IN THE DYNASTY OF ISIN.

The last question that needs discussion is the position of Nebuchadrezzar I. in the dynasty. It appeared in our discussion that he heads the six kings whose names are broken off from the kings' list; but where is he to be placed in the dynasty? It is now generally agreed that he did not occupy the first place. A renewed examination of this passage in the kings' list seems to have placed that beyond doubt.² On the other hand, there is strong and even irresistible evidence to show that he was actively engaged in freeing his country from the chaos and disorder such as we know prevailed

¹ This is also the judgment of Hommel, who identifies him with the ninth king of the PA.SHE dynasty, see his article, "Eine neuer Babylonischer König," in *Sitzungsberichte der Königl. böhm. Ges. d. Wissensch.*, 1901, pp. 18, 24.

² See Prof. Hilprecht's statement in *B E*, Vol. XX, Pt. 1, p. 44, note 1.

at the close of the Cassite period. This appears first of all in the remarkable titles that are attributed to him. He is called "the sun of his land who makes prosperous his people" (*dŠamaš mâtīšu mušammiḫu nišēšu*, V R. 55, 4)¹; "the protector of boundary stones, who fixes the boundaries" (*nâšir kudurrêti mukinnu ablê*,² V R. 55, 5); "the king of right who judges a righteous judgment" (*šar kinâti ša dîn mēšari idinnu*, V R. 55, 6). The last two statements clearly imply previous lawlessness and disorder, which he brought to an end. The titles applied to him in the new inscription from Nippur point even more strongly to a change of dynasty. It is said that "Ellil broke the weapon of his (Ellil's) enemy and laid the scepter of his enemy into his (Nebuchadrezzar's) hand" (Col. II, 4, 5). These statements show that the Ellil cult at Nippur had been neglected by the previous rulers, that this neglect had roused the anger of Ellil, and that the downfall of the Cassite dynasty was attributed to it. In perfect agreement with this is the fact that after Bitiliâshu no monuments of Cassite kings have been found at Nippur. But the new inscription from Nippur is even more explicit in its statements as to the causes which led to the elevation of Nebuchadrezzar to the throne of Babylonia. We are told that it was done for a threefold purpose: "that he might shepherd Shumer and Akkad, renew the sanctuaries of the city of dwellings and regulate the tithes of Ekur and Nippur" (Col. II, 1-3). Here the religious character of the movement is plainly indicated. Another significant title applied to Nebuchadrezzar is "the one who lays the foundation of the land," *mukîn išdi mâti* (Col. II, 24). As Nebuchadrezzar was not the first of the dynasty, it can hardly mean "the founder of the dynasty," as Winckler interpreted it,³ but perhaps

¹ Hammurabi uses a similar title, *dŠamaš Bâbili mušēzi nûrim ana mâtušu-mêrim u Akkadim*, Code V, 4-9.

² For the meaning of *ablê*, see Glossary and Lau, J.A.O.S., Vol. 27, pp. 301f.

³ Cf. Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 519.

"the one who established the autonomy of the land." for we find the title used by Agukakrime (K.B., III, 136; Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 517f.), the seventh Cassite king. It is also used by



FIG. 50.—Figure of a king, probably Nebuchadnezzar I., on the Stone of
Amrân, now at Berlin.

Nebuchadnezzar II. (Langdon, *Building Inscriptions*, 16, I, 4), neither of whom were founders of dynasties. Nor could this title, in the sense of founder of a dynasty, be properly applied to Sargon,



FIG. 51.—Figure of a king, probably Nebuchadnezzar I., on III R. 41
(London, 106)

as we find it done by Shamash-shum-ukin (C.T., X, pl. IV, 7), nor to Merodach-baladan II. (B.A., II, 261, Col. II, 44). Nabopolassar is the only one using this title (Sippar inscription, A.II., 82, 7-14, Col. I, 5) who can properly be called the founder of a dynasty. In view of these facts the translation, "the one who establishes the autonomy of the land," seems to be more appropriate, because it fits every case. Of great importance for the relation of Nebuchadrezzar I. to his contemporaries is the interesting inscription K. 2660 (III R. 38, 2), translated and discussed by Winckler (*Forschungen*, I, 534-38). Here we find that Zannana-shum-iddina, the next to the last Cassite king, was driven away by an Elamite king, whose name we now know from the inscriptions found at Susa¹ to have been Šutruk-naḫunte, who, it seems, had entrusted his son Kulur-naḫunte with the conquest of Babylonia. In the course of the following lines, which are badly broken, Ellil-nâdin-aḫu, the last Cassite king, is twice referred to, and it is stated that he (most likely the Elamite conqueror) swept away all the people of Akkad like a storm flood and devastated all their large cities (*nišê mât Akkadî kul-lat-si-na a-bu-biš is-pa-nu . . .* [ma-ḫa]-zi ši-ru-ti na-gab-su-un a-še-me [kar-miš], Obv. 7-8). By this same Elamite invasion another king suffered, who called Ellil-nâdin-aḫu "the king my predecessor" (*šarru pa-na maḫ-ri-ia*, Obv. 5). His name is broken off, but his title, "the offspring of Babylon" (*nabnūt Bābili*), still remains. Winckler is undoubtedly correct in restoring the missing name to Nebuchadrezzar, whose wars against Elam form the theme of several other hymns. This inscription, by connecting Ellil-nâdin-aḫu and Nebuchadrezzar so closely, implies clearly that they are contemporaneous. It constitutes, therefore, a valuable corroboration of the view recently advanced by Prof. Hilprecht that the first kings of the Isin (PA.-

¹ Cf. Scheil, D. E. P., V, pp. XV-XVI.

SHE) dynasty were contemporaneous with the last Cassite kings.¹ This view reconciles also the otherwise contradictory statements of the kings' list and Nebuchadrezzar's own inscriptions. From the evidence now at hand we can conclude that Nebuchadrezzar was a usurper, for his father is not given any royal titles; that at first he battled in vain against the Elamite and Assyrian supremacy, but after repeated reverses and late in his reign he was able to throw off the foreign yoke, ascend the throne of Babylonia and even extend his conquests to the Lulubeans in the east and the land *Amurru* in the west. This enabled him to assume the proud title, "king of the world" (*šar kiššati*). The case of Nebuchadrezzar I., fighting against the Elamites and only succeeding in the latter part of his reign in defeating them, has a close parallel in the history of *Hammurabi*, who only in the thirtieth year of his reign defeated the Elamites and in the following year *Rim-Sin*, king of *Larsa*, by which he was able to unite all of Babylonia under his rule.

If it is true that Nebuchadrezzar followed the last Cassite king immediately, it should be possible to remove the chronological objections which have been raised against this view by Winckler and others. These chronological difficulties are caused almost exclusively by assigning to the Assyrian kings more years than the inscriptions demand. Thus, *e.g.*, Winckler assigned at first² approximately twenty years to *Nimib-apal-Ekur* and about thirty-five years to *Ashur-dân*. Recent discoveries, however, have compelled him³ to lower the reign of the first king to twelve years, and that of the latter to not more than twenty. The probabilities are that at least the reign of *Nimib-apal-Ekur* must be reduced still more. The following table offers the probable synchronisms of this period:

¹ Hilprecht, *B.E.*, Vol. XX, Pt. 1, pp. 44f.

² Cf. *Forschungen*, Vol. I, pp. 135-138, 266-268

³ Cf. *Forschungen*, Vol. III, p. 347.

BABYLONIA.

Bitiliāshu

Reign of eight years.
 Defeated by Tukulti-Ninib.
 Captured and brought to Assyria.
 All of Shumer and Akkad conquered
(Inscr. of Tukulti-Ninib, Obv. 30-36; Synchron. History, S. 2106; Babyl. Chronicle, IV, 1).

Ellil-nādin-shum

Reign of one year and six months.
 Elamite invasion by Kidin-hutru-tash.
 Nippur and Dūrilu devastated.
 Ellil-nādin-shum's rule overthrown
(Babyl. Chron., IV, 14-16).

Kadashman-Ḫarbe

Reign of one year and six months.
 Babylon taken by Tukulti-Ninib.
 Marduk statue taken to Assyria.
 Governors over Babylonia appointed
(Babyl. Chron. IV, 3-8).

Rammān-shum-iddina

Reign of six years.
 Second Elamite invasion.
 Ishin captured.
 Battle at [Marad]da *(Babyl. Chron. IV, 17-21).*
 Nobles revolt and place on throne
(Babyl. Chron., IV, 8, 9).

Rammān-shum-ušur

Reign of thirty years.

ASSYRIA.

Tukulti=Ninib

Victorious war against Babylonia.

Tukulti-Ninib rules Babylonia through governors seven years *(Babyl. Chron., IV, 3-7).*

Nobles of Assyria revolt, dethrone and kill king and place on the throne **Ašhur-nāšir-aplu**, his son *(Babyl. Chron., IV, 9-11).*

(Ninib)=tukulti=Ashur flees to Babylonia and returns statue of Marduk and scepter of Shagarakti-Shuriash, Ashur-shum-lishir entrusted with the government *(IV R.² 34, No. 2).*
 The nobles of Assyria place on throne

Meli-Shipak

Reign of fifteen years.

Writes letter (IV R.² 34, No. 2) to neighboring prince.

Isin dynasty begins.

The first two local kings reign 18 + 6 years at Isin.

Marduk-apal-iddina I.

Reign of thirteen years.

Zamama-shum-iddina

Reign of one year.

He is driven off by the Elamites (III R. 38, 21).

Ellil-nâdin-aḥu

Reign of three years.

Defeated by Elamites.

Akkad devastated (III R. 38, 2, 5-7).

ISIN DYNASTY.

Nebuchadrezzar I.

Reign of at least sixteen years.

Defeated by Elamites (III R. 38, 2, R. 4-15).

Drives out the Cassites (V R. 55, 10).

Defeated by Assyrian King Ashur-rishishi (*Syn. Hist.*, K. 4401a + R. 854).

Victorious over Elamites.

Marduk statue brought back (IV R. 20, 1, 10-14).

Conquers the Lulubeans and the West Land (V R. 55, 9-10).

Ellil-kudur-uṣur

(*J.R.A.S.*, 1904, 415.)

He is killed in war (*Synchron. History*, K. 4401b).

Ninib-apal-ekur

"Whose might like an *urinnu* spread over the land and who led the soldiers of Ashur aright" (*Tigl.*, VII, 57-59).

Conquered Ashur with help of Babylonian(?) king (*Synchr. Hist.*, K. 4401b).

Ashur-dân

"Who reached gray hairs and old age" (*Tigl.* VII, 54).

Invasion of Babylonia by Ashur-dân.

The cities Zâban, Irria, Arsallu captured. Much booty carried to Assyria (*Syn. Hist.*, K. 4401b).

Mutakkil=Nusku**Ashur-rishishi**

Compels Nebuchadrezzar to give up attack on Assyrian fortress Zanqi.

Defeats Nebuchadrezzar.

Captures forty of his chariots (*Syn. Hist.*, K. 4401a + R. 854).

TRANSLITERATION.

Šum ^{abnu}narī¹ an-ni-i ^dNIN.IB-
u-^dNusku-mu-kin-ku-dur²-ri šum-šu.³

XXII (gur) 170 (qa) ^{akeu}zêru 1/5 GAN 30 qa I ammatu⁴ rabûti⁵

	IV UŠ šildu elû amurrâ UŠ.SA.DU			
nîru				
I-	I UŠ pātu šaplû	Bût-m ^d Šir-ap-pi-	u ⁶	II UŠ X GAR
	šātu	li	šarri	pātu elû
diq-	kîšûd ⁸ nâruIdiq-			iltânu
	lot			UŠ.SA.DU
lat				bîl mâtâtî ⁷
	III UŠ LV GAR (šildu šaplû) ⁸ šalû UŠ.SA.DU Bût-m ^d Su-hur-Gal-du			

Col. I

^dEn-lil⁹ bêl šâ-qu-û e-tîl šamê(-e) u iršiti

rubû¹⁰ bêl gim-ri

šâr ilâni rabûti šâ ina šamê(-e) u iršiti

la i-ba-aš-šû-û ilu ša-nin-šû

5 šâ a-na na-dan ur-ti-šû ^dI-gî-gî

ap-pa i-lab-bi-nu ú-taq-qu-û pal-hîš¹¹

ù a-na šî-tul-ti-šû ^dA-nun-na-ku

aš-riš šû-har-ru-ru na-zu-uz-zu šâ-aḫ-tiš

be-el bêlum¹² ša i-piš pî¹³-šû la ú-šam-sa-ku

10 ilu ai-um-ma

ra-šub-bi ^dA-nun-na-ku be-el šal¹⁴-mat qaqqadî¹⁵

¹ NA RÚ.A.

² ku, dur.

³ MU.NE.

⁴ Ú.

⁵ GAL.

⁶ TIK.

⁷ EN.KUR.MEŠ.

⁸ Omitted by scribe, see III, 2.

⁹ See Commentary.

TRANSLATION.

The name of this stone: "NIN.IB and Nusku establish the boundary." (such) is its name.

XXII (gur) 170 (qa) of seedfield, $\frac{1}{18}$ GAN (reckoned) at 30 qa of seed, (equivalent to) a large cubit

IV USH, upper length, west, adjoining			
River	I USH, lower width	Bit-Šir-appil	Royal II USH, X GAR
Ti-	south (adjoining)		Canal upper width, north,
gris.	the bank of the		adjoining (the property of)
	Tigris		the lord of countries

III USH, LV GAR (lower length) east, adjoining Bit-Suhur-Gal-du.

Col. I

Ellil,—the lofty lord, the ruler of heaven and earth,
the prince, the lord of all,
the king of the great gods, whose equal as a god
does not exist in heaven and on earth,

5 upon the giving of whose command the Igigi
prostrate themselves, reverently pay homage,
and upon whose decision the Anunnaki
wait in submissive awe, stand in humble fear,
the lord of lords, the word of whose mouth

10 no god can set aside,
the potentate of the Anunnaki, the lord of the blackheaded,

¹⁰ NUN.

¹¹ ut, tu tam.

¹² EX.

¹³ KA.

¹⁴ ni, sal.

¹⁵ SAG.DU.

ka-bit mâtâtî¹⁶ mut-tar-ru-ú ba-’-ú-la-ti
 ilu šá melammî¹⁷-šú saḫ(?)¹⁷-pu-ú nam-ri-ir-ri ša-’-nu

šá-ru-ru-šú ka-la si-ḫi-ip ša-ma-me

- 15 nap-ḫar qin-ni-e u kal da-ad-me lit-bu-uš-ma
 ša-qum¹⁹-mat-su mâtâtî¹⁶ ka-at-ma
 be-lut-su la iš-ša-na-nu la um-daš-ša-lu ilu-su

par(?)²⁰-su-šú šit-ru-ḫu billudâ²¹-šú šîru
 šak-ku-šú riš-tu-ú al-ka-ka-tu-šu nak-la

- 20 mu-ma-’-ir šamê(-e) u irṣiti mu-kil mâtâtî¹⁶
 na-bu-ú rê’û²² ki-nu mu-ad-ḫu-ú ša-kan irṣiti

a-na šat-ti ina nûr²³ pânû²⁴-šu damqûti²⁵ ina bu-ni-šu nam-ri-ú-ti

^dNabû-kudurri²⁶-uṣur²⁷ rubû²⁸ me-gir-šú

muš-te-’-ú aš-ra-ti-šu ki-niš ip-pa-lis-ma

Col. II

a-na ḫrê’û²²-ut mâtûšû-me-ri u Akkadî^{29k1}

a-na ud-du-uš eš-rit ma-ḫa-az da-[a]d-me


ú sa-dar satuk³⁰ E-kur u Nippur^{31k1}

“³²ku³² na-ki-ri-šú ú-šib-ḫir-ma

- 5 šir-rit ḫnakri³³-šú qa-tu-uš-šú it-muḫ
 balû³⁴ ûmê da-ru-ú-ti iš-ruq-šum-ma
 eli šarri a-lik maḫ-ri ú-ša-tir šum-šu.
 Ina sa-dar satuk³⁵ E-kur ina niqê³⁶ šum-du-li

¹⁶ KUR.MEŠ.

¹⁷ M[E] LAM.

¹⁸ Sign 

¹⁹ lum.

²⁰ Text has ME, probably mistake of scribe.

²¹ PA + AN(GARZA).

²² SIB.

²³ LAH.

²⁴ ŠI MEŠ.

²⁵ SI.BIR MEŠ

²⁶ ŠA.DU

the sovereign of lands, the ruler of kingdoms,

The god, whose splendor is overwhelming(?) and filled with
brilliancy,

with whose glory the whole extent of heaven,

15 all habitations and all dwellings are clothed,

with whose majesty the lands are covered,

whose rule cannot be rivalled, whose divinity cannot be
equaled,

whose decision is weighty, whose command is lofty,

whose law is supreme, whose ways are wonderful,

20 who rules heaven and earth, who sustains the lands,

who calls the faithful shepherd, who appoints the governor of
the earth,

forever,—with the light of his gracious countenance, with his
shining face

he looked faithfully upon Nebuchadrezzar, the prince, his
favorite,

who is devoted to his sanctuaries, and

Col. II

that he might shepherd Shumer and Akkad,

that he might renew the sanctuaries of the city of dwellings

and regulate the tithes of Ekur and Nippur

he broke the weapon of his enemy and

5 the sceptre of his enemy he placed in his hand,

a life of eternal days he granted to him and

above any preceding king he magnified his name.

Because of the regulation of the tithes of Ekur, because of the
magnificent sacrifices,

²⁷ ŠEŠ.

²⁸ NUN.

²⁹ URI.

³⁰ Original reads ŠĀ.SĀG, mis-take for ŠĀ DUG.

³¹ EN.LIL.KI.

³² ŠUKU.

³³ KUR (PAP).

³⁴ TILĀ.

³⁵ ŠĀ.DUG.

³⁶ SIGIŠ.

ina igisē³⁷ ḫab-ṣu-ú-ti ina na-kín³⁸-ti mah-ri ^dEn-lil
10 ina li-bi-en ap³⁹-pi ša a-na bêlu u mâr bêli

šá⁴⁰ ana ^dEn-lil u ^dNIN.IB paḫ-ḫi-iš ú-taq-qu-ú
ina zu-ru-ub ZI.ŠAG.GAL-li ina amôt⁴¹ šarri nisakki⁴²

^mNusku-ib-ni mâr ^mUpaḫḫur⁴³-^dNusku nisak⁴² ^dEn-lil
[UḪ.ME]⁴⁴.ZU.AB ^dNusku laputtá⁴⁵ DUR.AN.KI
15 [a]-na šarri rê⁴⁶ ki-ni rubû⁴⁷ me-gir ^dEn-lil

ina ut-ni-ni-šú ki-niš ippalis⁴⁸-su-ma
^mBa-ú-šim-iddina⁴⁷(-na) mâr ^mHu-un-na i-bir bêli-šu
na-an-za-az mah-ḫar šarri ki-zu-ú ša ultu⁴⁸ ul-la
at-mu-šú na-as-qu-ma šú-zu-uz-zu ina mah-ri
20 šakkanak⁴⁹ Bâbil⁵⁰ki ša-kîn Bit-^mSin-še-me
rubû⁵¹ me-gir-šú ú-ma-ir-ma
ina qa-bi-e šar me-ša-ri
^dAbû-kudurrî⁵²-uṣur⁵³ šar kiššati⁵⁴
mu-kîn iš-di ma-a-ti

25 XXII (gur) 170 (qa) ^{sheu}zêru eglu qi-ru-ba-a
šá a-na bu-tuq-ti šaknu⁵⁵(-nu)
ugâr⁵⁶ âli ša Mâr-^mAḫ⁵³-at-tu-ú-a
ina kišâd⁵⁷ ^uruIdiglat⁵⁸ ina piḫât⁵⁹ Bit-^mSin-še-me
ša ultu⁴⁸ âmi(-mi) pa-na i-ku la šap-ku
30 abšênu⁶⁰ la šú-zu-za-at-ma a-na me-riš-ti
la šú-lu-ku-ú-ma a-ua me-te-iq mé šaknu⁵⁵(-nu)

[V]UŠ šiddu elû amurru⁶¹ UŠ.SA.DU

³⁷ ŠI.DI.

³⁸ ḫar, mur.

³⁹ Text has *at*, by mistake.

⁴⁰ Text has *ta*, by mistake.

⁴¹ K.1.

⁴² NU.AB.

⁴³ KIL

⁴⁴ Cf. III, 11.

⁴⁵ NU.TUR.

⁴⁶ ŠI.BAR

⁴⁷ SE

⁴⁸ T.1

⁴⁹ NER ARAD.

⁵⁰ KĀ.DINGIR.RA.KI.

because of the rich gifts and the treasures (laid) before Ellil,
 10 because of the prostrations, with which to the lord and the son of
 the lord,

with which to Ellil and NIN.IB he showed his respectful reverence,
 because of the utterance of supplications, because of the prayer
 of the king, the priest,

Nusku-ibni, the son of Upabhir-Nusku, the priest of Ellil,
 the U₂.ME.ZU.AB of Nusku, the chief of *Duranki*,

15 to the king, the faithful shepherd, the prince, the favorite of
 Ellil,

because of his (the king's) supplication, he looked faithfully, and
 Bau-shum-iddina, the son of Hunna, the friend of his lord,
 who stood before the king, the servant whose word
 was always weighty and respected before the

20 potentate of Babylon, the governor of Bit-Sin-sheme,
 the prince, his favorite, he sent and
 upon the command of the king of righteousness,

Nebuchadrezzar, the king of the world,
 who has laid the foundation of the land,

25 XXII (gur) 170 (qa) of seedfield, arable land,
 which had been exposed to flooding,

a field of the town of Mâr-Aḡattûa,

on the bank of the Tigris, in the district of Bit-Sin-sheme,

where since ancient days no ditch had been dug,

30 no vegetation had grown up and which had not been brought
 under cultivation, but had been exposed to the inroads of the
 water,—namely

IV USH, upper length, west, adjoining

⁵¹ NUN.

⁵² SA.DU(NIN.GUB).

⁵³ ŠES.

⁵⁴ HI(SAR).

⁵⁵ ŠA-nu.

⁵⁶ A.KAR.

TIK.

⁵⁷ MAŠ.TIK.KAR.

⁵⁹ N.AM.

⁶⁰ ABSIM.

⁶¹ IM.MAR.TU.

Col III

Bît-^mdŠir-api-pi-li u pihāt⁶² Bît-^mdSin-še-me

III UŠ LV GAR šiddu šaplû šadû

UŠ.SA.DU Bît-^mSu-ḫur-Gal-du

II UŠ X GAR pûtu elû iltānu UŠ.SA.DU

5 *Bît-^mUš-bu-la ša a-na bêl mâtāti nodnu⁶³(-nu)*

I UŠ pûtu šaplû šûtu kišûd⁶⁷ ^{maru}Idiglat⁶⁸

naphar⁶⁴ XXII (gur) 16S₂³ (qa) 5 (gin) ^{sheu}zêru ¹/₈ GAN 30 qa

I ammatu⁶⁵ rabitu

ugûr⁶⁹ âli ša Mâr-^mAḫ⁷³-at-tu-û-a pihāt⁶² Bît-^mdSin-še-me

^mdBa-û-šûm-iddina(-na) ša-kîn Bît-^mSin-še-me

10 *im-šû-uh-ma ^mdNusku-ib-ni mâr ^mU^{ph}ḫur⁶⁶-^dNusku*

^hnîsak⁶⁷ ^dEn-tîl U^H.ME.ZU.AB ^dNusku

ḫa-za-an ^{âlu}Nippur^k arad⁶⁸-su ana ûmê(-me) ša-a-ti

i-ri-im. pa-lîk eqlu šû-a-tu ^mdNabû-zêr-lîšîr⁶⁹

mâr ^mItti-^dMarduk-balâtu⁷⁰ ŠĀ.BAL.BAL ^mArdî-^dEa

15 *u ^mdNabû-un-na mâr ^mA-ḫi ^hša-kîn te-me*

ša Bît-^mdSin-še-me.

Ma-ti-ma ana ûmê(-me) da-ru-û-ti

a-na aḫ-rat nîšê⁷¹ a-pa-ti

lu-û rê⁷² lu-û šakkanakku⁷³ lu ak-lu lu ša-pi-ru

20 *lu ri-du-û lu ḫa-za-an-nu ša-ar-qî eqlu šû-a-tu*

i-nam-du-ma a-na i-ki-lî ri-⁷-ti

û-ma-⁷-a-ru ša-nam-ma

ina⁷⁴ lim-nî-ti û-šû-ḫa-zu

ubânî⁷⁵-šû a-na limuttî⁷⁶(-ti) i-tar-ra-šu

25 *ina il-ki dî-ku-ti ša-bat amêlu ḫi-ri-e nâra*

ba-qa-an šam-mi kal-li-e nâri u ta-ba-lî

⁶² NAM.

⁶³ SE-nu

⁶⁴ SĪ² NIGIN.

⁶⁵ U GAL

⁶⁶ KIL.

⁶⁷ NU AB

⁶⁸ ARAD.

⁶⁹ SI DI.

⁷⁰ TILA.

⁷¹ UN.MEŠ.

Col. III

Bit-Šir-appili and the district of Bit-Sin-sheme

III USH, LV GAR, lower length, east,

adjoining Bit-Suḥur-Gal-du,

II USH, X GAR, upper width, north, adjoining

5 Bit-Ushbula, which had been given to the Lord of countries,

I USH, lower width, south, on the bank of the Tigris,

in all XXII (gur) 168 $\frac{2}{3}$ (qa) 5 (gin) of seedfield, $\frac{1}{18}$ GAN

(reckoned) at 30 qa of seed, (equivalent to) a large cubit,
a field of the town of Mār-Aḫattûa, in the district of Bit-Sin-sheme,

Bau-shum-iddina, the governor of Bit-Sin-sheme,

10 measured and to Nusku-ibni, son of Upaḫḫir-Nusku,

the priest of Ellil, the U $\overline{\text{H}}$.ME.ZU.AB of Nusku,

the magistrate of Nippur, his servant, forever

granted. The surveyors of this field were Nabû-zêr-lîšir,
son of Itti-Marduk-balâṭu, a descendant of Ardi-Ea

15 and Nabunna, son of Aḫi, the commander

of Bit-Sin-sheme.

For all future days!

Whenever one (who dwells) in human habitations,

be it a ruler or a potentate, a governor or a regent,

20 a levymaster or a magistrate, overthrows the grant

of this field and in order to secure the use of the pasture land

sends some one and

with evil intent causes (its) seizure,

stretches out his finger to do evil,

25 under the obligation of a levy permits a canal or land-officer

to seize a canal digger or to cut down plants,

⁷² SIB.

⁷³ NER..ARAD.

⁷⁴ Written on erasure of šl.

⁷⁵ ŠU.SI.

⁷⁶ HUL.

- uš-aš-šú-ú ú[-šad-ba-bm ?]⁷⁷-ma eglu šú-a-t[u]*
ik-ke-mu ú[-ša-aš-ra-qu ?]⁷⁷ a-na] piḫāti i-t[u-ur-ru]
ul ri-ḫu
 30 *u^{md} Ba-[-ū-šum-iddina¹-na] ša-kin Bit-^{md}Šin-še-me]⁷⁸*
a-na^{md} [Nusku-b-ni mār^m U^hpaḫḫa-^dNusku.⁷⁹ . . .]
ḫa-za[-an^{du} Xippur^{sok} ul i-ri-im-šu i-qab-bu-ú(?)]⁷⁷
eglu [šú-a-tu ul ma-ši-iḫ(?)]⁸¹

Col. IV

- ul ša-ri-iq ul na-di-in*
ul ma-ḫi-ir-mi i-qab-bu-ú
^dA-nu šarru abi⁸² ilāni ag-giš li-tal-lik-šu-ma

na-p-šá-tu⁸³ li-bal-li.
 5 *^dEn-lil⁸⁴ bēl ša-qu-ú mu-šim*
ši-mat ilāni ši-mat ma-ru-uš-ti
li-šim-šú-ma lu-nib-na ni-el-me-na
a-mat nišê⁸⁵ li-gi-sa-šú.
^dE-a šār apsî⁸⁶ bēl ta-šim-ti
 10 *nu-gu ka-bit⁸⁷-ti nu-mur libbi na-ḫa-ša*
ḫa-ba-ša li-kim-šú-ma
ni-is-sa-tu li-ūlqî⁸⁸-šú.
^dŠin⁸⁹ bēl agê⁹⁰ na-me-ru-ti
bu-ni-šú li-ṭe-šú-ma lî-li ai tšî.⁹¹
 15 *^dŠamaš u^d Rammân ilāni ga-aš-ru-tu*
daianê⁹² šîrâtî⁹³ lu mu-lam-me-nu
i-gîr-ri-šu šú-nu-ma dî-in kit-ti
u me-ša-ri ai i-dî-nu-šu.
^dNIN.IB bēl me-iš-ri u kudurri⁹⁴ kudurra-šu li-suh⁹⁵(-uh).

⁷⁷ See Commentary.⁷⁸ Cf. Col. III, 9.⁷⁹ Cf. Col. III, 10.⁸⁰ Cf. Col. III, 12.⁸¹ Cf. Col. III, 10, and Commentary.⁸² AD.⁸³ ku, buš.⁸⁴ EN.LIL.⁸⁵ UN.MEŠ.⁸⁶ ZU.AB.⁸⁷ be, bad.

who [makes a claim] and takes
 that field [who gives it away or] returns it to the crown
 and says it has not.
 30 or [Bau-shum-iddina, the governor of Bit-Sin-sheme]
 has not [given it to Nusku-ibni, son of Upahhir-Nusku.]
 the ma[gistrate of Nippur.],
 says that [field has not been measured]

Col. IV

has not been presented, has not been given,
 has not been received—
 May Anu, the king, the father of the gods, in anger overthrow
 him
 and annihilate his life.
 5 Ellil, the lofty lord, who appoints
 the fate of the gods, appoint for him
 an evil fate, so that calamity, misfortune
 and the commands of men may oppress him.
 Ea, the king of the ocean, the lord of wisdom,
 10 take away from him gladness of heart, happiness of mind,
 abundance and fullness, so that
 lamentation may seize him.
 Sin, the lord of the crown of splendor
 darken his face, so that he may not have merriment(?).
 15 Shamash and Rammân, the powerful gods,
 the lofty judges, give him
 evil plans, and with a judgment of justice
 and righteousness may they not judge him.
 NIN.IB, the lord of confines and boundaries, tear out his bound-
 ary-stone.

⁸⁸ *ŠU.TI.*⁸⁹ *dXXX.*⁹⁰ *MIR.*⁹¹ *TUK.*⁹² *DI.KUD.*⁹³ *MAH.MES.*⁹⁴ *ŠA.DU.*⁹⁵ *ZI*

- 20 ^dGu-la bēltu⁹⁶ rabītu si-im-ma la-az-za
 ina zumrī⁹⁷-šu liškan⁹⁸-ma dānu⁹⁹ u šarqa¹⁰⁰ kīnu¹⁰¹ mē¹⁰² li-w-
 muk.
^dIs-tar bēltu⁹⁶ mātātī ša ru-ub-ša a-bu-ba
 nam-ra-ša li-kal-lim-šu-ma ai á-ši
 ina á-ša-ki.
 25 ^dNusku¹⁰³ bēl qa-aš-rum a-ri-rum ka-ru-ba
 [ilū] ban-nu-á-a lu rabiša¹⁰⁴ limutti¹⁰⁵-šu šú-ma
 li-qa-am-me šur-ši-šú
 [ša^{abnu}106] narā¹⁰⁷ an-na-a
 ŠIM.MEŠ ina e-pi-ri
 30 u-tam-me-ru

Col. V

- ina išātī¹⁰⁸ i-qal-lu-ú ũ-na mē¹⁰² inamdū¹⁰⁹(-ú)
 ina¹⁸⁰ lipitti¹¹⁰ i-pi-ḫu-ú sa-ak-la
 sa-ak-ka lā šēmū¹¹¹ á-ša-aš-šú-ma
 a-šar la a-ma-ri i-ša-ka-nu
 5 ilāni rabūti ma-la ina^{abnu} narā¹¹²
 an-ni-i šūm-šu-nu zakrū¹¹³ ar-rat limutti¹¹⁴
 li-ru-ru-šu išūl¹¹⁵-su lissuhū¹¹⁶(-ḫu) u zēri-šu lihalliḫū.¹¹⁷
 I-na ka-nak li-ū¹¹⁸ šú-a-tu
 mdŠamaš-nāšir¹¹⁹ ḫšaḡ-šup-par¹²⁰ mdŠin-še-me
 10 mKu-bu-bu amel bāb¹²¹ ekallī¹²² Bît-mdŠin-še-me
 mŠi-ta-ri-ba ḫšaḡ¹²³ Bît-mdŠin-še-me
 mTa-qi-šú mār mKi-in-pī¹²⁴ dŠamuš
 ḫša-kin bu-ši Bît-mdŠin-še-me
 mA-tu-'-ú mār mKi-diš(duš) ḫbārū¹²⁵ Bît-mdŠin-še-me

⁹⁶ GASAN.⁹⁷ ŠU.⁹⁸ ŠA, cf. Susa 3, Col. VII, 21⁹⁹ BE.¹⁰⁰ BE.UD.¹⁰¹ KIM.¹⁰² A.MEŠ.¹⁰³ dPA.KU.¹⁰⁴ MAŠKIM.¹⁰⁵ HUL.¹⁰⁶ See Commentary.¹⁰⁷ NARUŠA.¹⁰⁸ NE.¹⁰⁹ RU.¹¹⁰ LIBIT.¹¹¹ ŠINUTUK.¹¹² TAK NARUŠA.¹¹³ MU.

- 20 Gula, the great mistress, put lingering sickness
 into his body, so that dark and bright red blood he may pour
 out as water.
 Ishtar, the mistress of lands, whose fury is like a flood,
 reveal difficulties to him, so that
 he may not escape from misfortune.
- 25 Nusku, the powerful lord, the mighty scorcher,
 [the god], my creator, be his evil demon
 and may he burn his root.
 Whoever [removes?] this stone
 hides it in the dust,

Col. V

- burns it with fire, throws it into water,
 shuts it up in an enclosure, causes a fool,
 a deaf man, a witless man to take it,
 places it in an invisible place.
- 5 may the great gods as many as are mentioned
 by their names on this stone, curse him
 with an evil curse, tear out his foundation and destroy his seed.
 At the sealing of this document
 Shamash-nâšir, the *šaq-shuppar* of Šin-sheme,
- 10 Kububu, the gatekeeper of the palace of Bît-Šin-sheme,
 Shi-tariba, the dignitary of Bît-Šin-sheme,
 Taqîshu, son of Kîn-pî-Shamash,
 the administrator of the property of Bît-Šin-sheme,
 Atu'u, son of Kidish, the seer of Bît-Šin-sheme,

¹¹⁴ *ḪUL*.¹¹⁵ Br 4811¹¹⁶ *ZI*.¹¹⁷ The original reads *A.ḪA.ME* instead of *ḪA.A.ME*.¹¹⁸ See Commentary.¹¹⁹ *ŠEŠ*.¹²⁰ Written on erasure of *bîl*.¹²¹ *KĀ*.¹²² *E GAL*.¹²³ *SAG*.¹²⁴ *KĀ*.¹²⁵ *ḪUAL*.

- 15 ^mRi-mut-^dGu-la bēl pahâtî¹²⁶ Bît-^m^dSin-še-me
^m^dNabû¹²⁷-un-na mâr ^mA-hî ^kša-kin
 te-me ^{ab}^uDûr-Rîm¹²⁸-^dSîn Bît-^m^dSin-še-me
^mKaš-šû-û tup-šar nisak¹²⁹ Bît-^m^dSin-še-me
^m^dSin-zêr-îb-nî ha-za-an ^{ab}^uDûr-Rîm¹²⁸-^dSîn
- 20 Bît-^m^dSin-še-me ^mPîr¹³⁰-šâ ^hnûqir¹³¹ Bît-^m^dSin-še-me
^mAmel-^{ab}^uI-ši-îa mâr ^mHu-un-na
^mKaš-šû-û mâr ^mHu-un-na
^m^dGu-lu-zêr-îqîša¹³² (-ša) mâr ^mHu-un-na
 u ^m^dNabû¹²⁷-zêr-lîšîr¹³³ mâr ^mArdi-^dE-a
- 25 i^z-za-zu.
 šattu XVI ^{kan}^dNabû-kudurri-ušur¹³⁴ šarru.

¹²⁶ EN.NAM.¹²⁷ dAG.¹²⁸ AM.¹²⁹ NISAG.GA.¹³⁰ ut, tu, tum.¹³¹ LIGIR, see Br. 6966.¹³² BA-ša.¹³³ SI.DI¹³⁴ dAG.SA-DU.SEŠ.

- 15 Rimûṭ-Gula, the governor of Bit-Sin-sheme,
 Nabunna, son of Aḥi, the commander
 of Dûr-Rim-Sin in Bit-Sin-sheme.
 Kāshshû, the scribe, the priest of Bit-Sin-sheme.
 Sin-zêr-ibni, the magistrate of Dûr-Rim-Sin
- 20 in Bit-Sin-sheme, Pirsha, the prefect of Bit-Sin-sheme,
 Amel-Ishin, son of Ḥunna,
 Kāshshû, son of Ḥunna,
 Gula-zêr-iqīsha, son of Ḥunna,
 Also Nabû-zêr-līshir, son of Ardi-Ea,
- 25 were present.
 The 16th year of King Nebuchadrezzar.

COMMENTARY.

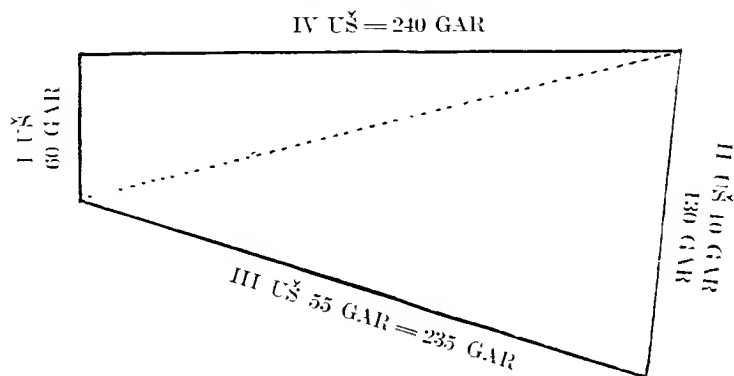
THE heading of the inscription written among the symbols is a nominal sentence, whose predicate, for emphasis sake, has been placed at the head of the sentence. Cf. the other nominal sentences in this inscription, Col. IV. 15-17, 26, and Delitzsch, Gr., § 140. For similar constructions in Hebrew see Gesenius-Kautzsch, *Hebr. Gram.*,^{2a} p. 446*d*.

The gods NIN.IB and Nusku are combined in this heading as guardians of the boundary, because they were, alongside of Ellil, the chief gods worshipped at Nippur. The earliest references to both of them are found in the reign of Dungi, the first king of the second dynasty of Ur (cf. Thureau-Dangin, *Inscriptions de Sumer et d'Akkad*, pp. 278, B; 330, 1). Their worship became prominent at Nippur during the Cassite dynasty. Not only do we find numerous votive objects, dedicated to Nusku (O. B. I., Vol. I, Nos. 51, 54, 58, 59, 64, 71, 75, 138) and NIN.IB (O. B. I., Vol. I, Nos. 31, 32, 61, 62, 76), but they also occur together in the oath formula of contract tablets dated in the Cassite period. For example, Clay (B. E., XIV, 40, 22-24) reads: *nîš(MU) 4En-lîl 4NIN.IB 4Nusku à Ku-rî-gal-zu šarru (LUGAL.E) mîthôris (UR.BI) îlmû (IN.PAD.DE.EŠ)*, i.e., "by the name of Ellil, NIN.IB, Nusku and King Kurigalzu together they swore" (cf. also B. E., XIV, 1, 18-20; 7, 28-30).

As to the pronunciation of NIN.IB see the Aramaic transliteration אַנִּישַׁת (Clay, B. E., X, pp. XVIII, 8), for which Prof. Clay offers the ingenious explanation: *ên-urāštu = ên-māštu = ên-martu*, i.e., "Lord of the West Land" (cf. J. A. O. S., July, 1907).

MU.NE = MU.NI = *šum-šu*, see Br. 4,600, 5,330.

The drawing of the field is not a correct geometrical figure, corresponding to the measurements as given in the text, but the stonecutter adapted it to the space at his disposal. The correct drawing would have been as follows:



This would give a square area of $60 \times 120 = 7,200 \text{ GAR}^2 \div 235 \times 65 = 15,275 \text{ GAR}^2$, in all $22,475 \text{ GAR}^2$.

Now assuming the correctness of the usual statements (Reissner, in *S. B. B. A.*, 1896, p. 477f., and *Z. A.*, XI, p. 422; Thureau-Dangin, *R. A.*, IV, pp. 18ff.; IV, p. 80, and *Z. A.*, XI, p. 428; Johns, *A. D. D.*, II, p. 231) that 1 gur = 300 QA, 1 QA = 3 GAR, 1 gur = 900 GAR², 1 GAN = 1,800 GAR², we obtain the following result:

$$900 : 22475 \text{ GAR}^2 = 24 \text{ GUR}$$

$$\frac{1800}{4475}$$

$$\frac{3600}{3 : 875 = 291\frac{2}{3} \text{ QA}}$$

This sum, 24 GUR, $291\frac{2}{3}$ QA, shows that a mistake has been made, either by the scribe or possibly by the surveyor, in giving the length of one or several of the sides. If it were possible to take

1 GUR at 1,000 GAR² we would come much nearer to the 22 (gur) 168 $\frac{2}{3}$ (qa) 5 (gin), the result of the measurement of the surveyors (Col. III, 7), for we would obtain on that basis 22 (gur) 158 $\frac{1}{3}$ (qa), which differs only by 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ qa, 5 gin from the sum given by the surveyors. For a similar error see the *Caillon de Michaux* (I R. 70); cf. Johns, A. D. D., Vol. II, p. 232.

From the fact that the ancient formula *DIL.GAN.AŠ* is used, it may be concluded that the old system of measurement, making 1 gur = 300 QA, is employed. The phrase *DIL.GAN.AŠ* has caused considerable discussion. Delitzsch (B. A., II, 273) and others read: *ina KAR.AŠ I ammatu rabûtu*, and explain the whole phrase as meaning "according to the square yard." But the investigations of Thureau-Dangin have shown that the first two signs are used in the GAN.SAR scale to denote $\frac{1}{18}$ GAN (according to Oppert, 1 GAN), while AŠ denotes 30 qa of seed, used to seed $\frac{1}{18}$ GAN. Hence Thureau-Dangin explains the whole expression as meaning " $\frac{1}{18}$ GAN is reckoned at 30 qa of seed and equal to one *ammatu rabûtu*." The latter is 32,400 Ī² = 100 GAR (DU)² = $\frac{1}{18}$ GAN (cf. R. A., IV, 19). According to this interpretation two systems of measurements have been combined in this expression—one which determined the size of the field by the amount of seed it took to sow it, the other by the number of yards it contained.

The reading of *Ī-GAL(-tum)* is now certain from the stone of Agabtağa (D. E. P., II, 95, ll. 4, 5), which reads: 10 zêrê *i-na am-ma-ti ra-bi-i-ti*.

The field, presented by Nebuchadrezzar to Nusku-ibni, was not situated in the neighborhood of Nippur, as might be expected, but it lay most likely in Northern Babylonia. This seems to follow from the fact that the field was bounded on its northwestern side (*iltânu*) by the royal canal and on the southwest (*šûtu*) by the Tigris. All the references to the "Royal Canal" point to Northern Babylonia. The Semitic name *nâr šarri* appears first in the

Cassite period. The boundary stone of Nazi-Maruttash informs us that the city of Pilari, in the government of Ħudâdi (Col. II, 2-4), and the city of Kari in the government of Upi (Col. II, 17-19), were located at the royal canal. The latter is the classical Opis at the mouth of the Adhem river (cf. Winckler, *Altor. Forsch.*, II, 509ff., and Hommel, *Geographie und Geschichte*, 346ff.). According to the new boundary stone of Meli-Shipak from Susa (Susa, No. 3) the city Tamakku, belonging to the environs of Akkad in the government of Bit-Pir'-*d*Amurru (Col. I, 3-6) and the town Šalĥi, belonging to the land of the goddess Ishtar of Akkad (Col. II, 47-54), bordered on the royal canal. The same inscription records the immunity of the people of Akkad from conscription to repair the sluices of the royal canal (Col. II, 25-29). It also refers to a connecting canal (*mê ša mušêbir*), which joined the canal Râti-Anzan with the canal of the royal province (*uâr pihâti ša šarri*, Col. III, 1-3). Another inscription of Meli-Shipak (London, 101) locates the town Šaluluni, in the government of Bit-Pir'-*d*Amurru, at the royal canal (Col. I, 5, 6). The royal canal is also most likely meant by the *kisâd na-ga-ar šarri*, referred to on a fragmentary boundary stone, D. E. P., II, 112, 5. On the charter of Nebuchadrezzar I., granted to the priests Šamûa and Šamai (C. T., IX, pls. 4, 5), the district *Bit-ma-zi* (or perhaps better *Bit-mBa-zi*), "of the royal canal," is mentioned (pl. IV, 24).

The new boundary stone of Nebuchadrezzar I. from Nippur locates the town of Mâr-Aĥ-attûa, in the government of Bit-Sin-scheme, at the royal canal, and places Bit-Šir-appili and Bit-Suĥur-Gal-du in its immediate vicinity. It also shows that the land was bordered on its southeastern side (*šûtu*) by the Tigris, and on its northwestern side by Bit-Ushbula, which was temple property. The land of Nasku-ibni adjoined this temple land, while, according to the plot of the field, the royal canal passed through its northwestern end. On the boundary stone of Marduk-aĥê-erba (O. B. I., 149,

(Col. I, 6, 11) the canal *nâr* ^(*edu*) *ša-šar-ri^{ku}* is mentioned, which Streck (*Deutsche Lit. Zeit.*, 1905, p. 618) includes among the references to the royal canal. But it is safer to take *šašarri* as one word which does not refer to the royal canal (cf. p. 196). Under Merodach-baladan II. (668-648 B.C.) we find the field (*ugûru*) of Dun-ni-edinni and Nurzu (perhaps also a city) situated on the royal canal.

Unfortunately the references to the royal canal in the contract tablets do not help us materially to fix its location. Strassmaier, Nbn., 483, refers to tithe (*ešrû*), the property of Shanuash, of the tenth year of King Nabû-na'id. In the text occurs this passage: *a-di^{edu} Za-za-an-nu 50 gur ultu muh-ḫi nâr šarri a-di muh-ḫi^{edu} Idiqlat* (Nbn., 483, 6, 7). This statement, which does not go beyond the new boundary stone from Nippur, except that it seems to locate the town Zazannu in the neighborhood of the royal canal, is the most definite that occurs; all the others are indefinite. Cyrus 26 : 17, a text dated at Sippar, refers to the *nâr šarri* in a broken passage. Cyrus 181 : 11, *saluppu GIŠ.BAR ša muh-ḫi nâr šarri*. Camb. 44 : 5 locates a field at royal canal, but the boundaries of the other three sides are unfortunately broken off. Cf. also Darius 198 : 4 and Dar. 411 : 7-9. The latter refers to a royal canal in Elam. It reads: *a-di-i u-il-tim mahritim(-tim) ša 1½ ma-na kaspi ša a-na dul-lu ša nâr šarri ša^{edu} Êlanti nadna(ŠE-na)*. Finally one of the Murashû texts refers to the royal canal, but again in such general terms that no definite inference is possible. B.E., IX, 73, 1-3, reads: *II gur 24 qa^{shu} šamaššammu zitti šarri ša ma uz-ba-ri ša šarri ša ina muh-ḫi nâr šarri ša ina pûni^m Rimut-^d NIN.IB aplu ša Ma-ra-šû-û*. The same is true of a passage in the Harper Letters, No. 275, Rev. 4. For a recent discussion of the "royal canal" see Hommel, *Geographie*, pp. 284-6.

U.S.A.DU. The pronunciation of this word is still unknown. Oppert (*Doc. jur.*, p. 99) proposed *emêdu*; Belser (B. A., II, p. 135)

tîh. The former, however, is a verb, while *UŠ.SA.DU* is here used as a preposition. The latter is admittedly only a hypothetical reading. The form *UŠ.SA* is used in the date list of the first dynasty, published by King (*Letters of Hammurabi*, Vol. III, pp. 212-253), in the sense of "after" or "next" (King, p. 310), *DU* = *nazâzu* (Br. 4,893), hence the ideogram means literally "standing after" or "standing next." See Daiches, *Altbabylonische Rechtsurkunden*, p. 21, and the discussion of Arno Poebel as to the use of *MU.UŠ.SA* in the contract tablets of the first dynasty (Z. A., XX, pp. 234-238).

Col. I, 1. The recent investigations of Prof. Clay ("Ellil, the God of Nippur," in A. J. S. L., XXIII (July, 1907), pp. 269-279) have shown that in the Aramaic endorsements of the Murashû tablets the name, which was formerly read *Bêl-nâdin-shumu*, is transliterated אֵלִל שׁוּ אִדִּין, i.e., *Ellil-šum(w)-iddin* (cf. B. E., IX, 66a), which proves that the god ^dEn-lil is not to be pronounced Bêl, but Ellil. This is corroborated by the equation, *Il-lil* = ^d*En-lil* in V R. 37 : 21 and the transliteration *Ἰλλίλος* of Damascius.

Many of the titles applied in this hymn to Ellil are in other hymns transferred to other gods. *Etîl šamê u iršîti* is applied to Shamash by Agu-kakrime, Col. VIII, 7-9.

I, 2. The title *bêl gîmri* is also applied to Ea. Cf. IV R.² 56, II, 9, *bân kullati bêl gîmri*, "creator of everything, lord of all."

I, 3. With the title *šar ilâni rabûti* may be compared the titles of Marduk, *šar ilâni* (B. A., V, 381, No. 2, Col. II, 1), *bêl ilâni rabûti* (B. A., V, 375, No. 24, 10), *etîl ilâni* (B. A., V, 325, No. 3, 1), *qarrad ilâni* (B. A., V, 330, No. 5, 18).

I, 4. To *lâ ibaššu ilu šâninšu* corresponds Marduk's title *ša šânina la išû* (B. A., V, 334, No. 7, 18) and *ša šîn-na-as-šu la ibaššû* (B. A., V, 329, No. 5, 12).

I, 6. *appa ilabbinû*. The same phrase is applied to the Igigi before Nabû, Rm. III, 15 (*[ina ilu]-ti-šu ka-bit-ti Igigi ap-pi i-lab-bi-*

na-šu, cf. Winckler, *Altorientalische Forschungen*, I, 254, l. 12. Of Nergal it is said, *A-nun-na-ku ap-pa i-lab-bi-na-ka*, Bollenruher, *Gebete an Nergal*, No. 7, II, 36, p. 44. Similarly of Sin, cf. IV R.² 9, 59, 60a. Cf. also Schrank, *Priester und Büsser in Babylonischen Sühnriten*, pp. 58f.

The verb *ú-taq-qu-ú* stands here in parallelism with *appa ilabbinú*, from which it may be argued that it has the same or a similar meaning. This raises at once the question, whether the usual derivation from *תקח* or *תקה* (see Delitzsch, H. W., 123a) is correct. In favor of Delitzsch's rendering it may be urged that the syllabaries connect it with *še-mu-ú*, "obedient" (in S^d 24 *ú-te-ku-ú* follows *še-mu-ú*), and with *pu-uq-qu* (*פוק*) and *mu-ur-pu-qu*, "to pay attention, to await" (the ideograms [HAR].DA and [HAR].DA].AG.A are shared in common by them, see K. 4,188, III, 55-59). But the historical inscriptions clearly connect it with "bowing," e.g., Nebuch. E. II., II, 61, reads: *ilāni šu-ut šamē u iršiti pa-al-hi-iš ú-tak-ku-šu ka-am-su iz-za-zu mah-ru-uš-šu*. Here it stands in parallelism to the phrase, "bowed they stood before him." To do justice to all the passages I propose to connect *utaqqû* with a verb *taqû*, which corresponds to the Arabic *تَقَى*, "to fear god," which in turn is the eighth form of *وَقَى*, "to fear or reverence God." Accordingly *utaqqû* is the Piel (H, 1) of *תקה*, and means "to show reverence or obedience." If this explanation is correct, the phrase *utaqqû pathiš* is not absolutely synonymous with *appa ilabbinú*, but rather gives the reason for the prostration; it was to show their reverence.

I, 7. The form *A-nun-na-ku* is exceptional. It is not singular but plural, hence *Anunnakû* (cf. IV R. 45, 30f., *ilāni rabûti ubanI-gi-gu ša ša-me-e ubanA-nun-na-ku ša iršiti*). The meaning of the Sumerian *A.NUN.NA* is given (K. 4,829, Rev. 5f. = Hrozný, *Mythen*, pp. 18, 19) as *rîhût rubê*, i.e., "offspring of the great," namely "abyss." Compare with this *DAM.GAL.NUN.NA*, "the

great mistress of the abyss." For recent discussions of the Igigi and Annunaki see Hrozný, *Mythen*, pp. 84-89; Zimmern, K. A. T.³, 451-56; Morgenstern, *The Doctrine of Sin in the Babylonian Religion*, M. V. A. G., X (1905), pp. 161-167.

I, 8. *šuharrurû* and *nazuzzû* are both permansives, 3d pl., *nažûzzû* = *nazuzû* = *nazzuzû* = *nanzuzû*, IV, 1 of 𐎶𐎵. The metrical accent has caused the form *nažûzzû* instead of *nánzuzû*. The parallelism and metrical form of ll. 6 and 8 are evident. They are as follows:

áppa dabbînû, utáqqû pálhîš
ášriš šuhárrurû, nažûzzû šáhlîš.


I, 9. *be-el bêlû(m)*, the singular *bêlu(m)* agreeing with the plural *bêlû(m)* in form, is used as a substitute for it. The same expression is applied to Marduk, IV R. 20. No. 1, 25, *be-el be-lum* (cf. Helm, *Hymnen*, B. A., V, 340, 25). This title is also applied to Aššur, see Craig, *Religious Texts*, pl. 34, 15.

As to the meaning of *ušamsaku*, I would like to propose starting with the meaning of the corresponding Arabic word مَسَكَ "to lay hands on," "to seize." From this can easily be derived the meanings to remove, to set aside and to keep back.

These meanings suit all the known instances of its occurrence. It is applied: (1) To the removal of the statues and memorial tablets. Cf. Adad-nirari, I, Rev. 16, 17, *lu na-ri-ia ú-šam-sa-ku a-na ša-aḥ-lu-uq-ti i-ma-na-ú*, i.e., "who will remove my inscribed stone and give it over to destruction." Cf. also Aššur-našir-apal, *Monolith*, Col. V, 57, 58; Sargon, *Cylinder*, 76, and Sargon, *Bull Inscription*, 104. (2) It is applied to the removal of sin, *ša-ši-i mur-ši šum-si-ki hi-te-ti*, Br. M., 81, 2-4, 188, Rev. 21 (Z. A., V, 68), i.e., "let my sickness come forth, remove my sin." (3) It is applied to shouting, Br. M., 81, 2-4, 188, Rev. 11, *riq-ma šum-sa-ku si-mat u ha-da-a ša balāṭi zu-um-ma-ku*, "I am removed (i.e., kept) from

shouting, from the beauties and pleasures of life I am debarréd” (4) It is applied to the contents of the inscriptions, K. 2,727, Rev. 35 + B. A., II, 366f., *rubû arku-ûu ša pi-i dum-pi-te ša-a-ta la ú-sam-sak*, “a later prince who will not remove *i.e.*, set aside the contents of this document.” Cf. K. 382, 13, 14 Str., A. V., 5,065 . (5) It is applied to the commands of the gods, Neb. Nippur, I, 9f., *i-pi ša pi-šû la ú-sam-sa-ku ilu anunna*, “his command no god can set aside.” V R. 66b, 11, *ina qbûti-ka kit-ti ša la úš-tam-su-ku*, “by thy righteous command, which cannot be set aside.” Cf. also K. 2,852 — 9,662, Col. I, 25, *la úš-tam-su-ku a-mat ru-bu-ti-ša*. A substitute for this phrase is *ši-íl pi-i-šu la úš-te-pi-íl ilu ai-am-ma*, Creation Epos, VII, 132, and Susa, 3, VI, 29–32, *ša ši-íl pi-šu ilu ma-am-ma la úš-pi-el-lum*, “what issues from his mouth (*i.e.*, his command) no god can annul.” (6) It is applied to the removal, *i.e.*, the keeping back of tribute, Tigl. II, 92, *Šu-ba-ri-i šap-šu-te . . . ša bilat-su-nu ù ma-da-at-ta-šu-nu u-sam-si-ku-ni*, “the powerful Shubarites, who had kept back their taxes and their tribute.” (7) It is applied to the thoughts in one’s heart, IV R.², 60, III, Obv. 15, *ša ina lib-bi-šu mu-us-su-kat*, “what is kept back in one’s heart.”

I, 11. *rašubbi* ^d*Anunnakû*, literally “one who fills the Anunnakû with terror,” from which develops the more general meaning, the powerful one, the potentate. In this line beings, including gods and men, in the next line lands and kingdoms indicate the extent of the god’s rule. *ka-bit* is the construct of *kabtu*, “powerful,” not yet registered in the dictionaries.

I, 13. The value of the sign  is unknown. It is the simple form of which Br. 2,706 is the double. As the noun *melammu* is frequently joined with the verb *saĥâpu*, *e.g.*, *a-na ša-a-ri ir-bit-ti me-lam-me saĥ-pu*, “to all four directions they spread terror” (for other passages see Muss-Arnolt, *Dict.*, p. 550), it is probable that the verb used here was *saĥâpu*, or at least a synonym.

I. 14. *ka-lu si-ḫi-ip ša-ma-me*. The rendering of the word *si-ḫi-ip* has caused translators considerable difficulty. It occurs: Aššurb. (Smith) 285. 7; 274. 28, *si-ḫi-ip māti ka-la-mu a-na si-ḫir-ti-su um-da-al-lu ana pāt gim-ri-ša*. To this passage corresponds V R. 9. 44, 45, *nap-ḫar māti-ia um-dal-lu-ū ana pāt gim-ri-ša*. In the first passage Delitzsch (H. W., p. 494a) is inclined to see in *si-ḫi-ip* a scribal error of George Smith. But the word occurs again in a Shamash hymn (A. J. S. L., XVII, 134), Col. I. 20, *nam-ri-ru-ka im-lu-ū si-ḫi-ip mātāti*, and again Col. III. 41, *kal si-ḫi-ip da-ad-me*. The former passage is translated by Gray: "Thy brilliancy fills and overwhelms countries," taking *si-ḫi-ip* evidently as equivalent to *sāḫip* (cf. I, 40). But there can be little question that *siḫip* in these passages is the construct of *siḫpu* and means "extent." The fundamental meaning of *sāḫāpu* would, therefore, be to stretch out: applied to an area it is that which is stretched out, the extent: in a hostile sense it becomes "to overthrow." This is corroborated by our passage, where *kala siḫip šamāme* is in parallelism to *naphar qinnē u kal dadmē*. The phrase must therefore be translated literally: "the totality of the extent of heaven." In agreement with this we find the expressions *kīšsat da-ad-me* (K. 8,235 + 8,234, Col. I, 6; cf. Z. A., IV, 22, 8) and *gi-mir da-ad-me* (K. 8,717 + D. T. 363, Col. I, 8; cf. Z. A., IV, 230) substituted in similar passages. The accuracy of G. Smith is once more vindicated, and his passage becomes particularly valuable because it shows that *siḫip* actually exchanges with *naphar*.

Namrurri šaiuu is the governing sentence, whose thought is further elaborated by the two lines that follow (cf. Hilprecht, *Assyriaca*, pp. 14, 16).

I. 15. *qinnē* is here used with reference to human habitations, a usage which is also found in the O. T. (cf. Jer. 46 : 16; Hab. 2 : 9; Ob. 4; Job 29 : 18).

The etymology of *dadmē* is not given by lexicographers, as far as

I know.¹ I would suggest that it belongs to the same root as *admânu*, dwelling (cf. Tigl. VII. 74. 90; VIII. 17, etc.), namely *adânu*, to build. It is, therefore, a *t* formation, whose *t* under the influence of the following *d* has been softened to *d*. The same formation is probably to be found in *dadûdaru*, "the stench," whose root, according to Jaeger (B. A., II, 299), is *adâru*.

Parallel passages, comparing the glory of a god to a garment, are [*ša puluhtu*]-*tu lit-bu-šu ma-lu-û har-ba-šu*, King, *Magic*, No. III. 11; cf. II, 13, and *ha-lip ša-qum-ma-ti ša lit-bu-šu nam-ri-ri*, King, *Magic*, No. 46 : 15, pl. 61. There are also Hebrew parallels to this thought, compare especially Hab. 3 : 3, כֶּסֶה שָׁמַיִם הוֹרֵר וְתִהְיֶה כְּלָאָה הָאָרֶץ, also Ps. 104 : 1-2, "With honor and glory thou art clothed, using light as a garment," and Ps. 93 : 1 : 148 : 13.

I, 16. As Prof. Hilprecht was the first to recognize (*Assyriaca*, p. 57), the word *šalummatu* does not exist in Assyrian. The reasons for this are as follows: (1) If we read *šalummatu* it is impossible to connect the word with the verb *šalâmu*, "to be whole." Nor can any other satisfactory etymology be suggested. (2) We never find the word written *ša-lu-um-ma-tu*, but there are frequent cases in which we find the writing *ša-qu-um-ma-tu*. (3) The sign *lum* has also the value *gum, qum*, cf. Strassm., Neb., 135 : 24, *a-pi-il ru-gûm-ma-a*, and Oppert, Z. K., I, 61; Tallquist, *Contracte Nabû-na'ids*, p. 127, *sub rugummû*; Hilprecht, *Assyriaca*, p. 57, note.² (4) The meaning of *šaqummatu* appears from the explanation of its ideogram *ŠU.ZI* as *puluhtu*, "terror." From this develops the secondary meaning, "that which inspires terror," hence "majesty, glory." We must, therefore, translate the passage of Aššur-bân-apal (V R. III, 3) *ša-qu-um-ma-tu at-bu-uk*, "terror I poured out."

¹ This was written before the appearance of Prof. Hilprecht's latest book, which offers the same etymology, cf. B. E., Vol. XX, Pt. 1, p. 44, note 1.

² Cf. also *šin-niš-tum šag-gum(LUM)-ma*, Reisner, *Hymnen*, 115 : 24; *be-ti-šu iš-gum(LUM)-ma*, Reisner, *Hymnen*, 62, 17.

For the discussion of Jensen, who makes the original meaning of **שָׁקֵט**, "to be quiet," see K. B., VI. 1. 354f. Compare also Macmillan, B. A., V, 564, who arrives at the meaning, "to be in distress."

katmâ, permaus. 3 pl. fem., agreeing with *mâtâtî*. A thought parallel is: *pululyti melammeka bît d'Enlil kîma şubâtî iktum*, which is said of NIN.IB, cf. Hrozný, *Mythen*, p. 10, Obv. 30.

um-daš-ša-lu, II, 2 pres. of *mašálu*. For other examples of this form see King, *Seven Tablets of Creation*, III, 86: II, 24, and Muss-Arnolt, *Dict.*, 605a. This same idea is also found in the O. T., e.g., Ex. 15 : 11, "Who is like thee of Yahweh among the gods?" (cf. further Ps. 71 : 19; 89 : 6; 113 : 5; II Chron. 6 : 14. *ilu-su* = *ilu-us-su* = *ilûti-šu*, cf. Delitzsch, *Gr.*, § 51.

I, 18. *me-su-šu*. There are three possibilities as to the reading of this word. (1) The signs may be read syllabically *me-su-šu* or *šip-su-šu*, for which, however, no satisfactory explanation can be offered. (2) *ME.SU* may be an ideogram. *ME* is *paršu* (Br. 10.374) and *ME.ZU* is *mûlê têrti* (Br. 10.385), "expert in omir a," a title applied to the *bârû*. In the same way *ME.SU* might be an ideogram for *paršu* or one of its synonyms, possibly *purussû*. If the latter word was intended *su* might also be regarded as a phenetical complement (cf. *KUD-su* = *ipparasu(-su)*). (3) The text contains a scribal error, *me-su-šu* for *par-su-šu*. The word *par-si-e* occurs on the boundary stone of Ellil-nâdin-aplu, II, 9 (*Assyriaca*, p. 5). In that case the ideogram *ME* for *paršu* probably contributed to the confusion, as well as the similar form of the signs **𐎶** and **𐎶**. The last alternative seems to me to be the most probable, especially as the most common word for law *paršu* (of which *parsu* is a synonym) would otherwise be wanting. Moreover, the inscription contains other inaccuracies (cf. Col. II, 3, 11; V, 10).

šit-ru-hu. For other passages in which this word occurs see Zimmern, G. G. A., 1898, 826; B. A., V, 311, l. 20; Muss-Arnolt *Dict.*, p. 1137a.

billudûšu (GARZ.A.MEŠ). The plural sign is only attached to the singular in this case because plural happens to agree in form with the singular. For this playful use of the plural sign see Hilprecht, *Assyriaca*, p. 55¹.

I, 19. For similar glorifications of the "word" of the gods see a hymn to Sin, IV R. 9, Col. I, 48-62; a hymn to Nergal, K. 69 (cf. Bollenrücher, *Gebete und Hymnen*, pp. 30-42), and the "word" of Ellil and Marduk in the Reissner collection, see Macmillan, B. A., V, 539f. A similar description of the law of Yahweh is found Ps. 19 : 7-9.

naklû is perm., 3. pl. fem., agreeing with *alkakātu*.

I, 20. With *mumār samê u urûti*, cf. Gen. 14 : 24, **אל עליון קנה שמים וארץ**, and Ezra 5 : 11.

mukûl mâtâtî. The verb *kûlu* is here used in the sense of uphold, sustain, as, e.g., in IV R. 5, 37-39c, *na-pû-ti mâtî ú-kal-lu*, "he (Sin) sustains the life of the land." Of Ishtar it is said: *mukillat napîsti*, K. 3,477, Obv. 19, cf. B. A., V, 592; cf. also the statement of Hammurabi, Code XL, 49, 50, *ina ullu nišê matuŠumêrim u Akkadum ukûl*. The various meanings of **כול** are discussed by Meissner, A. P., p. 138.

I, 23. With *ana šatti* the various appositions to Ellil, extending I, 1-23, come to an end. With the next words the apodasis begins, whose first predicate is *ippalîsuma*.

ina BIR.ŠI.MEŠ. In view of the parallelism which characterizes this hymn, we should expect, corresponding to *bânîsu namrûti*, a noun followed by an adjective, so that *BIR.ŠI* would be the ideogram of a word synonymous with *bânu*. This synonym might be *zînu*, for it occurs in parallelism with *bânu* in V R. 61, Col. IV, 43-46, *ina bu-ni-šu nam-ru-ti zi-me-šu ru-uš-šu-ti damqûti inô(ŠI + II)-šu ha-diš ip-pa-lis-su-ma*. In accordance with the analogy of this sentence we should read: *ina zîmêšu damqûti ina bânîšû namrûti*. Over against these considerations we have the

expression in the O. T., Prov. 16 : 15, **בְּאֹר פְּנֵי מֶלֶךְ חַיִּים**; cf. also Ps. 4 : 7; 44 : 4; 89 : 15; 90 : 8. Now *BIR* (as *LAH*) is an ideogram of *nâru*, "the light." Hence it is equally possible to read: *ina nâr panâšû damqûti*. This reading I regard as preferable in view of the Hebrew expression quoted above, and the absence of any evidence that *BIR.ŠI* is an ideogram for *zîmu*.

II. 2. *es-rit* is pl. estr. = *esrêl*. The phrase *ana udduš esrêti* is common in the inscription of Nebuchadrezzar II. (cf. p. 124).

II. 3. *ŠA.SAG* is certainly a scribal error for *ŠĀ.DUG* (cf. II, 8). It is a new form of the usual ideogram for *satukku* *SA.DUG*, cf. Delitzsch, H. W., 513. The ideogram is artificial, having the appearance of a Sumerian word, but *satukku* is no doubt Semitic, corresponding to Arabic **صَدَقَة**, "poor tax," Talmudical **זְדַקָּה** and South Arabic *ṣadaqat*. See Hommel, *Anfsätze*, p. 274, and Leander, *Ueber die Sumerischen Lehnwörter im Assyrischen*, p. 31. A synonymous expression: *su-ul-du-ru gug-ga-ni-e qut-ri-ni niknakê* occurs in Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, pl. 30, 6.

II. 5. *qātuššun itmuh* = *ina qāti-šu itmuh*, cf. Delitzsch, Gr., § 80e.

II. 7. *û-ša-tir šum-šu*. This phrase ends the first long sentence, containing the hymn to Ellil and the appointment of Nebuchadrezzar as king.

II. 9. *ina igisê*, the singular, is here again used as a substitute for the plural, cf. I, 9.

The adjective *habšâti* is in parallelism with *šum-du-li*. The exact meaning of *habšû* has been in dispute. Jensen (K. B., VI, 1, 20, 323) translates "to swell," Zimmern "to strengthen," Delitzsch "to fill, burst." Nebuchadrezzar II. connects *igisê* with the adjective *rabâti* (*Délégation en Perse*, II, 123), *ba-bi-il i-gi-si-e ra-be-û-tim*, Col. I, 10, or with *summuh*, cf. E. H., II, 37, *i-gi-sa-a šu-um-mu-lu*, while in this inscription *habšû* stands in parallelism with *naḥâšû*, "to be abundant." This establishes also for *habšû*

the meaning "to fill to overflowing," a meaning which fits very well the context of the Creation Epos. III. 136. *ši-ik-ru ina ša-te-e ha-ba-šu ša-um-[ru]*.

The word *na-kin-ti* appears now in four different forms: *bît na-kam-te* (Layard, 34, 21), *na-kan-ti* (Aššurb., Sm., 132, 22), *kîma na-kim-tum* (V R. 47, 21b), and *na-kin-ti* in our passage.

II, 10. The inf. *libênu* instead of *labânu* occurs also in the new Ishtar hymn. Rev. 91. *mug-ri li-bi-en ap-pi-ia*, i.e., "received favorably my prostration," cf. King, *Seven Tablets of Creation*, I, 234.

The expression *bêl u mâr bêli* is also applied to Marduk and Nebo in an inscription of Sargon, *a-na^{ilu} Bêl^{ilumâri}* (it ought to be *mâri^{ilu}*) *Bêl u-ki-in* (cf. Winckler, *Inschriften Sargons*, pl. X, No. 20, l. 7).

II, 12. The verb *zurâbu* means to be pressed or oppressed, hence it shares with *šaharratu*, "anguish," the same ideogram (SIG), while *zurub ša libbi* has the same ideogram as *marâru*, "to be sad." In the stem II, 1, it means "to press out," so in Sennach. VI, 20, not "to keep back," or it may be applied to the expression of sounds. Regarding *zurub* as the estr. of *zurbu*, "anguish," we should translate: "In the anguish of fervent prayer." But it is perhaps better to explain it as the inf. estr. II, 1 = *zur(r)ub*, and translate "in the utterance of prayer." For the omission of the doubling see *li-gi-sa-šu*, IV, 8.

For *ZI.ŠAG.GAL-li* compare O. B. I., S3, I, 17, and Hilprecht, *Assyriaca*, p. 13^b. This Sumerian word (also written *ZI.ŠAG.GAL-LA*, cf. Gudea, B. III, 1) is no doubt correctly explained by Jensen (K. B., III, 1, 29††, 208) as *ZI = napištu*, *ŠAG = libbu*, *GAL = bašû*, hence "breath being in the heart." It is a synonym of *ikribu*, see Jensen, Z. A., VIII, 221, and also Leander, *Sumerische Lehnwörter*, p. 18, No. 135.

II, 14. *U₂.ME.ZU.AB* is rendered by Jensen as *pašiš apsi*, *Weltmeer-Gesalbter*, while Meissner (A. P., 154) and Haupt (in

Cheyne, Isaiah, S. B. O. T., p. 82) transcribe *pāšišu*, "the anointer." But in view of K. 4.328 (= C. T., XIX, 41) and K. 10,194 (= C. T., XVIII, 47), happily joined by Meissner (M. V. A. G., Vol. X (1905), p. 254), it is perhaps better to regard *UH.ME.ZU.AB* as the pronunciation which was actually used in Assyrian, for the word which is in the left-hand column is there accompanied (l. 6) in the right-hand (or Semitic) column by the remark *šū-u*, i.e., "the same."¹ For this use of *šū* see, e.g., Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 281. Or we should at least expect, following the analogy of *UH.ME.ŠIK.BAR.RA* = *šū'-ū-ru* and *UH.ME.-TUR.RA* = *lu-ma-ak-ku* (l.c., ll. 7, 8), that there is one Semitic word to correspond to the Sumerian *UH.ME.ZU.AB*; but as none has as yet appeared the first alternative seems to me preferable, hence I retain *UH.ME.ZU.AB*. For a recent discussion of the meaning of this title as "one who anoints himself with the water of the *apsû*, perhaps a large basin standing in the temple," see Morgenstern, M. V. A. G., Vol. X (1905), p. 117.

NU.TUR. This shorter ideogram occurs on a number of stones—London, 101, II, 14; D. E. P., II, 97, 11; IV R.² 38, III, 1; O. B. I., 83, II, 12, and Code of Hamm., XI, 49, 52, 63. The longer form *NU.-TUR.DA* is found III R. 41, I, 32; I R. 70, II, 5. The phonetic spelling *lu-b(p)u-ut-tu* occurs III R. 43, III, 13. For the explanation of Jensen as "deputy governor," see K. B., III, 1, 31**^o, and *Kosmologie*, 78¹. But why should we not rather follow the Assyrian lexicographers, who translate *TUR.DA* (read *ba-an-da*, V R. 38, 19, a, b) by *ek-du*, cf. IV R. 27, 19, 20a: *AMAR.BAN.DA* = *ri-mi ek-du*, hence *NU.BAN.DA* = *zikaru ekdu*, *Machthaber*, here the "chief" of the temple. See also Leander, *Lehnwörter*, p. 26.

II, 14. *DUR.AN.KI*, "the link of heaven and earth," was one

¹ This "ditto" note can hardly refer to the preceding word in the Semitic column, for that is *zer-ma-ši-tum* = *NU.BAR*, which in turn is preceded by *NU.GIG* = *qa-dīš-tum*.

of the names of the stage tower of the temple *E.KUR* at Nippur. See Hilprecht, *Explorations in Assyria and Babylonia*, p. 462. The same name also occurs in K. 3.454, Col. II, 8, 10, 50, 73; III, 73 (cf. B. A., II, 409); Br. M. 80, 7-19, 126, ll. 11, 12 (cf. B. A. V., 586); IV R. 24, No. 1, 50, 51; King, *Babylonian Magic and Sorcery*, No. 6, 18; Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, pl. 19, 9, *ES.EN.LIL^{ki} DUR.AN.KI: Laws of Hammurabi*, I, 59, where we should not translate "*Dûrila*," as Nippur precedes immediately. For other passages see Hommel, *Geographie*, 351².

II, 15. To *ana šarri rê'i kîni* the verb *ippalissuma* belongs. The whole section wants to say that, because the king was so pious (as shown by his restoration of all the gifts and tithes to the temple), Nusku-ibni, the high priest of Ellil, gathered courage and addressed his petition to the king through the governor, Bau-shum-iddina.

II, 16. *ut-ni-ni-šu* is inf. II, 2 of *šN*; it ought to be written *utninnu*, cf. Delitzsch, H. W., 101b.

II, 17. Bau-šum-iddina, son of *Humma*, the governor (*šaknu*) of *Bît-Sin-šeme*, was no doubt identical with Bau-šum-iddina, son of *Humma*, the governor (*šaknu*) of Babylon, mentioned on the first boundary stone of Nebuchadnezzar, V R. 56, 18.

II, 18. In *na-an-za-az* we have an assimilation of *m* to *n*.¹ The same forms occur R. M. III, 105, *na-an-za-az mah-ri-šu*; see Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 256, 11; also Nabû-shum-ishkun, Edge 7, *ilâni mala ina eli narî annî šaršudû na-an-za-za*, i.e., "the gods as many as on this stone have been caused to take a place." The usual form of this title occurs on a boundary stone of Ramman-shum-ušur, *lu man-za-az pân šarri*, D. E. P., II, 97, 13. *mah-har* is an unusual writing for *ma-har*, perhaps due to the accent.

¹ Prof. Hilprecht, however, informs me that he prefers to explain *nanzaz* as a *ja'al* form *nazzaz*, dissolved into *nanzaz*, i.e., "a man whose business it is to stand before one."

II, 19. *at-mu-su na-as-qu-ma*, with which compare *a-wa-tu-ù-a na-as-ga*, *Code of Hammurabi* (Harper), 40 : 81; 41 : 99.

II, 20. *šakkanak Bâbili*, "the viceroy of Ellil over Babylon," cf. *Annals of Aššur-nâšir-apal*, who calls Adad-nirari *šakkanak ilâni rabûti*, Col. I, 29, and Winckler, *Keilschrijfttexte Sargons*, Vol. I, p. XXXVI⁶.

šakkanakku, literally *ša kanakku*, "the man of the door," like *šanqû* = *šá naqû*, "the man of sacrifice," and *šabrû* = *ša barû*, "the man of sight," so Jensen, Z. A., VII, 174¹. In V R. 55, 3, this title is placed alongside of *iššakku* (PA.TE.SI) *qardu*, while in our inscription the king is distinctly called *nisakku* (II, 12), which is the same title as that of the priest Nusku-ibni (II, 13). With this compare the priestly titles of the Assyrian kings, see M. D. O. G., No. 22, p. 74.

II, 23. For a discussion of *šar kîšati* see Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, Pt. 1, pp. 23ff., and Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 90-97, 140-158, 222-232. See also Chapter II, p. 137.

II, 25. With *qirubû* compare the Aramaic כְּרוּכָא, "an area that can be plowed in a day," from כָּרַב, "to plow." In view of *qir-bi-tum*, pl. *qir-ba-a-ti* and *ga-ar-ba-a-tim*, the root must be קָרַב in Assyrian.¹ For a discussion of the word see Streck, Z. A., XVIII, 174².

II, 26. With *bu-tuq-ti* compare Talmudical בִּרְקָא, "flooding."

II, 27. *Ugâr âli* means here as in Old Babylonian law (Meissner, A. P., 123) "the land belonging to a city." It is therefore usually followed by the name of the city, I R. 70, I, 2; III R. 43, I, 2; Susa 2, I, 23, 30, 33; II, 2, 7, 12, etc.

II, 29. *iku* and *palgu* are the little ditches of irrigation drawn through a field, so in *Shurpu*, V. VI, 63, which treats of an onion, "around which a furrow and ditch is not drawn" (*ina iki u palgi*

¹ Compare also the Arabic كَرِيبٌ and جَرَبٌ

lû inninmedu). For the earliest occurrence of *šapâku* compare the stele of Naram-Sin from Diarbekr, O. B. L., 120, III, 3-4, *KI.GAL iš-pu-uk*.

II, 30. *mêristu* from *erêsu*, "to plant," cf. Arabic غرس, "to plant." The fundamental meaning of this verb, as proposed by Jensen (*Theol. Lit. Zeitung*, 1895, Sp. 250), is "to irrigate," but this is not accepted by Zimmern (*Beiträge*, p. 58). The Arabic does not support the meaning "to irrigate," nor the Assyrian lexicographical lists, which give *na-da-û* as a synonym of *e-re-šu* (cf. V R. 24, 12, c. d). Its connection with *a-gu-li-ib-bi* (Haupt, A. S. K. T., p. 73: 8, 9), whose exact meaning is still uncertain, can hardly be used to reach a definite conclusion.

III, 1. *Šir-ap-pi-li*, perhaps "O Šîru, answer," Imp. II, 1 of אַפֶּל, cf. *a-pal-an-ni*, "answer me," Knudtzon, *Gebete an den Sonnengott*, 286.

III, 3. The last part of the name *Su-hur-Gal-du* is most probably a Cassite god. The same name occurs in the Cassite tablets from Nippur, e.g., *Ha-as-mar-Gal-du* (Clay, B. E., XV, 154: 30); cf. also Clay, B. E., XIV, Introduction, p. 4¹.

III, 5. *bêl mâtâtî*, i.e., Ellil of Nippur, to whose temple the land in question belonged; see also plan of field, l. 7. Even this peculiar title of Ellil was transferred to Marduk by the priests at Babylon (K. 3.505, 8, see B. A., V, 325; K. 2.962, 14, see B. A., V, 334; IV R. 57, 1, see B. A., V, 349, etc.).

III, 12. A *hazannu* was originally the chief of a village or township, cf. Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 246.

III, 14. A comparison of this line with III R. 41, I, 14-15, shows that *ŠĀ.BAL.BAL* has here the force of "grandson," for in III R. 41, we find Šhâpiku, son of Itti-Marduk-balâţu, son (*mâru*) of Ardi-Ea, Šhâpiku and the Nabû-zêr-lîshir of our stone were no doubt brothers. This places III R. 41 either in the reign

of Nebuchadrezzar I. or of his immediate successor. Other names point to the same conclusion, see p. 133.

A discussion of the different meanings of *ŠĀ.BAL.BAL* is given by Weissbach, *Babylonische Miscellen*, p. 3; cf. also Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 518¹; II, 20. The Semitic pronunciation is perhaps *liplipu*, which like *ŠĀ.BAL.BAL* may be used of grandson (*Agum-kakrime*, I, 14), great-grandson (*Adad-nirari*, Obv. 27), or descendant in general; so hesitatingly Delitzsch, *Lesestücke*⁴, 27, No. 224, and Winckler, *Forschungen*, II, 20, 23.

III, 15. *^hša-kin ṭe-me*. The name of this official is not *ša ṭe-me*, so Belser (B. A., II, 118, Col. II, 3; p. 120, Col. III, 11), and still retained by Scheil (D. E. P., II, 108, Susa 3, VI, 9), but as O. B. I., 149, I, 18; II, 3, and Susa 16, III, 30, has shown, it is *^hŠĀ-in = šakin(-in) ṭe-me*. Inasmuch as *šakānu ṭēnu* means always "to have, to hold a command" (Delitzsch, H. W., 297^b), I prefer to translate *^hšakin ṭēme* "commander" instead of "councillor."

III, 17. Most of the boundary stones begin the section of the curses with *mâtima*. In two cases (III R. 43, III, 1; I R. 70, II, 1) *im-ma-ti-ma* is used. Two other stones introduce this section with *man-nu ar-ku-u*, V. A. 2663, V, 18; also the stone of Nabû-shum-ishkum, II, 16; IV, 3. One has *ma-na-ma arkû(-û)*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 32. A stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I. (IV R.², 38) leaves out the line with *mâtima* altogether and starts at once with the enumeration of the officials (*lu aklu lu laputtu*, etc., IV R.², 38, III, 1). Finally the smaller charter of Nebuchadrezzar (C. T., IX, pl. 5, 31) opens this section with *ša*.

The phrase *ana ûmê* is most frequently used, but *ina arkât ûmê* occurs six times (D. E. P., II, 112, 10; I R. 70, Col. II, 1; London, 102, I, 29; V. A. 202, I, 31). On III R. 43, III¹, we find *ina ar-ka-ti ûmî(-mî)* and on V. A. 208, Rev. 43, *ina (ar)-kat ûmât(-ma)*.

III, 18. To *ana ahrât nišî apâti* corresponds *a-na ni-ši aḥ-ra-a-ti* on London 101, II, 13. *Niše apâti* is peculiar to the new boundary

stone from Nippur, but the same phrase is found, in a different connection, in the new hymn to Ishtar (King, *Seven Tablets of Creation*, Vol. I, 226, Obv. 27), where Ishtar is called *ri-e-a-at nušê a-pa-a-ti*. An etymology for *apâti* is offered by Zimmern, Z. A., VIII, 84, from the root **רפה**, "to unite," to which also *šutapû*, "the companion," belongs.

III, 19. It is to be noted that *rê'û* occurs here for the first time among the officials enumerated in the passage introduced by *lu* (cf. pp. 42, 43). Its absence on other boundary stones was commented on by Prof. Hilprecht, *Assyriaca*, p. 19¹. A similar phrase occurs in the new stone of Meli-Shipak (Susa 3), Col. III, 59f., *ša ulûni rabûti inambûsuma ana rê'ût mâti inaššûšu*, "whom the great gods will call and to the rule (shepherding) of the land will raise."

lu aklu lu šâpiru lu ridû. The same succession of officers is found on K. 7599, Obv. 3 (cf. Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 530). With *aklu* we can compare the Arabic **وكيل**, "Agent, Verwalter" (Wahrnund, H. W., 1217b); for *šâpiru* (= Hebrew **ספר**), see Johns, *Deeds and Documents*, II, 160f.; with *ridû*, cf. the Hebr. **ררה בעם**, I K. 5 : 30; 9 : 23, literally "one who drives the people, the levy-master," see Hastings, *Bible Dict.*, Vol. V, 590b; B. A., IV, 85, and Daiches, in Z. A., XVIII, pp. 202-222.

III, 20. *ša-ar-qî eqlu šû-a-tu i-nam-du-ma*. As there is a noun *šurqu*, "the gift," used in the phrase *šarâqu šurqu* (*Shurpu*, II, 86), so this passage establishes the word *šarqu*, "the gift, grant."

The context demands for *inamdûma* the meaning "to overthrow, to set aside"; cf. the use of *inamdû* in the curses, p. 48.

a-na i-ki-li ri-'ti. Thus I would read the somewhat broken signs of this line. The *ki* might possibly be *di* and the 'i perhaps *hi* or *iĥ*, but after studying the signs carefully I have come to the conclusion that the proposed reading is the most probable. I regard *ikîlu* (*ekêlu*) as equivalent to *akâlu*, as *libênu* (II, 10) = *labânu*, *ĥi-ri-e* (III, 25) = *ĥarû*, "to dig," and *limênu* (from which

the noun *ni-el-me-na*, IV, 7) = *lamānu*: *ā* and *ā* become *ē* and *ē* when standing in proximity of *l*, (*m*), *n* and *r*, cf. *ramēnu*, *nadēnu*, *našēru*, etc. (Prof. Hilprecht's lectures). *akālu* is used in the Code of *Hammurabi* (XIII, 1: XV, 57; cf. also XV, 48, 59) and in contract tablets of the first dynasty in the sense of "*Nutznutzung nehmen*," "to obtain the usufruct of something." Cf. C. T., VIII, 6b, *iš-ri-ku-ma i-ku-lu*, l. 6; C. T., VIII, 49b, *a-di ba-al-ṭi-at i-ka-al*, l. 14; cf. Meissner, *Assyriologische Studien*, in M. V. A. G., Vol. X (1905), pp. 260, 291.

III, 24. After the word *linutti(-ti)* appears the trace of a little wedge, but it is no doubt an erasure, due to a small hole which the scribe wished to avoid.

III, 25. *ina ilki dikūti* is synonymous with *ina ilki tupšiki* used on the second charter of Nebuchadrezzar I. (C. T., IX, 4, 38). *ilku* means here "obligation service," see Streck, Z. A., XVIII, 198³, Daiches, Z. A., XVIII, 212-217. It is the Biblical לִכְתֹּב tax, Ezra 4:14 (cf. Zimmern, K. A. T.³, 651). Prof. Clay discovered לִכְתֹּב in the Aramaic endorsements of the Murashû tablets, corresponding to *ilki gamrutu*, see B. E., X, 78, where ל in the first line of the Aramaic endorsement is written on an erasure of נ.

As to the liabilities incumbent upon land in Babylonia see Chapter I, pp. 27-31, and Johns, *Assyrian Deeds and Documents*, II, 174-178.

III, 26. The verb *baqānu* occurs also on Susa 3, III, 13, 14, *šamūē eqlišu la ba-qa-ni*. It is a variant of *baqāmu*, a synonym of *qašāšu*, "to cut off"; cf. Delitzsch, H. W., 181b. The imper. occurs B. A., II, 393-4, Obv. 28, *bu-qu-un-šu-ma*. The change of *m* to *n* is caused by the following *š*, see Delitzsch, Gr. § 49, p. 114.

kal-li-e nāri u ta-ba-li. The same phrase is found on several other boundary stones. I R. 66, I, 6, 7, *lal-li-e nāri kal-li-e ta-ba-li*; III R. 45, No. 2, *ka-al-li-e nāri ka-al-li-e ta-ba-li*. On the second charter of Nebuchadrezzar I. (C. T., IX, pl. 5, 32f.) the

expression is followed by officials: *kal-li nâri kal-li ta-ba-lu* ^h*pa-nu-û* ^h*šanû* (?) ^h*šu-ki-li*, while V R. 55, 51, 52, shows plainly that *kallû* is also an official, *kal-li-e šarri u ša-kin* ^{mtu}*Na-mar* ^h*nâgîru*. The juxtaposition of *šakin* ^{mtu}*Namar* with *kallê šarri* leaves no doubt that both are officials. On the new stone from Nippur "the seizing of a canal digger" goes evidently with the canal officers (*kallê nâri*): hence the cutting of plants must refer to the other group of officials. This leads to the natural conclusion that the noun *tabâlu* means land, and is in that case related to the Hebrew רֶבֶל, "the world." In this sense *tabâlu* is evidently a synonym of *nabâlu*, "the dry land."¹

III, 27. The verb following *uš-aš-šu-û* and introducing *ik-ki-mu* of the next line is probably *û-šad-ba-bu*, for (1) this verb occurs usually on the boundary stones in this connection (Susa 2, III, 13; London 103, V, 36; London 101, II, 17; IV R.² 38, III, 5; III R. 43, III, 6; O. B. I., 149, II, 7; V. A. 209, II, 1). (2) It would be natural to have the taking away (*ekêmu*) preceded by a legal action.

III, 28. The phrase [*a-na*] *pihâti i-t[u-ur-ru]* is probably preceded by *ušašraqa*, which is found in the parallel passages, III R. 41, II, 2, *a-na pihâti-ši-na û-tar-ru lu-û ana ili . . . i-šar-ra-qu*, C. T., X, pl. 7, 34, *a-na a-ḫa-[u] i-šar-ra-[qu] lu-û ana pi-ḫat i-man-na-u*, cf. also V R. 61, VI, 40; I R. 70, II, 10.

III, 32. As Bau-shum-iddina is the subject of the dependent clause, and is followed by *a-na* ^{md}[*Nusku-ibni mâr U pahḫîr-Nusku*] it is necessary that the predicate be active, and as the main act of Bau-shum-iddina (Col. III, 13) is not mentioned in the other lines, it is probable that it stood here, hence we read: [*ul i-ri-im-šu i-qabbu-û*]. For the repetition of *iqabbû* see III R. 43, III, 6, 7, and V. A. 208, 45, 47.

IV, 2. *ma-ḫi-ir-mi*. The enclitic *ma* has here become *mi* under the influence of the preceding syllable. For other examples of

¹ Cf. Meissner in Z. A., Vol. IV, p. 266.

this change see O. B. I., 149, II, 7, *šarri-mi*: London, 103, V, 38, *na-din-mi*, and London, 101, III, 1. We ought to read *i-qab-bu-û* not *i-gab-bu-û*, and *i-qal-lu-û* (V, 1) not *i-gal-lu-û*, because the *q* is not softened to *g* in this inscription, see *na-as-qu-ma*, II, 19; *qa-tu-uš-šu*, II, 5; *qa-bi-e*, II, 22; *ba-qa-an*, III, 26; *li-qa-am-ma*, IV, 27.

IV, 3. *li-tal-lik-šu-ma*, II, 2, pret. of *alâku*. The sign *tal* is Br. 7. For its syllabic use (*dal*) *tal* see Jensen, *Kosmologie*, 468⁴. The meaning of the verb cannot be "to go," for the following reasons: (1) The context demands a stronger verb than *alâku*, "to go." (2) *alâku*, "to go," is intransitive, hence always constructed with the preposition *ana*, but not with the direct accusative, such as we find here. (3) There is another verb *alâku*, whose meaning appears from V R. 24, 11-13, *c-d*: *a-la-ku* = *e-re-šu*; *e-re-šu* = *na-du-û*; *na-du-û* = *ma-qa-tu(m)*. This passage shows that this verb *alâku* has the meaning "to throw down." The prt. I, 1, of this verb seems to occur in a text published by Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 23, 31, *šamnu îâbu i-za-ar-ri-qu immerî niqê ip-pu-šu rikkê il-lu-ku*, i.e., "good oil they shall sprinkle, sheep as sacrifices they shall offer, herbs they shall lay down." Martin compares the vulgar Arabic *علق*, "to throw into the fire" (cf. Martin, *Textes religieux Assyriens et Babyloniens*, p. 97).

Like this curse was perhaps London, 101, III, 9, ^d*A-nu-um a-bi ilâni* [*ag-giš li-tal(?)*]-*lik-šu* or [*li-ḫal*]-*lik-šu*.

Against the suspicion that the text contains an error, *li-ḫal-lik-šu-ma* instead of *li-tal-lik-šu-ma* (the *tal* sign is quite plain), it may be urged that if *li-ḫal-lik-šu-ma* were intended there would be a tautology, for it is followed by *nap-ša-tuš li-bal-li*.

The phrase *nap-ša-tuš li-bal-li* occurs also in the *Creation Epos*, IV, 103: *nap-ša-tuš* (var. *tuš*) *û-bal-li*.

IV, 5. The title *mušim šîmâti* is also applied to other gods, e.g., to Anu. Monolith of Aššur-nâšir-apal, I, 2: to Aššur, Craig,

Religious Texts, I. 32, 2; to Marḫuk, D. T., 109, 5 (cf. B. A., V, 375) : to NIN.IB. Hrozný, *Mythen*, p. 28, Obv. 4.

IV, 7. *ni-el-me-na*, an *m* formation from the root לָמַן. The *m* has become *n* under the influence of the labial (Barth's law, see Delitzsch, Gr. 174).

Both *lubnâ* and *nelmenâ* are fem. pl.

IV, 8. *li-gi-sa-šu*, prt. I, 1, third pl. fem. of *nagâšu*, "to throw down." The pret. of this verb is *ig-gi-is*, like *ik-ki-is* of *nakâsu*. The *s* before *š* is due to dissimilation. For other examples see Nabopol. (Hilprecht), Col. III, 32, *ri-e-si-šu*; cf. I, 36, *ri-e-si-ša*; *ú-ša-ar-sa-an-ni*, II, 19. The meaning of *nagâšu* in this passage is, like the Hebrew עָנָן, "to oppress," so in Isa. 14 : 2; I Sam. 13 : 6. With this curse compare Susa 3, VII, 44-51; London, 101, Col. III, 10.

IV, 10. *nu-gu* is inf. II, 1, of נָגַג. It is treated as a noun, cf. Delitzsch, Gr., p. 339. To avoid the coming together of two 'k' sounds (*nug kabitti*) we have here *nugu kabitti*. *Naḥâša ḥabâša* are also two inf., which, like *maḥâru*, govern a double accusative, cf. Delitzsch, Gr., p. 347f. The parallelism with *naḥâša* establishes for *ḥabâša* the meaning "to fill to overflowing," see Commentary on II, 9. Usually the curses of Anu, Ellil and Ea are combined, cf. Chapter I, p. 66f.

IV, 14. *liṭ-te-šu-ma*, II, 1, pret. of לִטַּח, "to darken," thus far not found in this stem. The result of the face being darkened is naturally that he does not smile, hence the meaning of "smile, laughter," suggests itself for *lil-lu*. The passages quoted for *lil-lu* by Muss-Arnolt, *Dictionary*, 481a, hardly belong to this word, cf. Martin, *Textes religieux*, pp. 172, 76; 184, 218.

IV, 15. Shamash and Rammân are combined only on the Nippur stone and on London, 103, VI, 9, 10. For the other parallel passages see Chapter I, p. 65.

I retain the reading Rammân for Babylonia, because there is no proof thus far that it was pronounced Adad, as in Assyria. Com-

pare on this question Zimmern, K. A. T.³, 444: Hommel, *Aufsätze*, 270; Ranke, *Personal Names*, 206¹.

IV, 16. With the nominal sentence *lu mulammenû igirrê-šu sunuma* compare the heading of this inscription, IV, 26: B. E., X, 94: 14, 15: 119 : 10, 11: and Amos 7 : 13, **כִּי מִקְרֵשׁ מִלֶּךְ הוּא**.

IV, 17. *kitti u mēšari*, also personified as the companions of Shamash, standing before him, cf. V R. 65, Col. II, 29: with which compare the Old Testament expressions: "Righteousness (**צֶדֶק**) and judgment (**מִשְׁפָּט**) are the foundation of thy throne, mercy (**חֶסֶד**) and truth (**אֱמֶת**) go before thee," Ps. 89 : 15; Ps. 97 : 2.

IV, 20. *simma* can hardly be connected with the Aramaic **סִמָּא** and the Arabic **سُمٌّ**, "the poison," as Belser suggested (B. A., II, 146-7), because (1) If poison is injected into the body it does not have the results mentioned in IV, 21. (2) The curses uttered in the name of several other gods refer to sickness. Marduk is called upon to send dropsy (III R. 43, III, 31; III R. 41, II, 25; I R. 70, III, 13; London, 102, I, 40f.: V. A. 2663, V, 43; cf. Chapter I, pp. 61, 62). Anu, Ellil and Ea shall send blindness, deafness and lameness (V. A. 2663, V, 36-40). *simma* does not mean "blindness," but it is a synonym of *marṣu*, Br. 9235, 9238; cf. also Jäger in B. A., IV, 287, and Jensen in K. B., VI, 1, 413f. Scholars have differed about the derivation and meaning of *la-az-za*. Jäger derives it from *lâ âs (sa)*, *asa* = *assa* = *asia*, "healing," from *asû*, "to heal," cf. B. A., II, 288. It is also derived from *ašû*, cf. Muss-Arnolt, *Dict.*, while Belser (B. A., II, 146-7) and Delitzsch (H. W., 357a) prefer to read *la-az-za*, from the root **לִזַּז**.

The word is written *la-zu* (Winckler, *Forschungen*, II, 10), or *la-az* (Susa 3, VII, 19; III R. 43, IV, 16), or *la-az-za* (III R. 41, II, 30; I R. 70, IV, 6; London 102, II, 20), and *la-az-zu* (Labartu, III, a, 54). On the boundary stones it is applied to sickness, but in the Labartu series to a plan, *a-nam-di šipta a-na la-az-za me-lik-ki* (Labartu, III, a, 54; b, 4, 14), and to heat, *umma(XE) la-az-zu*

(Labartu, I. *a*, 21; cf. Z. A., XVI, 156). As to the meaning the Arabic **ف**, "evil," and the verb **ف**, "to follow one persistently, to press upon," supply a satisfactory etymology. As **ف** has similar meanings, it is impossible to decide the nature of the sibilant. I retain therefore the spelling preferred by Delitzsch. Judging from the symptoms of the disease, it may be consumptoin accompanied by hemorrhages.

IV, 22. As *šarqu* means "bright red blood," cf. the Sumerian *BE.UD* and the Arabic **سُقَرَّة**, "bright red, fox color," it refers perhaps to the blood of the arteries, in which case *dāmu* would mean the darker blood of the veins.

As to the derivation of *rūb* in *ša ru-ub-ša a-bu-bu*, there are two possibilities. It may be derived from **ראב** or **רוב**. The former would lead to the translation: "Whose rage is (like) a stormflood," and the latter "whose destruction is (like) a stormflood." In favor of the first rendering the following may be urged: (1) The anger of the gods is often compared to a stormflood. Cf. *e.g.*, King, *Babylonian Magic*, No. 11, pl. 23, 1, *ḏMarduk ša e-zis-su a-bu-bu*. (2) The verb *ra'ābu*, "to rage," is applied to Ishtar, *e.g.*, in the new hymn to Ishtar, Rev. 94 (King, *Seven Tablets of Creation*), *a-di māti ḏBēlti-ia ra'-ba-ti-ma uz-za-za-at kab-ta-at-ki*. (3) The writing of the **𐎶** is frequently omitted, cf. *e.g.*, *ū-za-in* and *ū-za'-in* (Del., H. W., 249a), *bi-i-ši* and *bi-'i-šu* (Del., H. W., 165a), *ta-a-ū* and *ta-'a-ū* (Del., H. W., 697a), *da-a-tim* and *da-'a-ti* (Del., H. W., 208a). (4) We must take into consideration the possibility that, as in Hebrew, **ע** guttural verbs, and **ע**, verbs having the same meaning, may have existed side by side. Cf. Hebrew **ראב** and **רוב**, **כאר** and **כור**, **ראם** and **רום**, **תור** and **תאר** and the nouns **ראש** and **רוש**, "poison," **כאר** and **כור**, "the pit."

In favor of a derivation from **רוב** may be urged that this verb is also applied to Ishtar. *mu-rūb-bat šamē mu-nar-ri-ṭa-at*

uršitim, Sm. 954, Obv. 45, 46 (Del., H. W., 615a), and M. I. Hussey, *Some Sumerian-Babylonian Hymns of the Berlin Collections*, A. J. S. L., XXIII (1907), p. 170.

On the whole the first alternative appears to me to be preferable, especially as the anger of the gods is dwelt upon in these curses (cf. IV, 3). Moreover Ishtar's anger would be the natural cause of what is stated in the next line.

IV, 24. The word *uṣaku* is evidently used here as a synonym of *namraṣu*. It is no doubt to be connected with the Hebrew חִשָּׁן, as Prof. Hilprecht suggested to me. It is here used, like the Hebrew word in some cases, in a figurative sense, "trouble, misfortune," cf. Isa. 9 : 1; Job 15 : 22. To the same root belongs *ašakku*, "a demon of sickness and misfortune," cf. the *Ašakku* series of incantation texts in C. T., XVII, pls. 1-11, and their discussion by Prof. Jastrow, *Religion Babyloniens*, I, 348-351.

IV, 25. On the other boundary stones no curse is uttered in the name of Nusku: he is only referred to in Susa 2, IV, 19. As to the reason for the insertion of Nusku here, cf. Chapter II, p. 123, *Com.*, p. 156. For Nusku hymns see IV R.² 26, No. 3; Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, pls. 35, 36. For translations and discussion see Jastrow, *l.c.*, I, 485-88.

The title *a-ri-ru* is also applied to the fire god *GIŠ.BAR*; cf. Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 40, 13, ^d*GIŠ.BAR a-ri-ru bu-kur* ^d*A-num*; cf. also 41, 40. A similar title of Nusku is *ilu qar-du qa-mu-ū limnūti*, Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 35, 4.

IV, 26. The sign *ban* in *ban-nu-ū-a* is No. 145 in Amiaud and Méchainau, *Tableau comparé*; *bannua* = *bânua*. The phrase *ilu bânuu* or *abu bânuu* is of frequent occurrence, especially in the inscriptions of Nebuchadrezzar II. (see Chapter II, p. 125).

IV, 27. In this line I assume that nothing is wanting, although the break has carried away a small part of this line.

IV, 28. The section which begins here is usually opened by

man-nu (see Nabû-shum-ishkun, Col. IV, 13; V. A. 2663, V, 18), or *man-na-ma* (C. T., X, pl. VII, 32), but as *man-nu* is always followed by *ša*, *man-nu* cannot have stood here. The section opened therefore with a simple *ša*, such as we find O. B. I., No. 1, 12; 2, 12; C. T., IX, 5, Rev. 31; V. A. 208, Rev. 45. It occurs also in contract tablets Nbk. 198 : 9; 283 : 19; 368 : 8, and on Assyrian inscriptions, Pudi-ilu, ll. 5, 6; Adad-nirari, Rev. 14; Tiglathpil., VIII, 63.

IV, 29. *ŠIM.MEŠ* stands probably for a verb. The parallel passages suggest *nakâru*, *abâtu* or *našû*, V. A. 2663, V, 28, *û-na-ka-ru ina sub-ti-šu*; Nabû-shum-ishkun, IV, 18, *ina abni ubbatu*; I R. 70, II, 24, *abnu narâ amâ û-ša-aš-ša-ma*; so also III R. 41, II, 10; III R. 43, I, 32; *ina abni i-naq-qa-ru*, V. R. 56, 35.

V, 2. With *ina* ¹³*lipitti* (*LIBIT*) *i-pi-hu-û* should be compared Susa 3, V, 52-54: *i-na qa-q-a-ri it-te-mi-ir*, *i-na lipitti* (*LIBIT*) *it-te-i* (S¹, I, 2) *i-na i-ga-ri ip-te-hi*, i.e., "who hides it in the dust, surrounds it by an enclosure or shuts it up in a wall." *Ina LIBIT* cannot be read, as is done by Scheil, *ina libuâti*, as there is no plural sign. Our passage shows that it is something made of wood and no bricks. We must therefore take *lipittu* (Br. 11, 193), which forms with *agurru*, "the enclosure," and *amâru*, "to enclose," a group, cf. II R. 36, 23-25, *h*. A similar expression is found D. E. P., II, 114, 16, 17, *lu a-na išâti i-na-du-[û] lu i-na i-qa-ri i-p[i-hu-û]*.

V, 3. For the persons here mentioned see Chap. I, p. 50.

V, 7. The text reads *a zêri-šu a-ḥa-me*. In view of the fact that *aḥameš*, a synonym of *aḥame*, is always used of two persons, but never of things, while here "the foundation" and "the seed" would be joined by *aḥame*, I am inclined to see in the last three signs a scribal error. To this must be added the fact that most of the other inscriptions close with *ḥalâqu*; see V R. 56, 60, *zêra-šu li-ih-liq*; O. B. I., 149, II, 20, *zêra-šu li-[hal]-li-[qu]*; cf. also Susa 2, III, 25; London, 103, VI, 23; London, 101, III, 9, 12; but especially

V. A. 2663, V. 47, *zêri-šu piri-šu ina pî nišê lihalliû* (*H.A.A.ME*). The phrase occurs also on Assyrian monuments: Tukulti-Ninib, Rev. 29, 30; Adad-nirari, Rev. 55. All these passages make it probable that the scribe intended to write *H.A.A.ME* = *lihalliû*.

With these curses compare the interesting passage in the history of the Arabic historian Mašûdi, *Kitâb Marûj el Dhahabi*, Paris, 1861, p. 22f.: "He who dares to change the sense of this book, to remove one of the foundations upon which it rests, to obscure the clearness of the text or to cast doubt upon a passage by alteration or removal, by extract or résumé, and finally who shall allow it to be attributed to another author, may he be the object of divine wrath and of swift punishment," etc.

V, 8. For the reading of 𐤏 𐤚 as *li-û*, see Chap. I, p. 10.

V, 9. The title *šaq-šup-par* occurs on I R. 66, No. 2, Col. II, 10; III R. 43, I, 30; II, 30; Edge IV, 4; London, 102, IV, 48; VI, 17. By transposing the elements of the name we get **šu-par-šaq*, "the commander." This reading has long been maintained by Guyard, *Notes de lexicographie Assyrienne*, Paris, 1883, § 33, and Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 476². It has become more probable by the observation of the possible connection between these two titles (*šaq-šup-par* and *šup-par-šaq*) and the plausible emendation of Ezra 4 : 9 and 5 : 6, reading ספרסכניא instead of the unintelligible אפרסכניא, see Hoffmann, *Z. A.*, II, 54f., and Marti, *Gram. des Bibl. Aram.*, p. 53. This makes it probable that the usual reading of the word as *šud-šaqû* (see Delitzsch, *H. W.*, 685a) has to be given up. For a full discussion of the word see Muss-Arnolt in *A. J. S. L.*, 1904, p. 192; and Johns, *A. D. D.*, II, 163.

V, 10. With the name *Ku-bu-bu* we may compare *Ku-ub-bu-bu*, on the Cassite tablets from Nippur, Clay, *B. E.*, XV, 44 : 8; 157, 3, and the *fu'ulu* formations on p. 29³ of the same work; cf. also Ranke, *Personal Names*, p. 21^{6, 1}.

¹ See also Tallquist, in *O. L. Z.*, Vol. IX (1906), p. 467

The interchange of the title *amel bāb êkalli* with *amêlu ša bāb êkalli* (V R. 56, 16) shows that *amelu* should not be taken as a determinative, but as a part of the title.

V. 11. *Ši-ta-ri-ba*, "She has increased." Compare with this name *Ši-la-ma-zi* and *Ši-lu-da-ri*. Ranke, *Personal Names*, 194; also *Ši-lu-da-ra-at* (Tallquist, N. B.), and for *ta-ri-bi* see *Ištar-ta-ri-bi*, Johns, A. D. D., No. 89; cf. III, 149. A different form is in *Mil-ḫi-ta-ri-bi* (B. E., IX), *Nabû-taribi(SU)-uṣur*; in both cases it must be second person singular pret.: cf. Tallquist, *Namenbuch*, pp. 264, 317.

V. 12. *Taqišu*, an abbreviated name, cf. *Ta-qiš-^dGu-la*, Clay, B. E., X, 65. For such hypocoristica see Tallquist, *Namenbuch*, p. xxx.

V. 15. *Ri-mut-^dGu-la*, usually regarded as an abbreviated name, but in view of the fact that *irīm* (pret. I of *rāmu*) is always used on the boundary stones of the "granting" of land, and also the noun *ri-mut* occurs (O. B. I., 149, I, 2; V. A. 2663, V, 33; also V. A. 66, 25 = Peiser, *Acten-Stücke*, p. 20) in the sense of "grant, gift," I would suggest that *Ri-mut-Gula* means "the gift of Gula."

V. 16. *A-ḫi*, abbreviated perhaps from *A-ḫi-ba-ni* (Clay, B. E., XV, 26a), *Aḫu-iddina* (Clay, B. E., X) or a similar name.

V. 18. With ^m*Kaššû* the name ^m*Kaš-ša-a* (O. B. I., 149, I, 18) should be compared. There are but few names on the boundary stones of the second Isin (P.A.SHE) dynasty which can clearly be recognized as Cassite, e.g., *Na-zi-^dMarduk mâr Shad-dak-me*, V R. 56, 12; *Ka-šak-ti-ia-an-zi*, III R. 43, II, 10; *Mi-lî-Ḫar-be*, III R. 43, II, 14, 18; *Šar-bi-^dEnlil*, O. B. I., 149, I, 19. *NISAG.GA* is here used instead of the usual *NISAG*, cf. Br. 6710.

V. 20. If the reading *Pir-šû* is correct we may compare *Pir(-ir)-^dŠamaš*, D. E. P., II, 93, of which it is perhaps an abbreviation; cf. the remarks of Prof. Hilprecht in Ranke's *Personal Names*,

p. 19³, calling attention to the Palmyrene name אַמְרִישָׁא, transcribed in Greek ἀμρῖ σαμσού; see Lidzbarski, *Handbuch.*, p. 223.

^h*Nâgîru*, for the ideogram see Amiaud, *Tableau*, No. 127, and remarks under No. 126; also Thureau-Dangin, *Écriture*, No. 91. For a discussion of this official see Johns, A. D. D., II. 70.

ⁱV, 24. The earlier passages (III, 14) in which the name *Ardi-Ea* occurred showed that he was the grandfather of *Nabû-zêr-lîšîr*, son of *Itti-Marduk-balâtu*. Whether this *Ardi-Ea* is identical with persons of the same name mentioned on other stones (V R. 56, 19; III R. 43, II, 4; I R. 66, II, 15; O. B. I., 149, I, 15) cannot be determined.

III.

BOUNDARY STONE OF MARDUK-AHÉ-ERBA.

O. B. I., VOL. I, PT. 2, NO. 149.

— — — —

The discovery of this boundary stone was announced in the year 1894 by Prof. V. Scheil. It was then for sale in one of the bazaars of Constantinople. Scheil published a transliteration of the first column of the inscription in the *Recueil de Travaux*, Vol. XVI (1894), p. 32f. In 1896 the text itself was published by Prof. Hilprecht in his *Old Babylonian Inscriptions*, Vol. I, Part 2, No. 149. As a full transliteration and translation has not yet appeared, as far as I know, it will be appropriate to present one in this volume, as an appendix.

This boundary stone of Marduk-ahé-erba belongs evidently to the second Isin (PA.SHE) dynasty. This appears not only from the fact that there is no room for Marduk-ahé-erba at the end of the Cassite dynasty, to which its paleography might possibly permit us to place him, but on closer examination we find that the paleographical evidence points distinctly to the second Isin (PA.SHE) dynasty. Many of the signs, like *kat* (II, 1), *bi* (I, 18, 19; III, 18), *bir* (I, 22), *gu* (III, 1), *sa*, (I, 6), *šar* (I, 16), *zu* (III, 3), *ha* (I, 19), *SIS* (I, 14), *tuk* (II, 9), *šal* (I, 16), and others, occur in the same form on the boundary stones of Nebuchadrezzar I., while other signs, like *gir* (II, 23), *har* (I, 11), *tīm* (III, 6), etc., appear also on III R. 41 and III R. 43. An exhaustive comparison of all the signs of this inscription with those of the other *Kudurru* inscriptions of the fourth dynasty shows that, with but few exceptions, they

can all be found in them. As to the exceptions, it is difficult to say whether they are due to the idiosyncrasy of the scribe or to his inexperience in engraving inscriptions. The signs for *il* (II, 5), *iš* (I, 15, 20; II, 19), *šar* are not found in exactly the same form in Amiaud, *Tableau comparé*. Two other signs are remarkable. One of them, *liq* (III, 11), looks much like *ba* (II, 7), but that it is meant for *liq* appears clearly from the context (see p. 199). The strangest sign is *zi* (II, 19), which has exactly the same form as *gab* (Neb. Nippur, IV, 2). It is either due to an error, or, what is more likely, the scribe represents by his upper horizontal wedge two perpendicular wedges, as in the case of *liq*, where the uppermost horizontal wedge takes the place of the two usual perpendicular wedges, forming the first part of the sign (cf. Amiaud, *l.c.*, No. 276).

The scribe shows also a peculiar tendency to make two similar signs so much alike that there is practically no difference between them. Thus *di* (I, 2, 4, 7; II, 7) is made like *ki* (I, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, etc.); *ri* (I, 2, 10, 11, 21; II, 13, 16, etc.) like *uš* (I, 7, 8, 9); *ni* (II, 15, 22; III, 2) like *kak* (II, 8, 14) and also like *ir* (III, 5); *ib* (I, 12) like *lu* (II, 3, 4). Again, the same signs vary constantly in form: compare, *e.g.*, *bi* (I, 18, 19 and III, 8), *ri* (I, 5 and I, 6 and I, 10), *ki* (I, 5, 8 and III, 6), *du* (I, 7 and II, 11), *tu* (I, 1 and II, 6, 14), *i* (II, 14 and III, 2) and *ir* (III, 5 and III, 8).

For a general statement of the contents of this inscription see Chap. I, p. 20. For the position of Marduk-aĥê-erba in the dynasty see Chap. II, p. 133f., and for the symbols see p. 238.

In the transliteration the most common ideograms are not indicated in the notes.

TRANSLITERATION.

Col. I

- XII ^{she'u} zêru ^{1/8} GAN I ammatu rabitu(-tu)
 a-di II ^{she'u} zêru ri-mut
^{md}Šin-bêl¹-ilâni^{pl.}
 mâr ^mKa-an-di ša-kin Bît-^mPir'-^dAmurru²
 5 ugâr ^{alu}Šá-šar-ri ^{ki} ha-ar-ri
^{alu}Šá-ša-na ^{ki} kišâd nâr ^{alu}Ša-šar-ri^{ki}
 šiddu êlu ultânu UŠ.SA.DU
 Bît-^mSum-ili-a-šip-û-uš
 šiddu šaplû šûtu ba-ba-at
 10 har-ri ^{alu}Šá-ša-na ^{ki} Bît-^mPir'-^dAmurru²
 pûtu êlu kišâd nâri Šá-šar-ri^{ki}
 pûtu šaplû ti-ib ^{alu}Šá-ša-na^{ki}
 Bît-^mPir'-^dAmurru
 šâ ^{md}Marduk-aḫê^{pl.}-erba³ šarru⁴
 15 ^{md}Nabû[-eriš⁵](i-iš) mâr ^mArdi-^dE-a
 tup-šar û ^dBêl⁶-mu-šal-lim ^bbârû⁷
 tup-šar ša-kin Bît-^mPir'-^dAmurru²
^mKaš-šâ-a ^bšakin⁸(-in) [t]e-mi
 û ^mŠar-bi-^dEn-lil ha-za-an-na
 20 iš-pu-ru-ma rêš⁹ eqli iš-šû-ma
^mKu-dur-ra mâr ^mU(?)-ri-šû-ru
 Ha-bir-aî arad-su i-ri-ma.

Col. II

Ma-te-[ma a]-na ar-kat ûmi(-mi)

¹ BE.² KUR.GAL.³ SU.⁴ LUGAL E.⁵ PIN erased.⁶ EN.

TRANSLATION.

Col. I

- XII (gur) of seedfield $\frac{1}{18}$ GAN (reckoned) at 30 qa (of seed),
 (equivalent to) one large cubit,
 including II (gur) of seedfield, a gift of Šin-bêl-ilâni,
 son of Kandi, governor of Bit-Pir'-^dAmurru,
 5 a field of the city of Sha-sharri, (at) the canal of
 Shasana, (at) the bank of the canal of the city of Sha-sharri,
 upper length, north, adjoining
 Bit-Shum-ili-âšhipush,
 lower length, south, the sluices of
 10 the canal of Shasana, in Bit-Pir'-^dAmurru,
 upper width, the bank of the canal of Sha-sharri,
 lower width, the approach of Shasana
 in Bit-Pir'-^dAmurru,
 property of Marduk-aĥê-erba, the king,
 15 (who) sent Nabû-êrish, son of Ardi-Ea,
 the scribe, and Bêl-nushallim, the seer,
 the scribe of the governor of Bit-Pir'-^dAmurru
 Kashshâ, the commander,
 and Sharbi-^dEllil, the prefect,
 20 and took the boundary stone of the field
 and gave it to Kudurra, son of Hirishuru,
 the Habirean, his servant.

Col. II

For all future days!

HAL.

² GAR.

³ SAG

lu-ú sa-kiⁿ lu-ú hēl paḫāte¹⁰

lu-ú ha-za-an-na lu-ú ^hsa-kiⁿ -an te-me

lu-ú išsa-ak-ka¹¹ lu-ú a-um-ma

5 sā Bīt-^mPīr'-^aAmurru² sā il-lam-ma

i-na muh-ḫi eḡlu šú-a-tu i-da-bu-bu

ú-sad-ba-bu eḡlu ul ni-di-it-ti šarri-mi

i-qa-bu-ú ù ^{abnu}narâ¹² an-na-a

lū šémâ¹³ sa-ak-la sa-ak-ka

10 sa-ma-a ú-qar-ra-bu-ma ú-šá-aš-šú-ma

a-na mē^{pl.14} i-nam-du-ú

i-na i-šá-ti i-qa-lu-ú

eḡlu la a-ma-rí i-te-mi-ru

ilâni^{pl.} rabûtu^{pl.15} (-tu) ma-la i-na ^{abnu}narâ¹²

15 an-ni-i šum-šú-mu za-ak-ru

ar-rat la na-ap-šú-ri li-mut-ta

li-ru-ru-šú.

^dA-nu ^dEn-lil ^dE-a

iz-zi-iš lik-ki-l-mu-šú-ma na-p[i-š-ta-šú]

20 aplê^{pl.16} zêri-šú li-[ḫal]-li-[qu]

^dMarduk bêl⁶ lip-te-ti [na(?)-ra(?)-a(?)-t]e-šú

li-š-ki-r-ma ^dŠar-pa-ni-[tum bêltu] rabûtu(-tum)

i-gir-ra-[šú?] [i-la]m-man.

Col. III

^dNI[N.I]B ù ^dGu-la bêl⁶ mi-iš-ri

ù ku-d[ur]-ri an-ni-i

si-im-ma la-[az-za i-n]a zu-um-ri-šú

li-šab-šú-ma ûm[ba]l-[t]u da-ma ú šur-ka

5 ki-[ma] mē^{pl.14} li-ir-muq

^dŠin¹⁷ in¹⁸ (-in) šamê(-e) ù iršitum(-tim) iš-ru-ba-a

¹⁰ EN.NAM.

¹¹ PA.TE.SI.

¹² NA.RU.A.

¹³ ŠI.NU.TUK.

¹⁴ A.MEŠ.

¹⁵ GAL.MEŠ.

- Whenever a governor or the chief of the district,
 a prefect or a commander,
 a prince or any one
 5 of Bit-Pir'-^dAmurru shall arise and
 against that field shall raise a claim
 or cause a claim to be raised, shall say the field
 is not the gift of the king and shall order
 a thoughtless man, a fool, a deaf man,
 10 a blind man to approach that inscribed stone
 and shall throw it into the water,
 burn it with fire,
 hide it in a field where it cannot be seen—
 May the great gods, as many as on this stone
 15 by their names are mentioned,
 with an evil curse, that is without escape,
 curse him,
 May Anu, Ellil and Ea
 in anger look upon him and destroy
 20 his life, (and) the children, his seed.
 May Marduk, the lord of constructions(?), stop up
 his rivers, and Zarpanitum, the great mistress,
 spoil his plans.

Col. III

- May NIN.IB and Gula, the lords of the boundary
 and of this boundary stone,
 cause a destructive sickness to be
 in his body, so that, as long as he lives,
 5 he may pass dark and bright red blood as water.
 May Sin, the eye of heaven and earth, cause

¹⁶ TUR.UŠ.MEŠ.

¹⁷ dXXX.

¹⁸ UD, cf. Br. 7781.

i-na za-am-rî-šû li-šab-šû-ma

i-na ka-mat âlî¹⁹-šû ai ir-bi-iš

ilânî^{p1} ka-li-šû-na ma-la šûm-šû-na

10 *za-ak-ra ki-i istêa ûmî-mî) la balât²⁰-sa*

liq-bu-û.

¹⁹ ER.KI.

²⁰ TI.

leprosy to be in his body, so that

in the enclosure of his city he may not lie.

May the gods, all of them, as many as are mentioned

10 by their names, not grant him life for a single day.

COMMENTARY.

I, 2. For the noun *ri-mu*, "the grant, gift," compare also V. A. 2663, V. 33, *ri-mu* . . . *i-ri-mu*; V. A. 66, 25 (see Peiser, *Acten-Stücke*, p. 20), and Muss-Arnolt, *Dictionary*, 969a.

I, 4. The name *Kandi* may perhaps be compared with *Gandā*(*diš*), the first king of the Cassite dynasty.

For the deity ^dKUR.GAL, equivalent to ^dAmurru, see Clay, B. E., X, p. 7f.

I, 5. The word *harri*, "canal," should also be recognized in the proper names, *Har-ri-Pi-qu-du* (B. E., IX, p. 76), *Ha-ar-ri-Ba-ši*, "the canal of the city Baš" (Susa 3, I, 24), and ^{du}*Har-ri-Ka-ri-ε* (D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 3).

I, 6. The fact that after *šarri* in every case (ll. 5, 6, 11) the determinative *ki* is written decides in favor of the reading ^{du}*Šā-šar-ri^{ki}*.

I, 12. I prefer to read *ti-ib*, estr. of *tēbu*, "approach," rather than *ti-lu*, as read by Scheil, which might be connected with *til(l)u*, "mound of ruins."

I, 15. The sentence beginning with Nabû-êrish I take to be a relative sentence with the *ša* understood, hence the overhanging *u* vowel in the verbs *iš-pu-ru-ma* (I, 20) and *i-ri-mu* (I, 22). Another possibility would be to take Nabû-erish and Bêl-mushallin as the subject and the other two persons as the object. Against this, however, militates the fact that the grant is distinctly said to be "a gift of the king" (*ni-di-il-ti šarri-mi*, II, 7), and then there is no apparent reason why the two scribes should have sent two men, who, to judge by their titles, held a superior office. Moreover,

scribes are repeatedly referred to as engaged in measuring fields (cf. p. 44).

I. 19. I see no reason for the reading *Har-bi-Ellil* as given by Scheil. The sign *sar* has the value *hîr* (Br. 4287), but there is as yet no proof for the value *har*.

I. 20. The reading *rêš eqli* for *SAG eqli* is determined by the new stone of Marduk-apal-iddina I. (Susa 16), Col. III, 6, 7, *iš-pur-ma ri-eš eqli šû-a-tum iš-šû-ma*. This has been rendered by Scheil, "the area of that field they took," but the meaning "area" for *rêš* can hardly be established. The verb *našû* means "to take up, to lift up," and refers evidently to a portable object. Moreover, the phrase *ri-iš eqli-šu i-ka-aš-ša-ad* occurs repeatedly in Hunger's texts of *Bekehrungsagenen*, and as Prof. Jastrow has shown (A. J. S. L., XXIII (1907), p. 100), is there used as a synonym of *zittam akôlu*, "to acquire possession"; but the taking of the area of a field could hardly be equivalent to gaining possession. It was rather the acquisition of the "boundary stone" which gave a man the title to a property. The term *rêš*, literally "the head-(piece)," was certainly appropriate for the boundary stone.

I. 21. The name of Kudurra's father might also be read *Tu(?)-uš-šu-ru*. The scribe made no distinction between *uš* (I, 6, 7, 8, 9) and *ri* (I, 2, 6, 10, 11, 22, etc.). The first character, however, looks more like a *hî* (I, 2; II, 5, 16) than an *ud, tu* (II, 1; III, 4, 10), whose final wedges are more perpendicular.

I. 22. *Ha-bir-ai* is literally "a man of (the country) *Ha-bir*," probably Elam, for IV R.² 34, No. 2, 5, mentions a *Ha-bir-ai*, called *Har-bi-Shi-pak*, cf. Jensen, Z. D. M. G., Vol. 50 (1896), p. 246f.

II. 3. Finding a hole at the end of l. 3 the scribe wrote *te-mi* at the end of l. 2.

II. 7. For *šarri-mi* see p. 178f.

II. 12. In view of *i-qa-bu-û* (II, 8) I prefer the reading *i-gal-lu-û* to *i-gal-lu-û*. Cf. p. 179.

II, 19. The form of *zi* in *iz-zi-is* (on which see above p. 189) may throw some light on London, 103, VI, 3, 4, ^d*Sîn* ^d*Samas* ^d*Rammân* ^d*Marduk isid-su GAB-hu*. Peiser (K. B., III, 1, 162) takes *GAB* here as the ideogram of *puhû* (Br. 4486) and renders *liphu(-hu)* "may they loosen (?) his foundation," but as *GAB* has the same form as *zi* in *iz-zi-is* (which is undoubtedly *zi*), and as *ZI-hu* is the ideogram of *nasâhu*, used in connection with *isid-su* (cf. Neb. Nippur, V, 7: IV, 19 and I R. 70, III, 12: III R. 43, III, 27) I propose reading *isid-su lussahû* in London, 103, VI, 4.

II, 20. For the restoration of *zêri-su li-[hol]-li-[qu]* cf. *zêri-su li-ih-liq*, V R. 56, 60; *li-hal-li-qu zêri-su*, V R. 56, 40; cf. also Neb. Nippur, V, 7: I R. 70, III, 12: III R. 43, III, 28.

II, 21. *Marduk bêt lip-te-ti*. This title does not appear elsewhere. But the phrase *li-bit ga-te-ia* occurs repeatedly in the inscriptions of Nebuchadrezzar II. (cf. Langdon, *Building Inscriptions*, Nebuch., 2, III, 31: 3, II, 18: 5, II, 17: 7, II, 24: 10, I, 16, etc.) and *lip-ta-at qâtâ-ia* (Sargon, *Bullinscr.*, 101), cf. especially *li-pi-it ga-tim* ^d*Marduk*, "the work of the hand of Marduk," in an omen text published by Prof. Clay, B. E., XIV, 4, 1. The dams and dykes, guarding fields and preserving cultivation, are therefore placed under the protection of Marduk, as is implied in this title. For this side of Marduk's character compare his titles *sâriq mêristi mukîn isrâti* (from *esêru*, to enclose), *bânû šeam u qê mušêši urqîti*, "giver of vegetation, establisher of enclosures, creator of grain and herbs, producer of (green) grass" (King, *Seren Tablets of Creation*, Vol. I, pp. 92, 93), and Hehn, *Hymnen und Gebete an Marduk* (B. A., V, pp. 282, 319), *muš-te-šir nârâte ina ki-rib ša-di-i mu-pat-tu-û bu-ur kup-pi ina ki-rib hur-sa-ni*, "the director of rivers in the mountains, the opener of the depth of the spring(s) in the hills."

With the restoration [*na-ra-a-t*]-*šû lis-ki-ri-ma* compare the following passages from other boundary stones: III R. 45, No. 2, 8, *nâri-su a-na la sa-ka-ri*, "not to close his canal"; Susa 16, V, 5-8,

lu-ú sa-ke-e-ek-ke do[ti-ti] u a-sar mi-il-ti náre-sa i-se-ik-ke-ru-ma si-ke-e-zu ab-ba-lu, "whoever closes up with mud the sluice, the place by which his canal is filled, and diverts its irrigation"; Susa 3. II, 28-33, *la e-pu-si du-ul-ti báb nár sarri lu-ú sa se-ki-e-re lu-ú sa pi-te!* *é hi-ro-tu nár sarri la hi-re-e*, "they are not to do the work at the sluice of the royal canal, neither that of closing, nor that of opening it, nor to dig the bed of the royal canal." Cf. also *Code of Hamm.* (Harper), XLIII : 7-9, *nárâte-sa i-na na-ak-bi-im li-is-ke-e*, "May he [Ea] dam up his rivers at the sources."

II, 23. With *e-gur-ra-sa [i-la]m-man* compare the curse of Ea, *šimti-sa lu-lam-man*, London, 101, III, 11; and of Shamash and Rammân, *mu-lam-me-nu e-gur-ri-sa šá-na-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 16, 17.

III, 4. *ûm [ba]-lu*. The last part of *bal* is clearly visible. The form of *lu*, not given by Amiaud et Méchain, *Tableau comparé*, No. 275, is found Susa 3. VI, 52; VII, 23-25, in the identical phrase, *a-li ûm-um bal-lu sar-ka u da-ma ki-ma me-e li-ir-mu-uk*.

III, 6. With the title of Šin *im-in samê(-e) u iršitim(-im)* compare the personal name *Šin-i-na-ma-tim*, Tallquist *Namensbuch*, p. 274; and *Šamas-im-SI-âli-šu*, *l.c.*, p. 281.

III, 8. In view of the fact that the other parallel passages (cf. p. 64f.) and Susa 16, VI, 17, *i-na ka-mat âli-šu li-šar-bi-ša-šû-ma*, contain the positive statement that the criminal shall lie outside of the wall of his city, *i-na ka-mat âli-šû ai ir-bi-is* must mean "in the enclosure of," i. e., "within his city may he not lie."

III, 10. Compare with the phrase *ki-i istên ûm-mi) la balât (TI)-su liq-bu-û*, London, 101, IV, 7, *ûma(-ma) iš-tin la balât (TI)-su liq-bu-û*; London 102, V, 7, *ûmê-sa la ba-laṭ-sa iq-[bu-û]*, and Susa 16, VI, 23, 24, *[mu]-šim balât i la ba-la-az-zu [liq-b]u-û*.

III, 11. That the first sign of *liq-bu-û* is really *liq* cannot be doubtful from the parallel passages quoted above and the context.

IV.

CONCORDANCE.

ABBREVIATIONS.

b., brother; **cf.**, confer; **d.**, daughter; **f.**, father; **s.**, son.
 Determinatives: **d.**, *deus*, *deu*; **f.**, *femina*, **h.**, *homo*.

TRANSLITERATION.

<i>Ai</i> = ^d GAL.	<i>Nabû</i> ¹ = ^d AG.
<i>Bil</i> = ^d EN.	<i>Nabû</i> ² = ^d PA.
<i>Bilit</i> = ^d GAŠAN.	<i>Nergal</i> = ^d UGUR.
<i>Bunene</i> = ^d ĪAR.	<i>Nusku</i> = ^d PA + KU.
<i>Ellil</i> = ^d EN.LIL.	<i>Rammân</i> = ^d IM.
<i>Ellil</i> ³ = ^d L.	<i>Sibitti</i> = ^d VII - BI.
<i>Istar</i> = ^d RI.	<i>Sin</i> = ^d XXX.
<i>Mâr-biti</i> = ^d TUR.E.	<i>Šumûš</i> = ^d UD.
<i>Marduk</i> = ^d AMAR.UD.	

I. NAMES OF PERSONS.

- Ab-ba-ti** (hypocor., cf. *Ab-ba-tum*, *Ib-ba-tum*, Ranke, P. N.)
 f. of *Bu-ru-ša*, London, 102, I, 28.
Abilhu (KĀ GAL)-*ba-ta-par*(?)-*a-a-û*
mâr šarri, III R. 43, II, 26.
A-da (hypocor., cf. Ranke, P. N.)
 in *Bil-m.A-da* III R. 43, I, 3, 15, 17,
 21; II, 23, 25; III, 1, 8, 9, 10, 11,
 12, 14; edge IV, 1, 4, 6; III R.
 45, No. 2, 4, 7.
A-dal-la-li (cf. *A-da-lâl-lum*, Ranke,
 P. N.)*
 f. of *Is-ka-lu*(?)*-da-a*, London, 103, I,
 41.
A-ga-ab-ta-ha
Ha-li-qal-ba-tu-û, D. E. P., II, pl. 20,
 1, 8.
Aḫē(ŠEŠ.MEŠ)-šul-lim (abbrev., cf.
Šam-ûš-aḫē-šul-lim)
 1. b. of *dMîr-biti-šum-ib-ni*, Lon-
 don, 102, I, 23; IV, 32.
 2. V. A. 2663, IV, 16
A-ḫi (abbreviated)
 f. of *dNabû-un-na*, Neb. Nippur, III,
 15; V, 16.
Aḫu(ŠEŠ)-at-bu-û-a, "My brother(?)"
 Neb. Nippur, II, 27; III, 8.
Aḫu-bînîṭi (KĀK-*i*) (hypocor., as indi-

* Compare with this name the opening stanza of a hymn addressed to Marduk (Craig, *Religious Texts*, pl. 29): *a-dal-lal zi-kir-ka dMarduk*.

† Not *Nusku-na'id* as Scheil translates, because ŠEŠ KĀK is not preceded by the determinative *du*. For the correct reading see Tallquist, N. B., p. 4.

- created by use of final long *ā* and *ū*;
 f. of *Ka-sa-ti-Su-pur*, Susa 2, II, 31;
 Medallion I, 2.
Ahu-bi-na-us
 f. of *Sir-sam-sal-pur*, Susa 16, II, 25;
 III, 2.
Ahu-da-na-us (cf. *Samaš-ba-da-ris*,
 s. of *dEllik-š-l-ni*, London, 103, IV,
 12, 20, 40, V, 7, 13)
Ahu-er-ba (abbreviated)
 s. of *Uab-bi-ni, ka-la*, C. T., X, pl. III,
 26.
Ahu-idlina
 s. of *Mu-sal-lim-aplu*, V, A 2663,
 IV, 12.
Ahu-ni-ša (hypocor.)
 s. of *Dau-dMardak*, Susa 16, I, 13;
 II, 15, 31; IV, 10.
dA(GAL)-bil-samati(MUMES)
 s. of *Ra-ḫas*, V, A 209, IV, 16.
dA(GAL)-mu-ah-kū, "At gives
 strength."
 s. of *dNabū-idlina*, V, A 209, V, 19.
Amel-dEllil
 s. of *Ua-un-bi*, III R, 41, I, 10, 28.
Amel-E-ul-maš
 s. of *Šam-(U)-eš-ḫa-la*, III R, 43, I,
 19; II, 19.
Amel-dul-ši-in
 s. of *Ua-un-na*, Neb. Nippur, V,
 21.
*Amel-iššakki(PATHE SIMES)-ša-Uš-
 tim**
 London, 101, I, 9.
Amel-dNabū
 London, 103, II, 18.
Am-mu-en-na cf. *Am-men-ni*, Tall-
 quist, N. B.,
kaqa, London, 102, VI, 16.
dAmur-ri KUR GAL-ša (hypocor.)
kašā, III R, 43, II, 28.
Am-bi-l-ah'-sa better than *flu-bil-
 ah'-sa*
 s. of *M-li-Har-be*, III R, 43, II, 17.
dA-mu-mašir PAP
 s. of *Nār-dŠin*, V, A, 209, II, 14; V, 15.
Aplū TUR US-a (hypocor.)
hMUK, V, A, 209, II, 33.
Aplū TUR US-a
 1. of *Mu-ah-bi-da*, III R, 43, II, 16.
A-gar-dNabū^{1,2}, "Nabū is dear."
 1. f. of *At-na-ai*, C. T., X, pl. III, 2.
 2. f. of *dNabū-šapū NIM-ina-miti*,
 C. T., X, pl. III, 16.
Ardi[†]-dE-a (written *dBE* in No. 18)
 1. f. of *Iqša-ša-dBa-ū*, London,
 101, II, 8, Susa 16, III, 22; D.
 E. P., VI, 43, II, 17.
 2. f. of *Ib-ni-dMardak*, London, 101,
 I, 16; Susa 3, I, 29.
 3. f. of *U-bil-li-ša-dMardak*, IV R,²
 38, II, 3.
 4. f. of *dNabū-ša-kin-šumu*, IV R,²
 38, II, 37.
 5. t. of *dE-a-ku-dar-ri-ib-ni*, III R,
 43, II, 4.
 6. f. of *dNabū-[eris](iš)*, O. B. I.,
 149, I, 15.
 7. f. of *Iz-ku-dNabū*, Susa 16, II, 3.
 8. t. of *Su-zib-dMardak*, Susa 16, II,
 8.
 9. t. of *Bil-bašma*, Susa 16, III, 5.
 10. t. of *Zir-ib-ni*, Susa 14, I, 16.

* This name, meaning "the man of the rulers of Uštim," is hardly the real name of the man, but more likely his professional name. To the same class of names may belong the following of this list, *mbšaq šup-pur*, *mRe'ū pūbū*, *mKa-nik-ūbū* and perhaps *mBel-bašma*, unless the latter is abbreviated.

† For this rendering of the ideogram *dKUR GAL* see Clay, B. E., X, p. 8, and the hypocoristicon *A-mur-ri-ia*, which exchanges with *dKUR GAL-riš* in Peiser, *Urkunden aus der Zeit der dritten babylonischen Dynastie*, Berlin, 1905, p. 41.

‡ The most common writing is *Ardi-dBel*, cf. Tallquist, N. B., p. 12, although the form *Ardi-dNashu* also occurs. See Clay, B. E., XV, 27, note 5.

11. f. of *Bi-ra-a*, D E P, VI, 44, I, 13.
 12. f. of *Uballit-su-Šu-la*, V R, 56, 19.
 13. f. of *Iti-dMarduk-bul-tu*, III R 41, I, 13; Neb. Nippur, III, 14.
 14. f. of *dNabû-rî'im-zî-ra*, I R, 66, II, 14.
 15. f. of *dNabû-zîr-lîšir*, Neb. Nippur, V, 24.
 16. f. of *E-ra-dMarduk*, C. T., X, pl. III, 29.
 17. f. of *Ardi-dNabû*, London, 102, VI, 21.
 18. f. of *dNabû-za-kîr-šumma*, V. A. 2663, V, 3.
- Ardi-dGu-lî*
 s. of *Kal-bi*, V R, 56, 21.
- Ardi-dIštari(R)*
 s. of *Ellil-zîr-ke-ni*, III R, 43, I, 25.
- Ardi-dMarduk(ŠU)*
 f. of *Mu-šal-lim-dMarduk*, London, 102, IV, 7.
- Ardi-dNabû*
 s. of *Ardi-dE-a*, London, 102, VI, 20.
- Ardi-dNa-na*
 s. of *Mudomniq(-iq)-dRamman*, I R, 66, II, 13; V R, 56, 13; Stone of Amrân II [1].
- Ardi-nu-bat-ti*, "The child of the *nu-battu* day" (cf. *Ardi-ûmu* 3 *kan*, etc., Clay, B. E., XV).
 f. of *dŠamaš-nâdin-šumma*, Sûsa 3, I, 31.
- Ardi-dSibitti*
 s. of *At-rat-taš*, London, 102, I [10], 19, 20, 23, 33; II, 38; III, 1, 10, 16; IV, 13, 31; VI, 2, 7, 9, 11.
- Arkûl (EGIR.MEŠ)-ilâni-damqâti (BIR.ME)*.
 s. of *dNabû-ile'i(DA)*, V. A. 2663, V, 10.
- Ar-ra-ku-tu*
 f. of *Ina-ešîr-išîr*, V. A. 209, I, 4.
- A-šab-šu* abbreviated, cf. *Tal-a-šab-šu*, Clay, B. E., XV, 44.
 f. of *dNabû-aḫ-na*, V. A. 208, 51.
- A-ša-ri-du* abbreviated, cf. *Bil-aḫ-ri-du*, Tallquist, N. B.)
 in *Bît-mA-ša-ri-du*, V. A. 208, 45.
- dAššur II-aḫ-iddina*
šarra, C. T., X, pl. V, 6.
dAššur-ban-KA(K)-aplu(A)
šar kiššati, C. T., X, pl. IV, 11.
- At-na-ai*
 f. of *dNabû-apul-iddina*, C. T., X, pl. III, 1, 10, 20, 22.
- At-rat-taš*
 f. of *Ardi-dSibitti*, London, 102, I, 11, 15, 19, 31, 32; III, 6, 21, IV, 15, 31, 37; VI, 2, 7.
- At-ta-ulu-ma*
 1. f. of *dŠamaš-nâdin-šumma*, V R, 56, 17.
 2. f. of *dŠamaš-šum-lîšir*, London, 101, II, 9.
- A-tu-'û*
 s. of *Ki-diš(daš)*, Neb. Nippur, V, 14.
- Ba-bi-la-ai(-û)**
 s. of *dSin-lîšir*, *hšaqû*, I R, 66, II, 8; III R, 43, II, 1.
- Ba-laṭ-su* (abbreviated, cf. *dBil-bulṭišu-igbi*, Tallquist, N. B.)
 s. of *It-tab-ši*, V. A. 209, II, 21.
- Ba-ni-ia* (hypocor.)
 1. s. of *E-lî-ru*, V. A. 209, IV, 27, V, 17.
 2. s. of *Kan-dar-šam-(l')-ši*, V. A. 208, 28.
- dBâniti(KA-ti)-irîš (PIN-eš)**
 s. of *Ulûai*, V. A. 209, II, 18.
- Ba-ri-ku-ilu* (cf. Hebr. ברכו) C. T., X, pl. VI, 21.
- dBa-u-aḫ-iddina(-na)*
 1. s. of *Ni-ga-zi*, I R, 66, II, 9.
 2. *tuṣarru*, London, 101, I, 19.
- dBa-û-šum-iddina(-na)*
 s. of *Hu-un-na*, V R, 56, 18; Neb. Nippur, II, 17, 30; III, 9, 30.

* Thus according to a suggestion of Dr. Ungnad.

Ba-zi (cf. city *Bas*).

- 1 f. of *E-d-maš-šar-gi-ad-dina*, III R, 43, I, 30.

- 2 f. of *Kas-ša-u-mak-in-ap-lu*, London, 102, VI, 17.

3. in *Bit-mBa-zi*, D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 14; and perhaps in C. T., IX, pl. V, 24, instead of *Bit-mMa-zi*.

Be-la-nu abbreviated, cf. *dBil-bil-a-ni*, Strassmaier, Neb., 135, 15).

- f. of *Ri-mu-ti* and *Tab-nu-ti*, London, 103, II, 16; III, 3, 10, 12, 32, 44.

dBil-aḫ-er-ba (SU)

- ḫa-ku Bihili*, V. A. 2663, III, 36; IV, 50; V, 34.

Bil-am-ma

- mār hišpari*, V. A. 2663, IV, 29.

Bil-ana-māti-šu (abbrev. from perhaps *Bil-ana-māti-šu-ulīr*)

- V. A. 2663, III, 44.

dBil-a hypocor., cf. *Mar-duk-a*, B. E., X, 55.

- s. of *dŠamaš-er-iš* (PIN), V. A. 208, 50.

Bil-bašmī (BUR.RA) (cf. Br. 98 and 334), "The lord of serpents."

- s. of *Ardi-dE-a*, Susa 16, III, 4.

dBil-a-puš (KAK-uš)

- V. A. 208, 22.

dBil-er-ba

- s. of *Ku-ri-gal-zu*, V. A. 208, 27.

dBil-iddina(-nu)

1. s. of *Ši-gu-ū-a*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 50.

2. s. of *dNabū-zēr-iddina(-nu)*, V. A. 208, I, 14, 18, 49.

dBil-ilē-i (DA)-*kalūmī* (KAK.A.BI), "Bēl is all powerful."

- s. of *E-sag-ila-aī*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 48.

dBil(?)-lī-ia

- ḫša pān iḫalli*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 43.

dBil-mu-šal-līm

- ḫbārū*, O. B. I, 149, I, 16.

dBil-šum-iškun (ŠA-un)

- in *Bit-mdBil-šum-iškun*, V. A. 209, III, 6, 21.

dBil-u-sa-tu, "Bēl is help."

- s. of *I-bu-nu*, V. A. 209, II, 15; IV, 2, 6, 13.

dBil-ū-sip-pi, "Bēl I implored."

- mār ḫbārū*, V. A. 209, V, 18.

dBil-ušabši (GAL-ši), "Bēl has called into existence."

- ḫXI.SUR*, V. A. 209, III, 3, 20.

Bi-e-a

- s. of *Ša-la-a*, V. A. 209, IV, 9.

Bi-ra-a (cf. *Bi-ri-ia*, Clay, B. E., XV)

- s. of *Ardi-dE-a*, D. E. P., 44, I, 43.

mBit-lor(?) -da-ri-ib-nu

- f. of *dNabū-zēr-ib-nu*, V. A. 209, II, 23.

mBit-di-bi-na

- London, 101, II, 4.

Bi-ti[-ia-aš] (cf. *Bi-ti-li-ia-a-šū*, D. E. P. II, pl. 20, 3, 4)

- šarru*, D. E. P., 93, II, 5.

Bur-na-Bu-ri-aš (*Bur-ra-Bu-ri-ia-aš*)

- f. of *Ku-ri-gal-zu*, Susa 2, I, 5; D. E. P., II, 93, I, 19.

Bu-ru-ša (cf. Bī. בִּרְשָׁא).

1. f. of *dŠamaš-nādin-šumu*, London, 102, I, 17.

2. s. of *Ab-ba-ti*, London, 102, I, 28, 35, 37, II, 32; IV, 20, 22, 23, 30; VI, 3, 7, 10, 12, 15.

Da-bi-bi (abbrev., cf. *Da-bi-bi-ni-ir* and *dNabū-dābibi-ni-ir*, Tallquist, N. B.)

- f. of *La-ba-ši-dMarduk*, V. A. 2663, V, 8.

Daīm (DI KUD)-*dMarduk*

1. f. of *A-ḫu-ni-e-a*, Susa 16, I, 14; II, 15; IV, 11.

2. perhaps f. of *Ellil-šum-im-bi*, London, 103, I, 47.

Da-ku-ru (cf. *Mār-Da-ku-ru*, Bezold, Catalogue V, 1994).

- f. of *dNabū-muṣallim* (tiD), C. T., X, pl. V, 10; VII, 45.

Dāmiq (ŠI.BIR-iq)-*dRammān*

- in *ālu ša dDāmiq-dRammān*, Susa 3, II, 24.

duDûr-šarru-kin-ai-i-ti

d. of *dŠir-ušur*, I R. 70, I, 14.

dE-a-iddina

f. of *E-ka-ra-iqiša(-ša)*, O. B. I., S3, I, 10; I R. 66, II, 7.

dE-a-ku-dur-ri-ib-ni

s. of *Ardi-dE-a*, III R. 43, II, 3.

dE-a-ma-lik

hūngaru, in *Bit-midE-a-ma-lik*, Susa 3, I, 22.

E-an-na-ellu(AZAG.GAL)

ri'ā sīsī, London, 102, III, 13.

E-an-na-šum-iddina(na)

ša-kin mūt tūmī, O. B. I., S3, II, 7.

E-gi-bi (cf. Tallquist, N. B., p. 57)

f. of *Ku-dur-ru*, V. A. 2663, IV, 12.

Êkalla-ai

s. of *At-rit-taš*, London, 102, I, 14.

E-ka-ra-iqiša(BA-ša)

s. of *dE-a-iddina*, O. B. I., S3, I, 10; II, 3, 6; I R. 66, II, 6.

dEllil-iddina(SF-na)

1. s. of *dRammān-šum-iddina, šarru*, London, 103, I, 19.

dEllil-ki-di-ni

1. f. of *Ahu-da-ru-a*, London, 103, IV, 13, 44, V, 1.

2. in *Bit-midEllil-ki-di-ni*, London, 103, IV, 29; V, 31.

dEllil-mušallim(GI)-aplu, "Bēl has preserved a son"

s. of *hūp-šup-par*, III R. 43, II, 5.

dEllil-nūdin-aplu

šarru, O. B. I., S3, I, 9, 18.

dEllil-nūdin-šum-a

1. s. of *Ahu-da-ru-a*, London, 103, V, 12.

2. s. of *Sa-zu-ū-ti*, III R. 43, II, 11.

3. s. of *Ḫab-ban*, V R. 56, 23.

dEllil-šum-ub-ni

s. of *Rabū(GI.A)-ša-dMarduk*, C. T. X., pl. III, 24.

dEllil-šum-im-bi

perhaps s. of *Du[ān]-dMarduk*, London, 103, I, 46; III, 6, 25, 34, 37.

dEllil-tub-ni-tu-ul-lit, "O Ellil, preserve what thou hast created."

kbārū, V R. 56, 25.

dEllil-zir-ke-nu, "O Ellil, establish the seed."

s. of *Ardi-dIstar*, III R. 43, I, 24.

Er-ba (abbreviated)

1. s. of *Na-na-šu*, V. A. 208, 10.

2. s. of *Im-bu-pīni-ia*, V. A. 209, III, 24.

Er-ba-dMarduk

1. *šar Bābili*, V. A. 2663, II, 43; III, 52.

2. s. of *Ardi-dE-a*, C. T., X, pl. III, 29.

E-sag-ila-ni

1. of *Bil-de'i-kabani*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 48.

E-sag-ila-bu-na-ū-a

hūp-zu-an Bit-mi-da, III R. 43, II, 3.

E-sag-ila-ziru (identical with *Im-E-sag-ila-ziru*)

f. of *Tāb-ašāb-dMarduk*, V R. 56, 22; et also I R. 70, I, 15, 19; I R. 66, II, 12.

E-ši-rav-i

s. of *Ba-ni-ia, hūmū dA-e*, V. A. 209, IV, 1, 26; V, 17.

E-ul-maš-našir

s. of *Tu-na-mi-saḫ*, London, 102, VI, 19.

E-ul-maš-šurru(SA-ku)-iddina

s. of *Ba-zi*, III R. 43, I, 20.

GUL.KI ŠAR*

šar mūt tūmī, O. B. I., S3, I, 3, 6.

dīa-la-zir-iqiša(BA-ša)

1. s. of *Ḫu-nu-na*, No. Nippur, V 23.

2. *hū'ru*, C. T., X, pl. III, 13.

* That the name of this *kuz* is to be read *Gul-ki-Sar* and not *Gir-ki-Sar* as claimed by Winckler (*Altorientalische Forschungen*, I, 130, note 3, p. 267) and Lehmann (*Zwei Hauptprobleme*, p. 18) has been shown by Jensen (*Göttinger Gelehrten-Anzeiger*, 1900, p. 860). Another instance, besides those given by Jensen, of the sign *gi* having the value *gul* (*ku*) is found in the Code of Hammurabi, Col. XLIII 19, *tu-kul-ti*.

Hu-a'-ru-ku

in *Bit-mHut-ru-ku* (C. T., X, pl. V, 12, 16, pl. VI, 29).

Hab-ban cf. **Han-ba**

1. f. of *Ellil-ur-dus-sam*, V R. 56, 23, 27.
2. f. of *dŠir-asac*, I R. 70, I, 13.
3. f. of *Aku-ar-ba*, C. T., X, pl. III, 26.
4. in *Bit-mHab-ban* *Hab-ba-an*, V R. 56, 50; I R. 70, I, 3, 10, 12; II, 5.

Hu-lu

in *Bit-mHu-lu*, C. T., X, pl. VI, 18.

Hu-an-bi

1. f. of *Amel-dEllil*, III R. 41, I, 11, 28.
2. in *Bit-mHu-an-bi*, III R. 41, I, 2, 3, 7, 31.

Hu-ra . . .

V, A, 209, III, 5

Hu-sar-du

1. s. of *Su-ma-a*, *hukkul mu-ni-ri*, London, 101, I, 14, 22.
2. *hukkul*, Susa 16, III, 18.
3. D E, P, VI, 13, II, 11.

Hu-ma-gu

in *Bit-mHu-ma-gu*, Susa 16, I, 20.

Hu(?)-ri-šu-ra

1. f. of *Ku-dur-ra*, O. B. I, 149, I, 21.

Hu-un-na (abbreviated, cf. *Ahu-u-na-a*, Clay, B. E., X, 39; Hilprecht, B. E., X, p. 51 note)

1. f. of *dBa-ū-sum-iddina*, V R. 56, 18; Neb. Nippur, II, 17.
2. f. of *Amel-duf-ši-in*, Neb. Nippur, V, 21.
3. f. of *Kaš-šu-ū*, prob. same as No. 2, Neb. Nippur, V, 22.
4. f. of *dGu-la-zēr-aḫša*, prob. same as Nos. 2 and 3, Neb. Nippur, V, 23.

Hu-ni-dMarduk

s. of *Adu-dE-a*, London, 101, I, 16; Susa 3, I, 28.

I-ba-na cf. **I-bu-ni**, Tallquist, N. B.

1. of *Bit-a-sa-ta*, V, A, 209, II, 15, IV, 2

Iblina-na (abbreviated)

s. of *Er-ba*, V, A, 209, III, 23.

Iblina-nu-a "hypocor." cf. Clay, B. E., X, 17)

1. s. of *Šupik-zurru*, V, A, 208, 34, 37, 54.

2. s. of *saḡā dMarduk*, V, A, 208, 52.

Idd-na-na-dNabū

V, A, 209, I, 6, 13.

Ilāni-usrā(ŠEŠ)-su,* "O gods, help him."

London, 102, VI, 4.

Ilī-ia (abbreviated, cf. *Bit-ilī-ia*)

f. of *dNabū-bīl-šumāti*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 18.

Illat-aḫ

br. of *dMār-bīlī-šum-ibni*, London, 102, I, 23.

Ilī-ia-iti-(D.1)-, "My god is powerful."

ka-kūn Dirka, V, A, 209, I, 2.

Ilu-ma-udammig(ŠI BIR-iq)

s. of *Nūr-dMarduk*, London, 102, VI, 22.

Im-bi-ia-ti, "He called me,"

in *Bit-mIm-bi-ia-ti*, III R. 41, I, 15.

Im-bu-pāni-ia

s. of *Er-ba*, V, A, 209, III, 24.

Ina-E-saq-ila-zēr

1. f. of *dMarduk-šil-naphari(DUL)*, *hukkallu*, III R. 43, I, 9; Edge IV, 4, 5.

2. f. of *Tāb-a-šab-dMarduk*, I R. 70, I, 16, 19; I R. 66, II, 12; Stone of Amrān, II, 1; cf. also V R. 56, 22.

Ina-eš-ir(KAR-ir), "From destruction he has delivered."

* Cf. *Ilu-iš-gur-šu*, Clay, B. E., XV, 180, 20; or it might be read, as suggested by Prot. Hilprecht, *Ilu-aḫi-šu*. On AN.MEŠ=ilī (sing.) cf. Editorial Preface of B. E., Vol. X, p. xii.

† Zimmern (*Beitrage*, p. 60) suggests the reading *duHarrān-sadū*.

- s. of *Ar-ra-ku-tu*, V. A. 209, I, 4, 16,
22, 23, 34; II, 26.
- Ino-ki-bi-dEN.AB**
h̄hazan Bībīlī, V. A. 2663, V, 5.
- In-nu-ū-a* (hypocor.)
f. of *Šūr-a-ni*, V. A. 209, II, 36, III, 8.
Iqīšā(BA-ša-a) (cf. Clay, B. E., X, 19,
1938).
s. of *Šim-ukīn*, V. A. 209, II, 19.
- Iqīšā(BA-ša-a)-dBa-ū*
s. of *Ardi-dE-a*, London, 101, II, 8,
Susā 16, III, 21; D. E. P., VI,
43, II, 16.
- Iqīšā(BA-ša-a)-dMarduk*
apil šarru, V. A. 2663, IV, 57.
- Ir-ri-ga* (cf. *Ir-ri-gi*, Clay, B. E., XV,
34) in *Bit-mIr-ri-ga*, Susā 3, I, 13.
- Is-ba-dRammān(IM)*
in *Bit-mIs-ba-dRammān*, Susā 3, I, 18.
- I-sin-na-ai*
f. of *U̇-šal-li*, V. A. 209, III, 10.
- Is-kul(?)-da-a*
s. of *A-dal-la-li*, London, 103, I, 41.
- dI-šum-lu-ni*
s. of *Sin-ka-rah-iš-me*, V. A. 2663, V,
12.
- It-tab-ši* (abbrev., cf. *It-tab-ši-lis̄ir*,
"May that which has been cre-
ated prosper!")
1. f. of *Ba-laṭ-su*, V. A. 209, II, 21;
IV, 11.
2. s. of *dNabū-ša-a[ū-nu(?)]*, V. A.
202, 25.
- Itti-dMarduk-hulāṭu (T.L.A)*
1. f. of *dNabū-zir-lis̄ir*, Neb. Nippur,
III, 14.
2. f. of *Šāpiku*, III R, II, I, 13
(identical with No. 1).
3. *h̄šay šarri*, London, 101, I, 20.
- Iz-kur-dNabū*
s. of *Ardi-dE-a*, Susā 16, II, 3.
- Kal-bi** (abbrev., cf. *Kalbi-dSin*)
f. of *Ardi-dGin-lu*, V R, 56, 21.
- Kan-dar-sam U̇-zi*
f. of *Ba-ni-a*, V. A. 208, 29.
- Ka-an-di*
1. of *dSin-bil-lu-mi*, B. O. I, 149, I,
4.
- Ka-uk-habi*, "notary."
1. of *Mar-dak*, V. A. 2663, IV, 27.
- Ka-ri-a-a* (hypocor., cf. *dNabū-ina-
kārī-limur*, Nk 402, 18)
f. of *dNabū-ga-mil*, V. A. 2663, IV,
8.
- Kar-zi-ut-ab-ku*
1. f. of *dŠu-uga-mu-na-apul-iddina*,
London, 102, IV, 6.
2. f. of *Zir-ankin* (perhaps identical
with No. 1), London 102, IV, 15
28, 33.
3. f. of *dEllil-i-za*, D. E. P., VI,
44, I, 6.
4. in *Bit-mKar-zi-ut-ab-ku*, V R, 55,
25, 35, 45; 56, 4, 30.
5. f. of *Rit-ti-dMarduk*, V R, 56, 8.
- Ka-šak-ti-in-an-zi*
f. of *U̇-bal-lit-su*, III R, 43, II, 10.
- Ka-šak-ti-Šu-gab* (Ca-site)
s. of *Ahu-bānī(ṭi)*, Susā 2, II, 30;
Mcd, I, 2.
- Kaš-ša-a*
h̄šakīn(-in) ṭe-mi, O. B. I., 149, I, 18.
- Kaš-ša-ai*
s. of *At-rat-taš*, London, 102, I, 12;
III, 16, IV, 31.
- Kaš-šu-a*
1. *ṭapšarru*, Neb. Nippur, V, 18.
2. s. of *Uu-un-na*, Neb. Nippur, V,
22.
- dKaš-šu-ū-mukin-aplu*
s. of *Ba-zi*, London, 102, VI, 17.
- dKaš-šu-ū-nadin-ahī*
s. of *At-rat-taš*, London, 102, I, 13;
IV, 46.
- dKaš-šu-ū-šum-iddina(-na)*
s. of *Na-zi-dMarduk*, London, 102,
VI, 18.

* Perhaps intended for *Ina-ki-bi-dEN.ZU.AB=En*; or *AB* might be a title,
for the name *"Ina-ki-bi-dBil"* occurs: cf. Nd 753, 16.

Ki-ta-sik-na

V. A. 209, III, 18, 22.

Ki-din-ū (hypocor., cf. *Ki-tin-d-Marduk*)

s. of *dBil-iddina*, V. A. 208, 2, 6, 21, 32

Ki-din-Daplai (AB NUN.NA^{ku})

V. A. 211, II, 13.

Ki-din-d-Marduk, "The client of Marduk"

1. *MIR GAL*, London, 101, II, 11.
2. *hphūtū*, D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 9.

Ki-din-NIN-IB

1. s. of *Nam-ri*, Susa 16, II, 5, 21.
2. London, 103, I, 30.

Ki-diš (daš)

i. of *A-tu'-ū*, Neb. Nippur, V, 14.

[*Ki(?)*]-*na-a* (cf. *Ki-na-a*, Clay, B. E., X, 54), C. T. X, pl. VI, 25.

Ki-in-pi (KA)-*dŠamaš* (cf. *I-ku-un-bi-Sin*, Ranke, P. N., p. 98)

1. of *Ta-qi-šū*, Neb. Nippur, V, 12.

Ku-bu-bu (cf. *Ku-ab-bu-bu*, Clay, B. E., XV)*

amē būb ikallū, Neb. Nippur, V, 10.

Kud-da-ai (cf. *Qu-da-a*, *Qud-da-a*, Hittite in B. E., IX)

London, 102, III, 15.

Ku-dur-ra

s. of *Hi(?)*-*ri-šū-ru*, O. B. I., 149, I, 21.

Ku-du-ra-na (hypocor., cf. Ranke, P. N., p. 13)

s. of *dBil* . . . , London, 103, I, 21.

Ku-dur-ru

s. of *E-gi-bi*, V. A. 2663, IV, 11.

Ku-ri-Gal-zu

1. i. of *Na-zi-Marut-taš*, Susa 2, I, 3; II, 28.

2. s. of *Bur-ra-Bu-ri-ia-aš*, D. E. P., II, 93, I, 6, 18 (identical with No. 1).

3. ancestor of *dMarduk-apul-iddina* I, IV R.² 38, I, 25.

4. s. of *dBil-erba*, V. A. 208, 27.

Kur-za-na

s. of *Su-mu-a-na*, D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 14.

L*a-ba-ši-dMarduk* (cf. *Lū-ta-ba-ša-na'-ū*, P., 25² 2, Tallquist, N. B., p. 308)

s. of *Da-bi-bi*, V. A. 2663, V, 8.

La-ba-ša (abbreviated)

1. s. of *U'-šul-li*, V. A. 209, II, 20.

2. s. of *Ra-haš*, V. A. 209, IV, 16.

āluLa-rak-zir-ibni (KAK)

s. of *At-rat-aš*, London, 102, I, 12.

La-ri-i (?)

V. A. 208, 40.

Li-bur-za-nin-E-kur, "May the restorer of Ekur be strong"

hšaqū, London, 101, II, 6; Susa 16, III, 17.

Li-ki-in-ma-ai

V. A. 209, IV, 12.

Lūša (UD.DU)-*a-na nār-dMarduk*

London, 101, II, 7.

Lūša (UD.DA)-*ilu* . . .

London, 103, I, 26.

dMār-biti (TUR.E)-*aḫ(-iddina)-na*

mār šarri, London, 102, IV, 44.

dMār-biti (TUR.E)-*ša-li-ti*

s. of *Me-li-Ha-la*, London, 102, IV, 45.

dMār-biti (TUR.E)-*šum-ibni* (KAK)

s. of *Ardi-dŠibitti*, London, 102, I, 19, 25 [35], III, 18, IV, 18, 19, 28, 32.

Mar-duk

1. s. of *Ka-nik-bābi*, V. A. 2663, IV, 26, 41.

2. s. of *dSin-tab-ni*, V. A. 209, II, 12.

dMarduk-apul-iddina (-*na*)

1. *šarru*, s. of *Me-li-Ši-pak*, Susa 2, Med. 2, I, 2; Susa 16, II, 14, 20, 29, 34; IV R.² 38, I, 20, II, 18; Susa 3, I, 39; II, 4; Susa 14, I, 15; D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 23.

2. *šar Bābū*, V. A. 2663, I, 25, 43; III, 39; IV, 49; V, 17, 33.

* A hypocoristicon, cf. *Pukhurnu*, Tallquist, *Namenbuch*, p. xviii; O. L. Z., IX (1906), p. 467.

dMarduk-e-a (hypocor.)

f. of *Sa-mi-da*, III R. 43, II, 22.

dMarduk-aḫi-a-ba: *SÜ*?

1. *Sarra*, O. B. I., 149, I, 14.

dMarduk-abu

ḫu-za-an Bit-mPir-dAmurra, Susa
14, I, 9.

dMarduk-šil-naphuri: *DUL*?

s. of *Ina-Esagila-zīra*, III R. 43, I, 8;
Edge IV, 3, 1.

dMarduk-ku-dur-ri-a-ur: *ŠA DÜ, ŠEŠ*?

1. s. of *Ur-dBili-muballīṭat-muṭṭe*,
London, 103, IV, 15, V, 9, 18, 24.

2. *ḫaqq hiti*, Susa 16, III, 19.

3. *ḫaqqal dBiḫ*, V R. 56, 14.

4. *ḫaqqū*, D. E. P., VI, 43, II, 12.

dMarduk-mukīn-aplu

s. of *Tabu(HI)-mi-ti*, V R. 56, 20.

dMarduk-aḫdīn-aḫi

Sarra, I R. 66, I, 3; II, 18; III R.
43, I, 1, 22, 28; Edge IV, 4.

dMarduk-aḫšir: *PAP*?

1. *ḫaqq šarri*, III R. 41, I, 11, 29.

2. s. of *ḫat-mi[-di]* . . ., III R. 43, II,
29.

dMarduk-šapuk: *DUB-zi-ru*

s. of *Tam-mu-šukū* ?-*dur*, C. T., X, pl.
II, 28.

dMarduk-šar[īlani?]

f. of *Ša-ma-a*, C. T., X, pl. VI, 25.

dMarduk-šum-iddina

šar Babil, V. A. 208, 53.

dMarduk-za-kir-šuman

1. *bil pahṭi*, IV R. 38, I, 27; III, 21.

2. *Aḫ-dEa*, V. A. 2663, V, 2.

dMarduk-zi-r-i-b-ni

s. of *dSin-ša-du-na*, C. T., X, pl. VII,
46.

Mār-abuŠ-mu-nak

I R. 66, II, 3.

Ma-zi (perhaps better *Ba-zi*)

in *Bit-mMa-zi*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 25
(cf. *Bit-mBa-zi*, D. E. P., VI, 42,
1, 14).

Me-lī-Ha-la

1. f. of *Mār-ḫiṭi-ša-lu-ti*, London, 402,
IV, 45.

2. [*Me*]-*li-Ha-la*, s. of *Zu-mi-[-a]*, D.
E. P., II, 112, s. VI, 44, I, 2³⁰.

Me-li-Si-pak

Sarra, successor of *Rammān-mu-
aḫi*, London, 103, IV, 17, 36, V,
11, 20, 21; VI, 31.

1. of *Marduk-apal-iddina* I, Susa 2,
Med 2, I, 3.

Sarra, Susa 3, I, 27; II, 3, D. E. P.,
112, 7; Susa 16, I, 5; II, 4, 12;
šar Babil, IV R. 38, I, 23, *šar
kiŠar*, London, 101, I, 13.

Mi-li-Hu-ba

1. f. of *Šu-qu-mu-na-aḫ-iddina(-mu)*,
III R. 43, II, 14.

2. f. of *Aḫ-bi-aḫi-ša*, III R. 43, II,
18.

Mudammīq ŠI BIR-ap-dRammān

f. of *Aḫ-dNaḫ*, V R. 56, 13; I R.
66, II, 13; Stone of Amrān, II,
2.

Muk-kut-iss-ah (et. perhaps *Tu-na-mi-
is-sa-aḫ*, IV R. 38, I, 14)

1. s. of *Šu-zi-ap-ri*, V R. 56, 16.

2. in *Bit-mMuk-kut-iss-ah*, Susa 2, I,
12, 18.

Mu-un-na-ut-tu(tu), "luggage."

s. of *Tabu(DUG,GA)-me-lu-a*, Susa
16, I, 6; II, 11, 19, 32; III, 9,
13.

Mu-ra-nu

s. of *Si-ḫib-si-bar*, . . ., V. A. 208, 42.

Muṣabšū(TUK)-ila

s. of *Aḫ-ū*, III R. 43, II, 15.

Mu-šal-li-mu (abbrev. et. *dAḫū
mušallim*)

s. of *dSin-apal-iddina*, V. A. 208, 23.

Mu-šal-lim-aplu

f. of *Aḫ-iddina*, V. A. 2663, IV, 13.

Mu-šal-lim-dMarduk

s. of *Ardi-dMarduk*, London, 102, IV,
7.

Mu-še-zib-dMarduk

f. of *dRammān-ibni*, C. T., X, pl. IV,
22, V, 14; VI, 31.

Mu-šib-ša

apil ḫu-za-an-na, V. A. 208, 41.

dNabû¹-š-a-pa-l-i-iddi-na

1. *šarra*, C. T., X, pl. III, 2, 9, 21, 31; V, A, 208, 39.
2. s. ot *At-na-a*, C. T., X, pl. III, 1, 22.

dNabû¹-n-hu-ni ! *

- s. ot *A-šab-sa*, V, A, 208, 51.

dNabû¹-babîl TITN -sa-iq-ba

- V, A, 2663, V, 1.

dNabû¹-bîl-šamûr MU, ME s.

- s. ot *Iti-ia*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 47.

dNabû¹-bîl-n-šur

- ka-kia*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 42.

dNabû¹-š-gu-mil

1. s. ot *Ka-ri-a-a*, V, A, 2663, IV, 7.
2. *mûr huangira*, V, A, 208, 9.

dNabû¹[riš]-iš (et *Samaš-riš* et this list)

- s. ot *Ardi-dEa*, O. B. I, 149, I, 15.

dNabû¹-š-a-mat-n-a, "Nabu is my help" (?)

- hûgîr êkalli*, V, A, 2663, V, 7.

dNabû¹-adlîna (SE-na)

- f. ot *d.1i(G.1L)-mu-tak-kil*, V, A, 209, V, 19.

dNabû¹-š-ile⁽¹⁾ D.1)

1. s. ot *Arkût-dîni-damqati*, V, A, 2663, V, 10.
2. s. ot *Nûr-dSim*, V, A, 209, I, 3, 17, 20, 26; II, 35, III, 9, 23; IV, 1, 6, 15, 18, 31, 34, 38.

dNabû¹-iqîšat B.1-šar

1. ot *Mu-še-zib-dMarduk*, C. T., X, pl. VI, 31.

dNabû¹-ku-dur-ri-usur (S.1, DU ŠEŠ)

1. *šarra*, V R 55, I, 23, 42-49; C. T., IX, pl. IV, 4, 7, 15; V, 27; O. B. I, 83, I, 7; Neb. Nippur, I, 23; II, 23, V, 26.

2. *huagîr matu Na-mar*, V R 56, 24.

dNabû¹-mukîn (G.L.N.A)-aplu

- šarra*, London, 102, I, 10, 18, II, 37; III, 9, 12, 22; IV, 1, 12, 14.

dNabû¹-mušallim (rI)

- s. ot *Da-ku-ia*, C. T., X, pl. V, 10, 11; VII, 45.

dNabû¹-nâdin-a-hi

1. s. ot *Nam-ri*, I R, 66, II, 15.
2. IV R, 2 38, I, 32.

dNabû¹-na-ši-ir

- s. ot *Na-zi-dMarduk*, IV R, 2 38, II, 34.

dNabû¹-ri-ir-da-bi-bi

- huipšarra*, V, A, 2663, V, 14.

dNabû¹-ri'im-z-cru

- s. ot *Ardi-dEa*, I R 66, II, 14.

dNabû¹-rim-an-ni

- C. T., X, pl. VII, 43.

dNabû¹-š-a-šîr-nu (?)†

1. ot *It-tab-ši*, V, A, 208, 25.

dNabû¹-š-a-kin (šakin-in)-šumu

1. s. ot *Ardi-dEa*, IV R, 2 38, II, 36.
2. London, 103, IV, 28.

dNabû¹-š-aqû (NIM)-in-mîti

- s. ot *A-qar-dNabu*, C. T., X, pl. III, 15.

dNabû¹-šum-iblîna

1. s. ot *Su-zib-dMarduk*, Šusa 16, II, 7.
2. *šangû d.1psû (ENGUR)*, O. B. I., 83, I, 15.

dNabû¹-tab-nî-bul (?) -lî†

- London, 102, VI, 20.

dNabû¹-uc-na (abbrev., cf. *Nabû-a-na-a-h-hu*, Tallquist, N. B.,

- s. ot *A-bi*, Neb. Nippur, III, 15; V, 16.

dNabû¹-û-šîb-ši (= *Nabû-û-sab-ši*, II R, 67, 15)

- s. ot *dNabû-zi-iddina*, V, A, 208, 19.
- Na-bu-ti* (et *Na-bu-ta*, Tallquist, N. B., 119; *Na-bu-ul-ta*, K. B. IV, p. 121)

- br. ot *dMâr-bîti-šum-ibni*, London, 102, I, 22.

dNabû¹-zîr-ab-nu

- s. ot *Bil-dur* (?) -*du-ri-ab-nu*, V, A, 209, II, 23.

* Dr. Ungnad regards the last *ni* as a scribal error for *ir* and accordingly reads the name *dNabû-nâšîr(-er)*.

† Read *dNabû-šakin-šu[mu]* by Ungnad; see *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler*, Vol. I, p. vii, a; but compare the name *dŠu-ša-du-nu* of this list.

dNabû-zîr-iddina

1. f. of *dBel-iddina*, V. A. 208, I, 14, 18, 20, 32, 49.

2. f. of *dNabû-zîr-iddina* identical with No. 1, V. A. 208, 20.

dNabû-zîr-iddina (S. I. D.)

1. s. of *Arbê-Lu*, Noh. Nippur, V, 24.

2. s. of *Ittê-Marduk*, Noh. Nippur, III, 13.

Nam-qar (S. A. *du-ut-El*)

- London 103, III, 23.

Nam-ma-a-a

1. of *Sapû dRumman*, V. A. 2663, IV, 39.

Narû (Ct., *Nam-û*, Clay B. E., XV, "shining")

1. f. of *Kê-lîa-dNIN,IB*, Susa 16, II, 5.

2. f. of *dNabû-mah-mah*, I R. 66, II, 15.

Nu-mu-su

1. of *Êr-lu*, V. A. 208, 10.

Nu-gi-bi-û

- in *Bit-mNu-si-bi-û*, C. T., X, pl. VI, 20.

Nu-zî-d

1. of *Nam-qar-bi-dMar[duk]*, D. E. P., II, 93, I, 10.

Nu-zî-d[û]

1. of *dNIN,IB-lu-lu-su-mu*, V. A. 2663, V, 1.

Nu-zî-dMarduk

1. s. of *Sul-luk-mu*, V R. 56, 12.
2. s. of *Zîr-lu*, London, 102, IV, 4.
3. f. of *dNabû-mu-si-û*, IV R.² 38, II, 35.
4. f. of *dKas-su-û-sam-iddina-mu*, London, 102, VI, 18.
5. in *Bit-mNu-zî-dMarduk*, IV R.² 38, I, 10.

Nu-zî-Marut-lu

- s. of *Ku-rî-Gul-zu*, Susa 2, I, 1; II, 26.

dNergal-apal-usur

- V. A. 211, II, 5.

dNergal-UGUR-kusû (S. A. KAL)

- s. of *dSû-kusû-sû*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 19.

dNergal-pû (K. A. K. is)

- V. A. 209, IV, 29.

dNergal-sû (S. A. K. is)

- kusû* P. A. S. E., V. A. 211, II, 1.

dNergal-sû-sû (S. A. K. is)

1. s. of *Tu-lu-mu-sul-lu-dû*, C. T., X, pl. III, 27.

2. V. A. 211, II, 8.

Nu-bi-Sû-pû

1. of *Su-lu-d-Su-pû*, Susa 2, Meil. 2, 8.

Ni-qu-zî

- f. of *dBu-sû-lu-lu*, I R. 66, II, 10.

Nim-qû (S. A. K. is) *dMar[duk]*

- s. of *Nu-zî*, D. E. P., II, 93, I, 9.

dNIN,IB-apal-iddina

1. s. of *dRumman-mu-si-û*, IV R.² 38, II, 31.

2. s. of *At-lu-lu*, London, 102, I, 13.

dNIN,IB-BAR-lu-lu-su-mu

- s. of *Nu-zî-dEllil*, V. A. 2663, V, 1.

dNIN,IB-kulur-i-usur (S. A. D. U. P. A. P. or S. E. S.)

1. *šaru*, London, 102, II, 36; III, 21, VI, 1, 6, 8, 24.

2. *mûr šaru*, London, 102, IV, 42.

dNIN,IB-nadim-Sû-sam

- London, 102, IV, 47.

dNIN,IB-mûsu (P. A. P. is)

- London, 103, I, 27.

dNIN,IB-lu-lu

- f. of *Tu-lu-lu-lu-lu-lu*, London, 103, II, 2.

Nu-mu-lu-lu (abbreviated)

- in *Bit-mNu-mu-lu-lu-lu*, Susa 3, I, 17.

Nû (L. A. M. is) *dBancu* (H. A. R.)

- f. of *Šul-man-lu-lu-lu*, London, 102, IV, 9.

Nû-e-a (hypocor.)

- in *Bit-mNû-e-a*, C. T., X, pl. VI, 24, 29.

* This name occurs as the name of a canal in the Murashû texts, cf. B. E., Vol. X, p. 79.

- Nûr-dE-a*
1. of *Zur-i-ia*, C. T., X, pl. III, 15.
- Nûr-lu-sir SL.DI*
f. of *Samûa* and *Samûi*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 2; V, 29.
- Nûr-dMarduk*
f. of *Ha-ma-udamunîq -iq*, London, 102, VI, 22.
- Nûr-dŠin (XXX)*
1. f. of *dNabû-ili*, V. A. 209, I, 3; III, 9, 23; IV, 1, 18.
2. f. of *Ša-ba-a*, V. A. 209, II, 13, 14; V, 14.
3. 1. of *dL-am-nû-sir*, V. A. 209, II, 14, V, 15 (perhaps all three identical).
- Nûšku PA ÷ KU* -ib-nî
s. of *Upahhu-dNusha*, Neb. Nippur, II, 13; III, 10, 31.
- Pîr-dAmurru** (KUR GIL)
1. in *Bil-mPîr-dAmurru*, O. B. I, 149, I, 4, 10, 13, 17; II, 5; Susa 14, I, 11; Susa 3, I, 25; II, 40, 47; III, 17, 25, 32.
2. in *Bil-Pîr-dAmurru MAR.TU*, London, 101, I, 6, 7, 12.
- Pîr(UD)-ša* (et perhaps *Pîr(UD)-šatî*, Clay, B. E., XV, 49, or abbreviated from *Pîr-dŠamaš*, see p. 186f.)
hnaqûa, Neb. Nippur, V, 20.
- Pîr-dŠamaš*
s. of *Ša-ma-at(?)*-dŠamaš, D. E. P., II, 93, I, 14.
- Rabû(GIL-a)-ša-dMarduk***
1. of *dHil-lu-m-ib-nu*, C. T., X, pl. III, 24.
- Ra-haš*
1. of *La-ba-šu*, V. A. 209, IV, 17, 35, 36.
- Rammân IM* -lûl-lû-lû
šaḡ šarri, D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 19.
- dRammân-ib-nî*
s. of *Mušizab-dMarduk*, C. T., X, pl. V, 14; VI, 31.
- dRammân-da-an*
hšukkalûa, C. T., X, pl. VII, 42.
- dRammân-na-si-i*
1. of *dNIN.BA-pal-idû-ma*, IV R.² 38, II, 32.
- dRammân-šam-irîš*
s. of *dŠin-a-pal-idû-ma*, V. A. 208, 22.
- dRammân-šam-idû-ma*
sarra, London, 103, I, 2, 4, 18, 24, 37; VI, 29.
- dRammân-šam-ašur* (or perhaps *nûd n-ašur*)
sarra, London, 103, I, 40, 45; II, 17; III, 2, 39; IV, 5, 31; VI, 30, D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 18.
- šar kîšati*, D. E. P., II, 97, s.
- dRammân-zîr-iq(šabBA-ša)*
III R. 43, I, 6, 12; Edge IV, 3.
- mbRî'û-puḫatî*
f. of *Ta-ki-ša-dBûlî*, III R. 43, II, 8.
- Rî-hu-nu*
hî-i-i-pi-ša E-saḡ-ila, C. T., X, pl. VII, 44.
- Rî-hu-ša-dani*, "The seed of the gods"
mar šarri, London, 102, IV, 43.
- Rî-mu-nî-dMarduk*, "Merciful is Marduk,"
1. of *dNabû-na-din-aḫi*, IV R.² 38, I, 31.
- Rî-mu-tatî* (abbreviated)
s. of *Ba-ba-nî*, London, 103, III, 14, 27, 31.
- Rî-mut-dGû-la*
bûl puḫatî, Neb. Nippur, V, 15.
- Rî-ta-dMarduk*, "My hand (= help) is Marduk,"
bûl bûlî ša Ba-mKar-zî-ab-ku, V R. 55, 25; 35, 45; VI, 7.
- Rî-zî-iu-nî*
hšaq, London, 101, II, 5.
- Ša-a-mi-pa(?)**
f. of *dUr-dBûl-maballit-mituti*, London, 103, IV, 8.
- Šaḡ-ga*
D. E. P., II, 93, 9.

* For this reading see Tallquist, *Namenbuch*, p. 173a.

*id*ŠAG-madla-wa-ig ŠIBIR-iq-šar-br

d. of *Ardi-dšibit*, London, 101, I,
16, 27, 34

Ša-mi-da et. Clay, B. E., XIV, p. 51;
XV, p. 41;

s. of *dMarduk-a-a*, III R. 43, II, 21.

dŠin XXX)-ah-ri-ah (SU)

s. of *Ra-has*, V, A, 209, IV, 16

dŠin-a-pal-ihl-lu

i. of *Ma-šul-lu-ma*, V, A, 208, 23.

dŠin-a-šar-da (SAG KAL) abbreviated,
et. *dŠin-a-šar-id* and *dSamaš-a-
ša-ri-ul-di* NIM: see Tall-
quist, N. B., et. also Hilprecht
in Rankin's P. N., p. 129, under
Nannur-SAG-KAL.

1. O. B. I., 150, I, 2, 3, 4.

2. in *Bit-midŠin-ašar-da*, Susa 2, II,
14, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 22

dŠin-bi (BE)-ih-lu

s. of *Ka-an-di*, O. B. I., 149, I, 3.

dŠin-ib-na

bašubinnu (MU), V, A, 209, II, 16.

dŠin-lu-rab-iš-me

i. of *dIšum-ba-ni*, V, A, 2663, V, 12.

dŠin-karabi (GAZ GAZ)-iš-me

i. of *dNergal-ašar-da*, C. T., X, pl.
VII, 49.

dŠin-lušir (SIDI)

i. of *Ba-lu-lu-ni-a*, I. R. 66, II, 8;
III R. 43, II, 2.

dŠin-ma-gir

in *Bit-midŠin-ma-gir*, Susa 2, I, 28;
O. B. I., 83, I, 11, 12; II, 4, 6, 13

dŠin-mu-šal-lim

s. of *Ba-en-ša*, London, 102, VI, 15.

dŠin-ša-lu-nu

i. of *dMarduk-zir-ibni*, C. T., X, pl.
VII, 46.

dŠin-še-ma

in *Bit-midŠin-še-ma*, Neb. Nippur, II,
20, 28, III, 1, 8, 9, 16 [30], V, 9,
10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20.

dŠin-zu-ih-lu

hhu-za-an-na, Neb. Nippur, V, 19

dŠin-tub-ai abbreviated, et. *Šin-tub-
ni-sac*

i. of *Mu-dak*, V, A, 209, II, 12.

Sa-har-Gul-da et. p. 174

in *Bit-ma-Sa-har-Gul-da*, Neb. Nippur,
Heading 9, III, 3.

Sa-me-e

i. of *Ha-sar-da*, London, 101, I, 15.

Sa-mu-a-a

i. of *Kar-za-lu*, D. L. P., VI, 44, I, 14.

*Ša-ba-iu**

s. of *Nū-dŠin*, V, A, 209, II, 13, V
14.

Šad-dak-ma†

i. of *Nu-zi-dMarduk*, IV R. 56, 12

Sa-qu-rah-tum abbrev., et. *Sagarakti-
šumiaš*

ka-kin ti-me mat elu Ir-ri-ša, D. L. P.,
VI, 44, I, 11.

Šal-man-lu-lu-ka, . . .

s. of *dBuran*, London, 102, IV, 8.

Ša-ma-ai

s. of *Sa-ma-a-a*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 1,
17, pl. V, 29

Ša-nar-di

br. of *dMa-bi-šum-ibni*, London,
102, I, 22

dSamaš(UT)-ar-ri (PIV)

i. of *dBa-lu-lu-na*, V, A, 208, 50.

dSamaš-iddina (abbreviated)

hhu-za-an-na Ha-na, London, 101, I,
18

dSamaš-nādin-šuman

1. s. of *Ardi-na-bat-ti*, Susa 3, I, 30

2. s. of *At-ta-da-ma*, IV R. 56, 17.

3. s. of *Ba-en-ša*, London, 102, I, 17,
27, 36; IV, 30

dSamaš-nāšir (SES) (abbreviated, see
Tallquist, N. B., 112, under
dNabū-nāšir)

kaq-šup-par, Neb. Nippur, V, 9.

* Cf. the names *Sa-bu-a-a* and *dMarduk-ša-bu-ša*, see Tallquist, *Namenbuch*.

† Formerly read *Kur-ka-me*, but the second sign is not *KĀ*, from which it differs by the last two wedges. In the Cassite texts the name *Šad(Kur)-dak-ma* occurs; see B. E., Vol. XV, 37, 8; 85 : 3 : 90 : 20. That makes it probable that the doubtful sign is an older form of *dak*.

dSamaš-šum-lišir(*SI DI*)

1. s. of *Aṭ-ta-īlu-ma*, London, 101, II, 9
2. s. of *Uṭ-tu-īlu*, Susa, 3, I, 33.

dSamaš(*GIS ŠIR*)-*šum-ukin*(*GI.NA*)

- šarra*, C. T., X, pl. V, 7; VI, 29; VII, 51.

Sam(*Š*)-*š-Ḫa-lu*

1. of *Ameḫ-E-aḫ-maš*, III R. 43, II, 20.

Ša-mu-ū-a

- s. of *Nūr-lišir*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 1, 17; pl. V, 28.

Šu-pik(*DUB-ik*)-*zu-ra*² (abbreviated)

1. of *Iddina*, V, A, 208, 34, 37, 54.

Ša-pi-ku (abbreviated)

- s. of *Iṭti-dMarduk-balāṭu*, III R. 41, I, 13

*mš*Šuq-šup-par (cf. p. 201*)

- s. of *dEllil-muṣallim-a-plu*, III R. 43, II, 6

Šar-a-ni (abbrev., cf. *dBiṭ-Šar-a-ni*, Tallquist, N. B.)

- s. of *In-nu-a-a*, V, A, 209, II, 35; III, 8

Šar-bi *dEllil* †

- ḫazanna*, O. B. I., 149, I, 19.

Šarra-ukin(*DUB*)(*ukin*)

- šarra*, C. T., X, pl. IV, 12; V, A, 209, II, 28; V, 1.

Ša-zu-ū-ti

1. of *dEllil-nādin-šumu*, III R. 43, II, 13.

Ša-ḫib-si-bar, . . .

1. of *Mu-ra-nu*, V, A, 208, 42.

Ša-li-bi

- in *ālu ša Mār-mš-ḫi-bi*, Susa 3, I, 44.

ŠEŠ-a-pa . . .

- in *Bīt-mšEŠ-a-pa*, . . ., London, 103, III, 48.

Ši-qu-ū-a (cf. *Še-qu-su*, Nk. 305, 14, and *šaqū*, lamentation)

1. of *dBiṭ-iddina*(*-na*), C. T., X, pl. VII, 50.

Ši-ta-ri-ba, "she has increased" (cf. p. 186).

šsaqū, Neb. Nippur, V, 11.

Šū-ah-ḫa

C. T., X, pl. IV, 6.

Ša-ḫu-li-Šu-gab

s. of *Ni-bi-Ši-pak*, Susa 2, Med. 2, 7.

Šū-la-a (cf. perhaps *Šul-lu-a-a*, Tallquist, N. B.)

f. of *Bi-e-a*, V, A, 209, IV, 9.

mŠu-li-ḫi

D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 2.

Šul-mu-na-ašaralu(*MAŠ*)

šar mlu, *Aššur*, V, A, 209, I, 1.

Šu-ma-a

1. s. of *Er-ba*, V, A, 209, III, 24.

2. s. of *dMarduk-šar-ḫilānū*?, C. T., X, pl. VI, 25.

Šu-ma-at(²)-*dŠamaš*

- f. of *Pi-ir-dŠamaš*, D. E. P., II, 93, I, 15.

Šum-li-a-šip-u-aš, "The name of the god is his diviner."

O. B. I., 149, I, 8.

Šum-ukin(*GI.NA*)

f. of *Iqšū*(*BA-Ša-a*), V, A, 209, II, 19.

Šu-qa-mu-na-aḫa-iddina

s. of *Ma-li-Ḫar-be*, III R. 43, II, 13.

(*Ša*)-*qa-mu-na-a-pul-iddina*(*-na*)

s. of *Kar-zi-ab-ka*, London, 102, IV, 5.

Šu-zib-dMarduk

s. of *Ardi-dEa*, Susa 16, II, 8.

Ša-ap-ri (cf. *Za-ap-ramnu, ri*), in Clay, B. E., XIV, p. 55. Probably

abbreviated, a derivation of

šapāru, to call)

dŠir-ap-pi-li, perhaps "O Šir, answer," in *Bīt-mšŠir-ap-pi-li*, Neb. Nippur,

Heading 5; III, 1.

dŠir-šum-iddina(*na*)

s. of *Aḫu-ba-na-a*, Susa 16, II, 24; III, 1.

dŠir-usar(*ŠEŠ*)

s. of *Ḫab-ban*, I R. 70, I, 13.

* Thus according to Dr. Ungnad.

† For the element *Šar-bi* cf. *dSAG-mudammīq-šar-be* in this list.

Tab-ûi-e-a (hypocor.)

hhašumma, V, A, 209, V, 16.

Tab-ûa-ta(t)

s. of *Be-le-a'*, London, 103, III, 11, 27, 31.

Ta-kîl-a-na-îli-sa, 'He is trusting in his god.'

1. *hhoŕû*, London 103, I, 5-7, 28, 39, 42; II, 1, 7, 10, 15; III, 43; IV, 9, 22, 32, 41; V, 22, 30, 33.

2. *Bît-mTa-kîl-a-na-îli-sa*, London, 103, I, 1, 5, 36, 42; II, 7-III, 43; V, 30, 33.

Ta-qi-sa-dB, lit. (TAŠ.N)

s. of *mR'a-pûhîti*, III, 43, II, 7.

Ta-qi-sa abbreviated

s. of *Ki-in-pa-dSamâš*, Neb. Nippur, V, 12.

Ta(tam)-na-sa-lud-dur

f. of *dNiqqal-û-sîr-sî*, C. T., X, pl. III, 27.

Ta-na-mi-sa-nû'sah

1. f. of *E-ûl-mâš-nâ-sîr*, London, 102, VI, 19.

2. in *Bît-mTa-na-mi-sa-nû'sah*, IV R, 2, 38, I, 11, I R, 70, I, 18, Susa 3, I, 15.

Ta-na-na-a (cf. *Ta-na-a*, Tallquist, X, B.)

BMUK, V, A 209, II, 17, IV, 11.

Ta-ûb-a-Sa-dMarduk, 'Good is the dwelling of Marduk' (cf. Clay, B. E., XV, 44, note 2) *

s. of *(Ina)-L-sa-qûl(a-zu)*, V R 56, 22; I R, 70, I, 15, 18, I R 66, II, 11; Stone of Amrân, II, 1.

Tebu(DUG.GA)-na-ta-û

f. of *Mu-an-na-bit-ta*, Susa 16, I, 7; III, 10.

Tebu DUG-na-ta-û

f. of *Marduk-mak-a-ap-lu*, V R, 56, 20.

Tu-bi-ûa-cu-na

ksaqû, V R, 56, 15.

U-ûl-lit-sa abbreviated

s. of *Ka-sa'-ûl-ûa-na-zu*, III R 43, II 9.

Uballit TIL-û-sa-dur-ta

s. of *Arûl-ûLa*, V R, 56-19.

U-ûl-lit-sa-dMarduk

f. of *R'-na-m-dMarduk*, IV R, 2, 38, II, 2.

U-ûa-ûa abbreviated

f. of *dSamâš-Sa-pi-Su*, Susa 3, I, 34, *me-sû*, cf. *Uûl-a-a*.

f. of *dBamâš-pi-Su*, V, A, 209, II, 18-32.

U-pahû KIL-dNusku, 'Nusku gave strength' (cf. *dNabû-upahû*, *MGIV*).

f. of *dNusku-ûmû*, Neb. Nippur, II, 13, III, 10, [31].

U-pa

D. E. P., II, 93, II, 4.

U-ûl-lit-mahallitaf (TIN)-mûûle (*BAD-pa*†)

bu. of *Ta-kîl-a-na-îli-sa*, London, 103, I, 6, 17, 38, 44; II, 9, 12, 19, III 5, 11, 15, 24, 33, 38, 46; IV, 7, 11, 16, 25, 35; V, 25.

U-sal-b abbreviated, cf. *Ninib-a-sal-lî*

1. f. of *Isa-ba-su*, V, A, 209, II, 20.

2. s. of *I-sin-na-ûl*, V, A, 209, III, 10.

U-sa-la

in *Bît-mU-sa-la*, Neb. Nippur, III, 5.

U-zûl-d . . .

D. E. P., VI, 43, II, 14.

U-zûb-dEllil

ksakkallu, Susa 16, III, 20.

* To this translation Prof. Hilprecht remarks: 'It is doubtful to me whether the use of the ideogram in the passage quoted from B. E., XV, is sufficient to prove the writing with 'b,' *asaba*, 'to dwell.' In view of *Sam-îli-a-ûp-û-aš* it is not impossible that the scribe mixed the ideograms for *asaba* and *asâpu* (the latter also pronounced *asaba* in Babylonian), so that the old translation, 'Good is the exorcism *asâpu* = *asâpu* of Marduk,' would stand after all.'

† The goddess Gula is meant, cf. her name *dNIN.TIN BAD-pa* = *bîltum mahallitaf mûlî* (see Br. 11084).

- U-zib-ia* (hypocor.)
 s. of *At-rat-tuS*, London, 102, I, 14.
U-zu-ab-Si-pak
 D. E. P., II, 93, I, 3.
Za(?) -za-kn-la-la-a-dMarduk
 London, 102, VI, 23.
Zeri-ia (hypocor.)
 1. s. of *Nu-zi-dMarduk*, London, 102, IV, 4.
 2. s. of *Nur-dea* C. T., X, pl. III, 15.
Zir-ih-ni
 1. s. of *Idi-dea*, Susa 14, I, 16.
 2. s. of *At-rat-tuS*, London, 102, I, 14.
Zir-din GINA
 s. of *Kar-zi-ab-ku*, London, 102, IV, 15, 17, 26, 28, 33.
Zu-mu-e-a (cf. *Su-mu-e-a* of this list)
 i. of *[Me]-li-Ua-la*, D. E. P., II, 112, s. D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 3.

2. NAMES OF PLACES.

- abuA'-a'-zi*
 D. E. P., VI, 46, I, 2.
abuAk-k-a-di(A.GA.DEki)
 London, 103, V, 19; London, 101, II, 10; *abuA.GA.DEki*, Susa 3, I, 4; V R, 56, 50.
netuAk-kad(ku)URI
 V R, 55, 13, 44; 56, 12; IV R² 38, I, 22; Neb. Nippur, II, 1; V. A. 2663, I, 17, 28, 38, 46; III, 14; C. T., X, pl. IV, 13, 18, V, 4; VII, 32; London, 102, IV, 27; V. A. 2663, V, 21.
netuAl-ni-ri-e-a
 III R, 43, 1, 2; III R, 45, No. 2, 2, 3, 5.
netuAl-nu)-ri-i
 V R, 55, 10.
abuAn-zu-qar (cf. Hommel, *Geogr.*, p. 350)
 Susa 16, I, 27.
abuAn-zu-qar-muS
 IV R² 38, I, 13.
netu,Issur
 III R, 43, I, 5; II, 27; C. T., X, pl. IV, 10, [11] 12; V. A. 2663, I, 1; II, 28; V, 4.
Babīlu
 (TIN.TIRki) IV R² 38, I, 21, V R, 55, 2, 56, 18; C. T., X, pl. III, 21, 31; V. A. 2663, 53; C. T., X, pl. IV, 10; V. A. 2663, II, 9, 14; III, 13, 15, 25, 37, IV, 50, 51; V, 6, 16, 18, 34; London 102, IV, 3.
Kā DINGIR R.Aki Susa 2, I, S, II, 29; Susa 2, Medallion 2, 4; D. E. P., II, 97, 9; Neb. Nippur, II, 20; I R, 66, I, 1; II, 17; O. B. I., 83, I, 7; C. T., IX, pl. IV, 12, 13; C. T., X, pl. III, 30; V. A. 2085, 31; V. A. 2663, I, 44.
 (Kā.DINGIR), V. A. 2663, III, 52.
 (Bābi-li) V. A. 2663, I, 26.
 (DUG) V R, 55, 3.
 (SULAN.N.Aki) C. T., X, pl. IV, 16; V. A. 2663, V, 33, picture, 1, 2.
Bat-si-pka
 V. A. 2663, III, 25, V, II; C. T., X, pl. VII, 47.
Ba-si (the town Baš in the name of the canal *narū[Bar-si-Ba-si]*)
 Susa 3, I, 21.
abuBat-mA-da
 III R, 43, I, 3, 15, 17, 21, II, 23, 25; III, 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 11, edge, IV, 1, 1, 6, III R, 45, No. 2, 4, 7.
Bil-a-qar-nak-kan-di
 C. T., IX, pl. V, 25.
Bil-a-sa-ni-
 V. A. 2663, IV, 9.
Bil-mA-sa-ra-du
 V. A. 2085, 45.
Bil-mAt-na-ai
 C. T., X, pl. III, 20.
Bil-mAt-rat-luS
 London, 102, I, 31, 32, 33, IV, 37.

Bit-mBa-zi

D. E. P., VI, 12, I, 14; C. T., IX, pl. IV, 24.

Bit-mBil-šam-iškan; ŠA-an

V. A. 209, III, 6, 21.

Bit-mE-a-mu-lik, huanqura

Susa 3, I, 22.

Bit-mEllil-ki-di-ri

London, 103, IV, 29

aluBit-mHā-ri-hu

C. T., X, pl. V, 12, 16; VI, 29.

Bit-mHab-ban; Hab-ban-mi (cf. Hommel, *Geographie*, pp. 267, 296)

I R. 70, I, 3, 10, 12; II, 5, V R. 56, 50.

Bit-mHā-an-bi (D. h. t. z. sch. Kossner, p. 35)

III R. 41, I, 2, 3, 7, 34.

Bit-mHā-li-e

C. T., X, pl. VI, 17.

Bit-mHī-ma-ga

Susa 16, I, 20.

Bit-mIm-bi-ia-li

III R. 41, I, 5.

Bit-mIna-ešē-i-ir

V. A. 209, I, 34.

Bit-mIr-ri-ga

Susa 3, I, 13.

Bit-mIs-ba-dRammin

Susa 3, I, 22.

Bit-mIz-kur-dNabū

Susa 16, II, 3

Bit-mKur-zi-ia-ab-ku

V R. 55, 25, 35, 45, 47, V R. 56, 1, 30.

Bit-mMuq-qa-iz-sah

Susa 2, I, 12, 18.

Bit-mNa-gi-bi-ilu

C. T., X, pl. VI, 20

Bit-mNa-zi-dMarduk

IV R.² 38, I, 10.

Bit-mNār-e-a

C. T., X, pl. VI, 24, 29.

Bit-mPir'-dAmurru (KUR GAL)

Susa 3, I, 6, 25, 36; II, 40, 47, III, 17,

25, 32, IV, 45; VI, 5, 8, 12, O. B.

I., 149, I, 4, 10, 13, 17; II, 5;

Susa 14, I, 11; II, 4.

Bit-mPir' (?) -dAmurru (MAR.TU), London, 101, I, 6, 7, 12.

aluBit-Sil-ku-mi-du

Susa 3, II, 23.

Bit-mŠin-ašaridu (SAG KAL)

Susa 2, II, 14; C. T., IX, pl. IV, 22;

V. A. 213, I, 2, 3, 4.

Bit-mŠin-ma-qir

Susa 2, I, 28; O. B. I., 83, I, 11, 12;

II, 4, 6, 13.

Bit-mŠin-se-me

Neb. Nippur, II, 20, 28; III, 1, 8, 9,

16 [30]; V, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15,

17, 18, 20.

Bit-mSu-hur-Gul-du

Neb. Nippur, Harding I, 9; III, 3.

Bit-mŠir-ap-pi-li

Neb. Nippur, Hea ling 1, 5; III, 1.

aluBit-dŠamaš

V R. 56, 1.

Bit-mŠEŠ-a-pa, . . .

London, 103, III, 48.

Bit-mŠam-ili-a-šip-u-aš

O. B. I., 149, I, 8.

Bit-mTa-ki-la-na-ili-ša

London, 103, I, 1, 5, 36, 42; II, 7;

III, 43; V, 30, 33.

Bit-mTi, . . .

London, 103, III, 50

Bit-mTu-na-mis-sah (sa-ah)

Susa 3, I, 45; I R. 70, I, 8; IV R.² 38

I, 14.

Bit-mUš-bu-lu

Neb. Nippur, III, 5.

aluŠa mDamīq'-iq)-dRammin

Susa 3, II, 24.

aluDār (not *Dār-ilak*, see references below and Dehtzsch, *Lesestücke*, p. 15¹)

aluDi-ri, V. A. 209, IV, 7.

aluDCR. IN KI, V. A. 209, I, 2; II, 25, 31; III, 2, 18; IV, 25.

alu[Di]-e-ri, O. B. I., 83, I, 2.

aluDi-e-er mahūz dAnum, V. R. 55, 14, 49.

Dil-baṭki

V. A. 208, 2, 29, 49.

ab-Di-in-du-bi-tu (¹²*Di-in-tu-bi-tu*)

III R. 43, I, 27.

ab-Di-in-sarra

C. T., IX, pl. IV, 3, 18.

ab-Du-l-lu-u

D. E. P., II, 97, 2.

ab-Dun-ni-cu-ni (Hommel, *Geographia*,
p. 286)

V. A. 2663, IV, 21, 45.

Dap-li-ia-as (not *Um-li-ia-as*, see also
Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 296)

Susa 2, II, 9

DUR.AN.KI (one of the names of the
zikkurat of the temple Ekur at
Nippur, see Commentary, p.
171f.)

Neb. Nippur, II, 14.

ab-Dur-Ku-ri-gul-zu (Hommel, *Geo-*
graphie, p. 344)

Susa 3, I, 20.

ab-Dur-d-Nerqal

Susa 2, II, 7.

ab-Dur-dPap-sakal (Hommel, *Id.*, p.
295)

Susa 2, I, 37.

ab-Dur-Rim-dSin

Neb. Nippur, V, 17, 19

abuDur-dSamaš-ila-ban (KAK)

Susa 2, II, 12

abuDur-sarri (Hommel, *Id.*, p. 296)

Susa 2, I, 33.

abuDur-sarra-akin

C. T., IX, pl. IV, 20

abuDur-zi-zi-ku

IV R.² 38, I, 3, 19.

abuDu-ū-tu

V. A. 209, IV, 25-28

mutuÊlamtuki

V R. 55, II, 43, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 3,
9, 10.

E-an-na (the temple of Nana in Erech,
cf. Code of Ham., II, 43-47)

only in personal name, cf. *E-an-na-*
šum-ūdlina.

E-kur (the temple of Elh in Nippur)

Neb. Nippur, II, 3, 8, IV R.² 38, I, 29.

E-sag-la (the temple of Marduk in
Babylon, cf. Code of Ham., II,
7-12)

D. E. P., VI, 46, IV, 4; London, 102,
I, 43; V. A. 2663, II, 2; V, 9; C.
T., X, pl. VII, 44.

E-sar-ra (the temple of NIN.IB in
Assur, cf. the name *Tukulti-apil-*
E-sar-ra and Gula is called: *kal-*
lat E-sar-ra)

D. E. P., 113, 13; V R. 56, 39; I R. 70,
IV, 1.

E-al-muš (the temple of Anunit in Ak-
kad, cf. Code of Ham., IV,
49-51)

D. E. P., VI, 47, 15.

E-ze-du (the temple of Nebo in Bor-
sippa, cf. Code of Ham., III,
12-15)

IV R.² 38, II, 14; D. E. P., VI, 46,
IV, 3; V. A., 2663, II, 3.

abuGur-dIstar (NINNI) (Hommel, *Geog.*,
289)

IV R.² 38, I, 5, 11, 18, II, 33.

Ha-ni

London, 101, I, 18.

abu ša Ha-neki, D. E. P., II, 97, 6.

Hal-man (Hommel, *Geogr.*, 295)

V R. 56, 22.

abuHa-da-da (not *Baq-da-da*, see Hom-
mel, *Geogr.*, pp. 252, 273, 341,
345)

Susa 16, I, 1; II, 1, 6, 22, 26, 28; III, 3;
IV, 7; D. E. P., VI, 46, I, 1, I R.
70, I, 6.

Hu-da-li, Susa 16, I, 28, 30.

phūt mut abuHu-da-li ('), Susa 2, II, 4.

abuHu-ri-Ka-ri-a (cf. *abuKa-ri-a*)

D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 3.

abuHu-us-gi

C. T., IX, pl. IV, 14, 22.

abuIr-ri-a (cf. *abuIr-ri-ia*, III R. 4, 3)

D. E. P., 14, I, 7, 10.

mut abuIr-ri-hu

D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 12.

- duŠi-si-in* (*Ni-si-in*)
 V R. 56, 17, I R. 66, II, 7; C. T., X,
 pl. III, 25,
P.A.S.E.ki, V, A. 211, II, 2,
duŠi-mu-nak
 I R. 66, II, 3,
muŠaKaš-du
 C. T., X, pl. V, 5, 13, VII, 33,
duKaš-duBilut
 D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 2,
muŠaKaš-duDa-ni-na-as
 C. T., IX, pl. IV, 5,
duKaš-duNaba (Delitzsch, *Paradies*,
 206)
 I R. 70, I, 2,
duKaš-še (in the district of Upi)
 Susa 2, II, 17,
Kātū-GUŠ.DUŠ.Aki
 V, A. 2663, V, 13,
duLa-du-še *ša Bil-pu-[kin⁹]*
 C. T., X, pl. VI, 27,
duLa-nak (only in personal name, cf.
muŠaLa-nak-zu-du-ni)
 London, 102, I, 12,
muŠaLa-du-bi-še
 V R. 55, 9,
duMaš-du-a
 D. E. P., VI, 12, I, 9,
du ša Maš-m.Šu-ut-lu-ū-a
 Neb. Nippur, II, 27, III, 8,
du ša Maš-m.Šu-ši-ši
 Susa 3, I, 44,
duNa-ba-ti(tu) (also in Neo-Babyl.
 Names, see Tallquist, N. B., 293)
 V, A. 2663, IV, 17, 19,
muŠaNa-mar
 V R. 55, 47, 48, 51, 52, 55; V R. 56,
 6, 8, 10, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 48,
Na-mu-er
 D. E. P., VI, 12, I, 7, 11,
Nippur, EN LIL KI,
 London, 103, I, 20, 48, III, 7, 42;
 Neb. Nippur, II, 3, III, 12 [32];
 V, A. 2663, II, 9, III, 12,
phat Nippur, London, 103, III, 42,
du ša muŠa-na-ur-ah-še-ša
 Susa 3, I, 17,
duPa-du-an
 D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 6,
*duParak(BAR)-mu-er-er-TUR¹⁰**
 London, 103, V, 15, 17,
duPa-du-er-še
 Susa 2, II, 2,
duPa-ur-ut-bi-še
 D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 5,
duRi-er-ai (at the banks of the canal
Su-er-rabū)
 Susa 2, I, 21,
du ša Riš-ša-qi-dik¹¹
 D. E. P., II, 93, I, 2,
Sip-par-ki
 V, A. 2663, II, 8, III, 12,
Su-bar[-tu] (=Mesopotamia, Winckler,
Festschriften, I, 151 f.)
 D. E. P., II, 93, I, 5,
duSa-šur-neki
 D. E. P., II, 97, 6,
duSa-ak-na-na-a
 Susa 16, I, 2, 23,
du ša Sal-šur ("Rampart city")
 Susa 3, I, 47,
duŠa-lu-lu-ni (at the Royal Canal)
 London, 101, I, 5,
duŠa-an-ba-ša
 V R. 56, 1,
duSa-sa-iki
 Susa 2, I, 39,
duSa-sa-na-ki
 O. B. L., 119, I, 6, 10, 12,
duŠa-pi ša muŠa¹², . . .
 C. T., X, pl. VI, 23,

* Cf. also Clay, B. E., XIV, 107, 3; 133, 3, 6; 118, 31. Hommel, *Geographie*
 p. 251, and Br. 6900, *Pa-ak-ma-ri*.

- tuŠa-sar-e-ke*
Q. B. I, 149, I, 5, 6
- tuŠa-bat-sarri* ("Royal residence")
Susa 16, I, 30.
- tuŠa-mi-ri*
Neb. Nippur, II, 1, V, A, 2663, I, 37;
KI.EN.GI.KI, IV R.² 38, I, 22;
m tuEME.KU, V, A, 2663, I, 27, 46;
C. T., X, pl. IV, 13; VI, 32.
- mat Temdi*(A.AB.BA)
London, 101, II, 3, O. B. I, 83, I, 3,
6, 13, II, 7.
- ila ša Tu-ma-ak-ku* (in the district of
Akkad)
Susa 3, I, 3, 10.
- tuT-e-gi-qa* (at the Tiban canal)
Susa 2, I, 24
- tu TUR.ZA.GIN*
Susa 2, I, 11, II, 22.
- tuT²-pa-ri-ša*
Susa 2, II, 19, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 19
- Uš-ti* in *ša-kin Uš-ti*
VR, 56, 21.
Uš-tim, in *m.Aa-ri-šša-ki-ša-Uš-tim*,
London, 101, I, 9.
- tuZa-ri-šim-ba-ba-ri*
Susa 3, I, 23.
- tu*, dNIN.SAR
London, 103, III, 11.

3. NAMES OF RIVERS AND CANALS.*

- Ar-ta-ra*
Susa 16, I, 34.
- A-ba-dür-dŠar* (cf. Dehtzsch, *Paradus*, 192)
III R, 43, I, 16.
- Be-dar²* (cf. Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 267, and B. E., XV, 102, 12)
III R, 41, I, 2, 9.
- Du-ri-tu* (*nar² Du-u-tu*)
V, A, 209, IV, 25, 28.
- Gu-ar-ri-Ba-ši*, "The canal of (the city)
Bas" (cf. Hommel, *Geographie*,
p. 345).
Susa 3, I, 24.
- Ibiqat* (MAS.TIK.KAR)
IV R.² 38, I, 4, 7; D. E. P., VI, 42, 1,
4, 17, O. B. I, 83, I, 2, Neb.
Nippur, Heading, II, 28; III, 6.
- Kan(Šam)-du-ri*
C. T., IX, pl. IV, 23
- Ki-ba-a-ti*
Susa 3, I, 50
- Ma-še-e*
C. T., X, pl. III, 18.
- Me-e-dan-dan* (cf. Hommel, *Geo-
graphie*, pp. 273, 280, 296)
Susa 16, I, 3, 24, IR 70, I, 3.
- Me-qa-ti* (= *nar miqat*, see Hommel,
Geographie, p. 296)
Susa, 2, II, 8.
- Min NIS-qa-ti-ri-bi-ri* (AAL-
C. T., IX, pl. IV, 21.
- Min NIS-qa-ti-ri-ma*
London, 102, I, 3.
- Nar Sarri*
Susa 2, II, 3, 18, London, 101, I, 5,
10, Susa 3, I, 5, 51; II, 22, 29,
32; Neb. Nippur, Heading V,
A 2663, IV, 22, 23, 31, 46,
nar pihāti ša sarri, Susa 3, I,
52, III, 3; and *kšād na-ga-ar
sarri*, D. E. P., II, 112, 5. (For
further references to the "royal
canal," see Streck, *Deutsche Lit.
Zeitung*, March 11, 1905, 618;
A. J. S. L., Vol. XXII (April,
1906), p. 223, Hommel, *Geo-
graphie*, pp. 284-286; Hilpr.-
Clav, B. E., IX, 73, 2; Tallquist,
Neo-Babylonische Namenbuch,
p. 299; cf. also pp. 158-160 above).
- Ni-ur-mu*
London, 103, IV, 2, also *Nin[-ur]-ur*
London, 103, III, 12.

* Every name is preceded by the determinative *nar*.

Parattu (UD.KIB.NUN^h),

C. T., X, pl. VI, 17, 28; ^{note} *Pa-ut-ti*,

C. T., X, pl. III, 17; V. A. 208, 11.

Ra-da-na (cf. Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 293f.),

Susa 14, I, 6,

Ra-ki-bi

D. E. P., II, 97, 5.

Rûti-Au-za-nim

Susa 3, III, 2.

Šal-ma-ni (cf. Delitzsch, *Paradies*, p. 192)

I R. 66, II, 2.

Ša-ri-rabû (Gr. AL)

Susa 2, I, 22.

Ša-ru(rî)

V. A. 2663, III, 49; IV, 4.

šar-^{al}Ša-šar-rî^h

O. B. I., 149, I, 6, 11.

Šam-kam-di-rî

C. T., IX, pl. IV, 23.

Šam-ilî

D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 4, 17.

Ša-ba-an (cf. Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 295f.; Delitzsch, Kossäer, p. 31, note 3)

Susa 2, I, 25, 31, 34; D. E. P., II, 97, 7.

U-la-a (cf. Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 280)

V R. 55, 28.

Zi-ir-zi-ir-rî (cf. Delitzsch, *Paradies*, p. 192)

III R. 43, f. 3, 14.

Zu-mu-uu-dIštar

Susa 2, II, 13

4. NAMES OF DEITIES.

dA(LA) (consort of Shamash, cf. *Sharpu*, II, 142; worshipped chiefly at Suppar, I R. 65, II, 40, and Larsa, I R. 65, II, 42, Code of Ham., II, 23-31. For the older reading *Aja* see Jensen, K. B., III, 1, 201, note *†, and Ranke, *Personal Names*, 197. As *dLAL* she was "the queen of Dûr-ila" (*Sar-ut Dûr-ila*), cf. B. A., III, 238, 42).

Susa 16, V, 18; also in the personal names *dA(LAL)-bel-samûti*, *dA-mutakkil*.

dA-MAL (first mentioned by an early king of Kish, cf. Scheil, D. E. P., II, 4¹, also on an ancient slab from Abu-Habba, cf. Hilprecht, O. B. I., pt. 1, pl. VII, Col. V, 4. Placed alongside of Nanâ on the stone of Nabû-shum-ishkum (V. A. 3031), Col. III, 1, 3. Discussed by Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 302f.).

V. A. 209, IV, 27.

dAmurru (called *bil šadi*, cf. Reisner, *Hymnen*, No. 50, Rev. 17; identical with the "Ba'al of Lebanon," cf. Zimmern, K. A. T., 433. The consort of Ashratu, Reisner, *Hymnen*, No. 50, Rev. 18. For the reading *dKUR.GAL* = *dAmurru*, see Clay, B. E., Vol. X, p. 8; Vol. XIV, p. VIII. For *dMAR.TU* = *dAmurru*, see Reisner, *Hymnen*, No. IV (p. 139), ll. 111 and 112).

Only in personal names, as *dAmurri-e-a*, *Pir-dAmurru* (*dKUR.GAL*) and *Par(?)dAmurru* (*dMAR.TU*).

dAnu (the chief god of the first triad in the Babylonian pantheon, worshipped chiefly in the temple *E.DIM.GAL.KALAM.MA* at Dêr, cf. *Sharpu*, II, 160; B. A., III, 262, 20; V R. 55, 11, and in the temple *E.LIN.A* at Erch., cf. Code of Ham., II, 13-16).

- Aḡa AN*, IV R. 38, III, 26; III R. 43, IV, 30, V, A, 209, IV, 17; *Aḡa AN-nu*, London, 103, V, 48, III R. 43, III, 26.
- Aḡam AN-nam*, Susa 2, IV, 2, 18; D. E. P., VI, 45, IV, 19.
- A-nu*, III R. 41, II, 13; I R. 70, III, 9; O. B. I., 149, II, 18; London, 102, I, 37; Neb. Nippur, IV, 3; V, A, 2663, V, 36.
- A-nu-m*, V R. 55, 14; I R. 70, IV, 10; C. T., X, pl. VII, 38; V, A, 209, II, 8; V, 7.
- A-nu-nu*, London, 101, III, 9; Susa 3, VI, 16; Susa 16, V, 12.
- Also in the personal name *A-nu-m-nāšir*.
- A-nu-ni-tum(tu)* (a title of the Ishtar of Akkad, cf. *Sharpu*, II, 169; Susa 3, I, 48, worshipped in the temple *E.UL.MAŠ*, I R. 69, II, 29, Code of Hamm., IV, 17, 49; called *bilit Akkad*, V R. 56, 50), London, 101, III, 15; Susa 16, V, 30; Susa 3, III, 48, V, 3, 21, 36; V R. 56, 50.
- A-nu-nu-ka(ku)* (the gods of fate in the underworld, see Zimmern, K. A. T.³, 151-53; Morgenstern, M. V. A. G., X (1905), 161-166), Neb. Nippur, I, 7, 11; V, A 2663, I, 6.
- Apsū (ENĠUR)* (a personification of the primeval ocean, cf. Zimmern, K. A. T.³, 192; the mother of En, IV R. 1, II, 36, for the reading cf. C. T., XII, 26, Rev. 171., and Thureau-Dangin, I. S. V., 2637), O. B. I., 83, I, 16, II, 11, 15.
- A-ra-ra* (the mother-goddess, cf. K. B., VI, 1, p. 11, I, 21, and p. 121, II, 33, 34; identified with *dMIN-MAŠ*, IV R. 53, III, 10, and *Bilit ilu*, IV R. 58, III, 19; called the wife(?) of *dMUL-LIL* (= *dEnlil*), cf. Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 19, 6, and Zimmern, K. A. T.³, 1301, Susa 2, IV, 9.
- dAšur* (the chief deity in the Assyrian pantheon, cf. Jastrow, "The God Ašur," *Journal of Am. Oriental Soc.*, XXIV (1903), 281-311).
- Only in the personal name *dAšur-šur-ahhu-iddina*.
- dAT,GI,MAŠ* (a deity belonging to the court of Shamash, placed after Bunene and before Kettu and Mēsharu, perhaps, with Scheil, to be read *Malhu šira* for *AT,GI* = *ma-lu*, see Br. 4170), Susa 16, V, 20.
- dBa-n* (the consort of NIN GIR ŠU, cf. Cyl. Bot. Gudea, Col. XI, 11, 12; or of Za-nā-nā, cf. III R. 68, 62-63*d*; also identified with Gula, the wife of NIN IB, cf. Zimmern, K. A. T.³, 410), London 103, VI, 5, Susa 16, V, 27; D. E. P., VI, 17, [1].
- dBel(EN)* (a title of Marduk, the god of Babylon), V R. 56, 14; C. T., IX, pl. IV, 11, 12; V, A, 2663, II, 37.
- dBa-nu-ne* (the character of Shamash, cf. V R. 65, 33*b*, forming with Ai, Kettu, Mēsharu and Daianu the court of Shamash at Sippar, V R. 65, 29*b*, *ñ*).
- Susa 16, V, 19, D. E. P., II, 115, 4; also in the personal name *Nur-dBancur(dJ,AR)*.
- dBa-ri-ia-aš* (the Cassite god Ubriash, identified with Ramman, cf. Cassite Vocabulary, Obv. 6).
- Only in the personal name *Ba-ri-Ba-ri-ia-aš*.
- dDA MU* (a Sumerian name for Bau, cf. C. T., XVII, 33 Rev. 32, 33; also identified with Gula in proper names, V R. 44, II, 19, 49; called *āšipa ubā*, cf. *Sharpu*, VII, 79).
- Susa 16, V, 28.
- dE-a* (the chief god of Eridu, II R. 61, 46; worshipped in the temple

EZUAB, together with his consort *DAMGALNUNNA*, cf. Code of Hamm., II, 1; IV, 17, 18. She was also called *DAM-KINA*, cf. *Shoupu*, III, 140.

Susa 2, IV, 6; London, 103, V, 48, London, 104, III, 11; Susa 3, VI, 18; IV R. 38, III, 26; Susa 16, V, 14, Neb. Nippur, IV, 9, O. B. I., 83, I, 22; II, 17; III R. 41, II, 13; I R. 70, III, 9; III R. 43, III, 26, O. B. I., 149, II, 18, London, 102, I, 38, V. A. 2663, III, 4; V. A. 209, II, 8; V, 7, C. T., X, pl. VII, 38.

dNIN.IDI AZAGI = *dE-a ša ni-me-ki*, II R. 58, 56b, V. A. 2663, III 8.

dBE, V. A. 2663, V, 36.

dE-n-lil (*Ellil*) (the chief god of Nippur, worshipped in the temple E-KUR. For the reading *Lilil* see above, p. 161).

Susa 2, IV, 4; Susa 3, VI, 17; VII, 44; London, 103, V, 48, London, 101, III, 10, IV R. 38, III, 26; Susa 16, V, 13, Neb. Nippur, I, 1, II, 11, 13, 15; III, 11; IV, 5, III R. 11, II, 13; I R. 70, III, 9, IV, 2; III R. 43, III, 26; O. B. I., 149, II, 18; London, 102, I [37] V. A. 209, II, 8; V, 7; C. T., X, pl. VII, 38. *dNINNA*, V. A. 2663, V, 36.

dE-i-ia (an Elamite deity, not identical with the goddess *Erra*, for *dE-i-ia* was a male deity (cf. *pa-mi-ša u-sad-gil*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 41) and his image was permanently located in the town *Uagsi*, not in Babylon, *i.e.*, pl. IV, 15).

C. T., IX, pl. IV, 2, 11, 13, 18, 25, pl. V, 39, 40.

dE-i-ia (*dA.EDINNA*) (this goddess, placed alongside of *Marduk*, is no doubt identical with *dA-RU-UL* = *dE-i-ia-a*, men-

tioned in the *Bilugins* of Šamaš-šum-ukin, I, 8. She was the goddess of pregnancy, also called *Širūa*, *bilul nobnūt*, cf. *Lekimann*, *Šamaššumukin*, II, 36h. Both are names of *Šu-punilam*, V R. 41, 34c; V R. 46d, 40, 41.

V. A. 2663, V, 41.

Gul-du (doubtless a Cassite deity, see Clay, B. E., XV, pp. 4⁵, 54).

Only in the personal name *Šu-hur-Gul-du*.

dGEŠTIN.NAM (*dGESTIN* is identified with *dŠelit šēri*, the scribe of the underworld, II R. 59, Rev. 10c. A temple of *dAMMA-GEŠTIN* is mentioned by Ururkagina, cf. Thureau-Dangin, I, S. A., p. 92, K, Rev. H, 1, 3, also Ur-Bau built a temple (*EANŠU.DUN.UR*) to *dGEŠTIN.NAM*; cf. Thureau-Dangin, *loc. cit.*, p. 96a, VI, 5. She is mentioned as *dGĪŠ.TIN.NAM* among the deities of Erech, cf. I R. 43, 32. We find her also alongside of *dNIN.KI.LI*, a wine goddess, cf. Reiser, *Hymnen*, IV, 64, 65, and as *dNIN-GEŠTIN* in a list of thirteen gods, cf. K, 26, 13, Obv. II, 12 = B. A., V, 701).

Susa 16, V, 28, in a group of five goddesses.

dGIRRA (*BILGI*) (the fire god par excellence, see Zimmern, K. A. T., H71).

Susa, 2, IV, 19.

dGULLA (the consort of *NINIB*, III R. 43, IV, 15. That *dGULLA* is Sumerian is shown by Reiser, *Hymnen*, IV, 49, 50, where *AMMA dGULLA* is rendered *am-ma ra-bi-tum*, hence her titles *ra-bi-a-ti si-ir-ti*, cf. Nebuch., 13, II, 44, and *bi-el-ti ra-bi-ti*, cf. Nebuch., 13, II, 48, see Langdon, *Bubbling Inscriptions*,

p. 106. On this question see Zimmern, *K. A. T.*³, 410². Her sacred animal was the dog, cf. p. 121².)

Susa 3, VII, 14; IV R.² 38, III, 27; D. E. P., II, 113, 13, D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 16; Susa 14, IV, 5; D. E. P., VI, 47 [11]; V R., 56, 39; Neb. Nippur, IV, 20; III R., 41, II, 29; I R., 70, IV, 5; III R., 43, IV, 15; O. B. L., 149, III, 1; London, 102, II, 20.

Ha-la (a Cassite goddess identified with Gula, cf. Dehtsch, *Lesestücke*¹, p. 136, 6).

In the personal name *Me-li-Ha-la* and perhaps in *Sama-Ú-és-Ha-la*.

Har-be (a Cassite god identified with dEn-lil, cf. V R., 44, IV, 1).

In the personal name *Mi-li-Har-be*, *dI-gi-gi* (a collective name for the gods of heaven, sometimes used for the planetary gods, hence the ideogram V — II, cf. Zimmern, *K. A. T.*³, 451–453).

Neb. Nippur, I, 5; V, A, 2663, I, 5.

dIllat (for the ideogram cf. Br. 1166, perhaps to be read *dHar-ra-sadu*, as suggested by Zimmern, *Bertrug*, p. 60, for the title *dšba sadu illati* is applied to this deity, cf. *Shurpu*, VIII, 22).

Only in the name *dIllat-ai*.

Uun-ni (thus the doubtful signs of IV R.² 38, II, 8, are read by Peiser and others. Being placed alongside of Nabû it is at all events a name of Namâ, the consort of Nabû, cf. *Shurpu*, II, 156).

IV R.² 38, II, 8.

dIs-ha-ra (a form of Ishtar, called *dIs-ha-ra tam-tim* = *dIs-tar*, cf. V R., 46, 31b. Some of her titles are: *bilit dinim u bari*, Zimmern, *Ritualtafelu*, S7, I, 6, *bilit dadmi*, *Shurpu*, II, 171; *unnu rim-ni-tuû ša-ni-ši*, Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 3, 47, *Sar-rat*

Ki-sar-ti-ek, II R., 60, 14². Her temple in Babylon was *E.SAG.TUR.RA*, Strassma., *Nebk.*, 247, 7; cf. Hommel, *Geographie*, 311¹.

Susa 2, IV, S. D. E. P., VI, 45, IV, S., III R., 43, IV, 28.

dIs-tar (worshipped in Babylonia chiefly at Erech under the name Namâ, V. R., 6, 107–122, or *dIs-tar ša Uruk*¹, V R., 34, II, 33 at Akkad under the name Anunitum, cf. *Shurpu*, II, 169, or Ishtar of Akkad, cf. Susa 3, I, 18; II, 26; at Kish in the temple *E.ME.TE.UR.SAG*, cf. Code of Hamm., II, 59–65, and at Babylon in the temple *E-TUR.KA.LAM.MA*, cf. Lelmann, *Samar-Samukin*, pl. XXIII, 13. For her character as mother-goddess and as the goddess of love, war and hunting see Zimmern, *K. A. T.*³, 420–432).

dIs-tar, Susa 2, IV, 16, V R., 55, 49, Neb. Nippur, IV, 22; III R., 41, II, 21; I R., 70, III, 22, III R., 43, IV, 12, *dMINNI*, Susa 3, I, 18; II, 26, London, 103, VI, 18, Susa 1b, V, 29.

dI-sam (a fire and pest god and as such, the messenger (*sakkallu*) of Nergal, IV R., 21, No. 1, Obv. 13ff. His most common titles are: *na-qi-ri na-bu-na ra-bi-ši gi-ra ša dani*, C. T., XVI, 46, 179, *na-qi-sa-qi sa-qu-am-mi*, C. T., XVI, 45, V, 22; *na-qi-ri na-še*, C. T., XVI, 49, 305. His consort was *dSu-ba-ba*¹, IV R., 26, No. 1, 9).

Susa 16, VI, 1; also in the name *dI-sam-ba-ni*.

dKA DI (mentioned by Eutemena, cf. Thureau-Dangin, *I. S. A.*, 62, n. 1, 10, Gudea, cf. *U.*, 148, X, 26, Anu-mutabil, cf. *U.*, 250, 4, and

especially by Dungi, et. *loc.*, 330, 7, as the goddess of Dér (*Dér-ila*). On one of the boundary stones of Marduk-apal-iddina I, Susa 16, she is placed alongside of *Tišba*, most likely her husband. She is closely associated with the serpent goddess *dŠin* (Susa 2, IV, 23). In Babylon *dKA DI* was worshipped as one of "the daughters of Isagila," et. Reisner, *Hymnen*, p. 146, 44, and Zimmern, K. A. T., 595).

Susa 2, IV, 23; Susa 16, VI, 4.

dKaš-su-ū (the highest god among the Kassites, as Delitzsch has made probable, et. Delitzsch, *Kö-saer*, p. 51).

In the personal names, *dKaš-su-ū-mukin-aplu*, *dKaš-su-ū-nādin-ahī* and *dKaš-su-ū-nādin-šumu*.

dKittu (*NIN.GI.N.1*) (an attendant of Shamash at Sippar, the personification of justice, et. Zimmern, *Ritualhefte*, p. 104, ll. 133, 144; K. 2613, Obv. II, 15, see B. A., V, 701).

Susa 16, V, 22

dLa-ga-ma-al (the goddess of Dilbat, V. A. 208, 2, 3. Perhaps identical with *dNIN.E.GAL*, the consort of *dIB*, "the gods of Dilbat," et. Peiser, *Athen-Stücke*, Nos. VII, 2; IX, 2-3. In the Code of Hamm. III, 29, *dMA.MA* takes the place of *dNIN.E.GAL*. She is also connected with *Ki-sar-ri-ah*, et. H. R. 60, No. 1, 15*ab*, and Hommel, *Geographie*, 397).

V. A. 208, 3, 16, 26, 33.

dLa-as (the consort of Nergal, worshipped in the temple *E.SIT.LAM* at Kutia, Nebuch., 9, II, 36, 37, see Langdon, *Budding Inscriptions*, p. 861).

Susa 16, V, 34.

dLIL placed alongside of *dNIN.BAD*, "the mistress of the dead," Susa 16, VI, 4. *dNIN.BAD.NA* is said to be the wife of *dLUGAL-AB.BA*, et. H. R. 68, 73*a*, but *dLUGAL-AB.BA* is one of the titles of Nergal, et. H. R. 59, 37, 38*c*, hence *dLIL* must be in this connection (Susa 16, VI, 4) one of the titles of Nergal and not of NIN.IB, as suggested by Schell on the basis of H. R. 57, 66*c*).

Susa 16, VI, 4.

dLUGAL.BAN.DA (the consort of *dNIN.SUN*, et. H. R. 59*c*, 24, 25, to whom Sin-gā-shud built the temple *E.KI.N.KAL* at Erech, IV R. 35, No. 3, 11. Also worshipped at Kullab, et. V. R. 46, 27*b*, and at Ishnunna, et. Hommel, *Geographie*, 360, 362², and *Gilgamesh Epics*, VI, 192).

IV R. 38, II, 9.

dLUGAL.GAZ (one of the deified weapons of NIN.IB, carried in his left hand, et. Hroznič, *Mythica om Galle Ninay*, pl. V, 20. Mentioned in the Gudea inscriptions, Statue B, V, 37-39; Cyl. A. XXII, 20, Cyl. B. VIII, 21, etc. As stars *Sar-ur* and *Sar-gaz* appear repeatedly, et. H. R. 57, Rev. 60*a*; III R. 66, Rev. 31-32*b*, V R. 46, 32*a*, and Jensen, *Kosmologie*, 145).

Susa 2, IV, 24.

dLUGAL.GIR.RA (the companion of *SIT.LAM.TA.E*, "the twin gods," et. Zimmern, *Ritualhefte*, Nos. II-42, II, 2. They represented the first and third quarters of the moon, et. Zimmern, K. A. T., 413. For their prominence in incantations see Morgenstern, M. V. A. G., X (1905), 175).

Susa 16, VI, 2.

dLU-GAL-GIS I TU-GAB-LIS — the god of the city Bas. cf. V R. 34, II. 29-30; A. Horn of Nergal, V R. 40, 18cd. The name is to be read *Bel-sag-gal*, cf. Nebuch., II. 20, 13, II. 60, and Nebuch. 9, II. 48, see Langdon, *Babylonian Inscriptions*, pp. 64, 86, 106. His consort was *dMar-ri-tum* (cf. Strassm., VIII, 14, Susa, 16, VI, 3). In Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 56-16, he is spoken of as *Bel-sag-gal*.

Susa 16, VI, 3.

dLU-GAL-UR — one of the personified weapons of NIN-Īš, holding in his right hand, the companion of *LU-GAL-GAZ* (or *Sar-gaz*), cf. Hrozný, *Mythos*, p. 12, I, 20. For his stellar character see Jensen, *Kosmologie*, 115.

Susa 2, IV, 24.

dMa-ri-aš-ur — the consort of *LU-GAL-GIS I TU-GAB-LIS* or *Bel-sag-gal*, the god of Bas. cf. K. 2866, 13. But also regarded as the consort of Nergal, cf. Bollenmeyer, *Gebete an Nergal*, p. 20, No. III, 8, and *Gebennish Epics*, X, 6, 37.

Susa 16, VI, 3.

dMar-biti (*TUR-Ē*) — a god worshipped in Borsippa, where Nebuchadnezzar II. built him a temple, cf. I R. 55, IV, 19, which was not far from the gate of Rammân, cf. Strassm., *Dar.*, 367, I, 1. His title *maršabbar kakki nakiria* seems to point to a war god, cf. Weissbach in O. L. Z. VI (1903), 112. In III R. 66, Rev. 11b, he appears among "the gods of Esagila," Rev. 20b.

Occurs only in personal names, *dMār-biti-ahī-iddina*, *dMār-biti-ša-lī-ti*, etc.

dMarduk (*AMAR.UD*) (the chief god

of Babylon, worshipped in the temple *E-SAGILA*, the consort of *Sar-ga-ri-tum*, cf. Langdon, *Babylonian Inscriptions*, Nebuch., 13 I, 27-30).

Susa 2, I, 9, 15, III, 30; London, 103, VI, 3; London, 101, III, 13, Susa 3, III, 47, V, 2, 24, 35, VI, 29. IV R.² 38, III, 42; D. E. P., II, 113, 4; D. E. P., II, 112, 1, Susa 14, III, 14, Susa 16, V, 23, III, R. 43, III, 31, III R. 41, II, 25, V R. 55, II, 12, I R. 70, III, 13. O. B. L., 149, II, 21; London 102, I [30] V, A, 2063, I, 1; II, 1, III, 9, V, 21-40; C. T., X, 11 IV, 8, 14.

Mar-ri-tash — a Cassite god identified with NIN-Īš, cf. Cassite Vocabulary, Obv. 80.


Only in the name *Naz'-Mar-ri-tash*.

dMa-sar-ur (*NIN-ŠU*) — an attendant of Šamash at Sippar, together with Kirtu and Dairanu, cf. V R. 65, 29b. The personification of night-ousness. Also associated with Rammân and Shala, cf. Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 57, 22, 58, 210.

Susa 16, V, 22, 32 (*dMi-sar-ur*); D. E. P., VI, 16, III, 2, written *dMi-ša-ur*.

dNaba (the chief god of Borsippa, worshipped in the temple *E-ZID.A*). His consort Nanâ (cf. Nebuch., 9, II, 18-25, see Langdon, *Babylonian Inscriptions*, I, 84) or Tashmētum, cf. *Shurpu*, II, 157, III, 115, Pinckert, *Hymnen*, pp. 11f.).

dAG = *dNabû*, Susa 2, IV, 34; London, 101, III, 11; Susa 16, V, 24, IV R.² 38, II, 8, D. E. P., VI, 46, IV, 3, III R. 11, II, 34; III R. 43, IV, 1, I R. 70, IV, 16; London, 102, I, 44; C. T., X, pl. IV, 8, 14.

- dPA* = *dNab²*, V. A. 2663, II, 1; III, 8.
- dNa-na-a* (the goddess of Ereci, worshipped in the temple *E.AN.NA*, cf. Code of Hamm. II, 43-47, also at Borsippa as the consort of Nabu, cf. *Shurpu*, II, 156).
- V R. 56, 48; Susa 16, V, 29.
- dNannara* (*dSES.KI-ri*) ("The luminary" (rt. 𒌦𒌦), an epithet of the moon god Sin of Ur; cf. Zimmern, K. A. T., 362).
- Susa 14, III, 7; V. A. 209, V, 9 (*dSES.KI-mu-u*); cf. I R. 70, III, 8.
- dNergal* (the god of Kutha, worshipped in the temple *E.SIT.LAM*, cf. Nebuch., 9, II, 36, 37, see Langdon, *Building Inscriptions*, I, 86; his consort was Las (Susa 16, V, 33) or Mam-tum (see above) or Ereshkigal (Allatu), cf. II R. 59, 33).
- dNergal* London, 101, IV, 2; V R. 56, 48; III R. 13, IV, 21; London, 102, II, 3.
- dNURUR.GAL*, Susa 16, V, 33.
- dNIR* =  = Br 9189, Susa P² see fig. 24¹².
- dNin* originally the goddess of Niná, one of the component parts of Shurpura, cf. back of Lammatum, see Thureau-Dangin, I. S. A., 46, III, 1, 2. Her temple was built by Ur-Niná, cf. Thureau-Dangin, *loc.*, 13, I, 6. On the boundary stones she appears as the daughter of Ea, cf. O. B. L., 83, I, 22, and as the goddess of Dér, cf. O. B. L., 83, I, 4, 16).
- O. B. L., 83, I, 4, 16, 22; II, 14, 15.
- ENIN.BAD* ("The mistress of the dead," a title of Allatu, the consort of Nergal, see above under *dLIL*).
- Susa 16, VI, 4.
- dNIN.GAL* ("The great mistress," the consort of Nannar, Sin of Ur, cf. Thureau-Dangin, I. S. A., 282¹, II, 7, V R. 64, II, 38, 39, and *S²*, pp. 111, 141. Her Semitic name was probably *Sennu*, V R. 51, 24. Her Sumerian name was later pronounced Nikkal, hence the 𒌦𒌦 in the Nérab inscription, cf. Zimmern, K. A. T., 363).
- Susa 16, V, 17.
- dNIN.GIR SU* (originally the chief god of Girsu, later of Shurpura, whose temple *E-NIN.C* was built by Urukagina, cf. Thureau-Dangin, I. S. A., 70, IV, 8, and Gudea Cyl. A. Col. V, 18. He was a god of fertility, hence his title *bel-me-ris-si*, *Shurpu*, IV, 80. Later identified with NIN.IB, II R. 57, 74c. His consort was Bau, cf. Cyl. A of Gudea XXIV, 5, 6).
- London 103, VI, 5.
- dNIN.E.GAL* a goddess, the consort of *dIB* (*dUra*), worshipped in the temple *E-an-bi-A-nam* (*E.I.-NE.A.NUM*) in Dilbat, cf. Perrot, *Achén-Stuche*, VII, 2; IX, 2, 3, also Reissner, *Hymnen*, No. 17, Rev. 7, 8, add. p. 151).
- London, 103, VI, 13, Susa 16, VI, 6; Susa 11, IV, 10; D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, 1; D. E. P., VI, 47, 5.
- dNIN.HAR.SAG.GAL* ("The mistress of the mountain," a title of the *bel* of Nippur. Her temple in Nippur was *E-KI.URU*, cf. *Shurpu*, II, 145, 116; also Clay, B. E., XIV, 148, Obv. 2; in Babylon *E.MAH*, Nebuch., 15, IV, 14, see Langdon, *Building Inscriptions*, 126).
- Susa 3, VI, 19; Susa 16, V, 15.
- dNIN.IB* ("The lofty son of Ellil," I R. 70, IV, 2, worshipped chiefly

- at Nippur, in the temple *E.ŠU-ME.DU*, cf. Reisner, No. 18, Obv. 9; *HR*, 67, 54*ob*; *Rm.* 117, Rev. 2, 3 (see M. V. A. G. VIII (1903), p. 176), and B. E., XIV, 118, Obv. 3, and at Babylon in the temple *E.PA.TU.TIL.LA*, Nabop. 4, 22, see Langdon, *Babbling Inscriptions*, p. 58, also at Shirpurla under the name *NIN.GIR.SU*, cf. *II R.* 57, 74c, and at Kish under the name *Zamama*, cf. *II R.* 57, 70c.
- Susa 3, VII, 5; London, 101, III, 16; *IV R.* 38, III, 27; Susa 16, V, 25, D. E. P., II, 113, 3; D. E. P., VI, 46, III, 5, V R. 56, 39. Neb., Nippur, Heusing 1st Col. II, 11; *IV*, 19, III R. 41, II, 27; *I R.* 70, IV, 1; III R. 43, IV, 15, 19; O. B. I., 149, III, 1, London, 102, II, 14.
- NIN KIR.RA.16* (a title of Gula, "the mistress that spares life," which is evidently explained by the phrase, *ni-bi-ia-at ga-mi-la-at ni-bi-is-bi-at*, "who spares, who preserves my life," cf. Nebuch., 15, IV, 38, 39, see Langdon, *Babbling Inscriptions*, I, 126. This name exchanges with Gula and thus proves their identity, cf. Nebuch., 13, II, 41, 44, 48, see Langdon, *loc. cit.* p. 106. Her chief temples were *E.SA.BE* and *E.ĪR.SAG.LL.LL* in Babylon, cf. Nebuch., 15, IV, 10 (Langdon, *loc. cit.* 126), *E.GU.LL*, *E.TIL.LA* and *E.ZI.BI.TIL.LA* at Borsippa, cf. Nebuch., 15, IV, 54; *E.GU.LL.MĪ* and perhaps also *E.RA.P.RI* at Isin, cf. Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 58, 25, and Reisner, *Hammurabi*, No. 47, Obv. 7, 8).
- London, 101, III, 17, Susa 16, V, 26.
- dNIN.MĪ* ("The great mistress," originally a title of the *bīlūt* of Nippur. It exchanges with *NIN.ĪR.SAG*, cf. Nebuch., 6, I, 6, and Nebuch., 15, IV, 14 (Langdon, *loc. cit.* pp. 76, 126). Her temple in Nippur is enumerated in a list of fourteen Nippur shrines, cf. Clay, B. E., XIV, 148, Obv. 10).
- I R.* 70, III, 10; III R. 41, II, 13, and perhaps London, 102, II, 26, *dNIN.MĪ*.
- dNIN.MEN.NA* ("Mistress of the tiara," a title of the *bīlūt ilnī*, Sargon, Cyl. 48 (K. B., II, 47), usually applied to Ishtar, cf. Zimmern, K. A. T., 360i³, but also to *dNIN.MĪ* and Aruru, cf. Zimmern, *loc. cit.* 429f.).
- V. A. 2063, II, 52, called *bīlūt ilnī*.
- dNIN.SAR* (mentioned by Urukagina as "the sword carrier of *NIN.GIR.SU*," Cone A, II, 14 (Thureau-Dangin, I, S. A., 74), and *Pleqa-ocale* V, 22i, (*loc. cit.* 90), but also referred to as "the sword carrier *mes-paḫi* of *E-kur*," cf. Reisner, *Hammurabi*, IV, 41, and Clay, B. E., XIV, 118, Obv. 26).
- Only in the name of a city, London, 103, III, 41.
- dNisaba (S.LL.TE.G)* (a goddess of fertility, prominent in early times. Ingal-zag-gi-si calls himself the child of Nisaba, cf. Hilprecht, O. B. I., Vol. I, No. 87, I, 26, 27. She is also mentioned by Urukagina, Clay tablet, Rev. IV, 1 (Thureau-Dangin, I, S. A., 92), and Gudea, Cyl. A.V, 21-25; XVII, 15; XIX, 21).
- D. E. P., VI, 13, III, 10; cf. also III R. 41, II, 33; *I R.* 70, IV, 12.
- dNusku (P.L.KU)* ("The mighty son of E-kur" and "the sublime messenger (*sakkallu giar* or *Ellil*,"

- cf. Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 35, 7, 12. His consort was SA DMR-NUN-NA. cf. Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 36, Rev. 2. Susa 16, VI, 5. V R, 61, II, 18, and Jastrow, *Religion Babyloniens*, I, 188.
- Susa 14, IV, 9; Susa 16, VI, 5; Susa 2, IV, 19; D. E. P., VI, 47, 5; Neb. Nippur, Heahug, 2; II, 14, III, 11; IV, 25.
- dPAP-NIGIN-GAR-RÁ* (a title of NIN-IB, cf. V R, 41, 36, and *Sharpu*, VIII, 18, London, 103, VI, 11).
- dPap-sukkal* occurs on boundary stones only once after Zamama, and is no doubt identical with the god Pap-sukkal of Kish, "who dwells in E-ak-ki-il," cf. Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 58, 10, and Hommel, *Geographie*, 251, 387).
- III R, 13, IV, 25; also in the place name *Dár-dPap-sukkal*, Susa 2, I, 37.
- dRammán* (*IM*) (the storm god, pronounced in early times Immeru, cf. Thureau-Dangin, I, 8, A., 296², later Rammân, see p. 180f., in Assyria Adad and Addi, cf. Zimmern, K. A. T., 443f. Worshipped chiefly in the temple *E.UD.GAL.GAL* at Karkar (*abIM^k*), cf. Code of Hamm., III, 59-61, in the temple *E.NAM.HE* at Babylon, cf. Nebuch., 15, IV, 36, and at Halmân (Aleppo), cf. K. B., I, 173, Col. II, 87. His sacred animal was the wild ox (*ginn*), cf. *dRammân Sa ri-ni*, III R, 67, 46d (also Susa 2, IV, 17, *bu-ru ik-du Sa dRammân*), and see fig. 18, p. 41).
- Susa 2, IV, 17, London, 103, VI, 3, 9; London, 101, I, 3; IV, 1; Susa 16, V, 31. Susa 14, III, 9, D. E. P., II, 113, 8. D. E. P., VI, 46, III, 1. D. E. P., VI, 47, 7, V R, 55, 40, 56, 41, 48. Neb. Nippur, IV, 15. III R, 41, II, 32. I R, 70, IV, 9. III R, 43, IV, 3; London, 102, II [11].
- ISA DMR-NUN-NA* (consort of Nushu, cf. Reiser, *Hypocrit*, No. 18, Obv. 8-9. II R, 59c, 15-17. V R, 61, II, 18, Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 36, Rev. 2.
- Susa 16, VI, 5.
- dSibiti* VII-B10 ("These Seven," a group of protective deities, led by Naradu, their sister, cf. Zimmern, *Ritualtafeln*, No. 54, Obv. 25. Not always the same gods, cf. III R, 66, Obv. 12-19d, and IV R, 21, A, Obv. I, 43-46. For their use in incantations see Zimmern, *Ritualtafeln*, Nos. 11-12, II, 13, 14; No. 15, II, 17; No. 54, Rev. 10, 22. For the reading of the ideogram see Zimmern, K. A. T., 620^b) cf. also Hehn, *Siebenzahl und Sabbat bei den Babyloniern*, pp. 19-31.
- Only in the name *Ardu-dSibiti*.
- dSin* (the moon god, worshipped chiefly in the temple *E.GIS.SIR.GAL* at Ur; cf. Neb., 9, II, 44, see Langdon, B. L., Vol. I, 86, and *E.HUL.HUL* at Harran, cf. V R, 61, I, 16).
- dEA.ZU*, Susa 2, IV, 11; Susa 3, VI, 41; Susa 16; V, 16, Susa 14, III, [7]; D. E. P., II, 113, 6. D. E. P., VI, 46, III, 16.
- dXXX*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 13, V R, 56, 59; III R, 11, II, 16; I R, 70, III, 18; III R, 13, IV, 7; O. B. L., 149, III, 6; London, 102, I, [46], V A, 209, V, 9.
- dŠar-pa-ni-tam* ("The one shining (as silver)," a name of the consort of Marduk, cf. Reiser, *Hymnen*,

- No. 48, 28, 29, *Sharpu*, III, 153. A personification of the rising sun or of dawn, cf. Zimmern, K. A. T., 375.
- Susa 16, V, 23, O. B. I., 149, II, 22, London, 102, I, 42.
- Isina* (the serpent goddess, called *phay* *Esera*, V R, 52, 19). Closely connected with the goddess KA.BI, cf. Susa 2, IV, 23 and *Sharpu*, VIII, 6, with whom she is also identified, cf. II R, 59, 23*b*, and Zimmern, K. A. T., 50*b*. Mentioned by Esarhaddon among the gods of Babel as a male and female deity, cf. B. A., III, 238-42*p*.
- Susa 2, IV, 23, V R, 56, 39; I R, 70, I, 21.
- Isabta* (a goddess, the consort of Rammân, Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 57, 22-58, 24, *Sharpu*, III, 143; III R 14, 18; III R 66, Obv. 27*c*).
- Susa 16, V, 31; D. E. P., VI, 16, III, 1.
- Isamas' Udu* (the sun god worshipped chiefly at Sippar and Larsa, in temples of identical name, *ELARRA*, cf. No. 9, II, 40-42; see Langdon, *Babylonian Incantations*, I, 86. The name *BI-SI-BI*, which is used D. E. P., II, 115, 5, cf. 3*b*, 729*p* and 729*c*, is his name as a planet, cf. Jensen, *Kosmologie*, 198*a*).
- Susa 2, IV, 43, Susa 3, III, 47, V, 2, 24, 35; London, 101, III, 12, London 103, VI, 3, 9, IV R, 38, III, 12; Susa 14, III, 3; Susa 16, V, 17, D. E. P., II, 113, 5, 115, 5, Neb., Nippur, IV, 45, I R, 70, III, 15, III R, 41, II, 19, III R, 43, IV, 10, London, 102, II, 1.
- ISL RUSIS* (mentioned between Bune and Kittu, the attendants of Shamash, and belonging therefore to his court).
- Susa 16, V, 24.
- Ši-puk* (a Cassite god identified with Marduk, cf. V R, 44, I, 27. For the pronunciation *Ši-puk* see Clay, B. E., XV, 39).
- Only in personal names, e.g., *Ni-bi-Ši-puk*, *U-zu-ab-Ši-puk*, *Me-li-Ši-puk*.
- ŠIT.LAM.TA.E* (or perhaps *MES.LAM.TA.E*, so Thureau-Dangin, I S. A., 198, p. 1:278, z, 1. One of the twin gods, representing Nergal. His companion *LU.GAL.GIR.RA* (see above). Treated as his female counterpart, cf. Susa 16, VI, 2. Compare the parallel forms *dAl-am* and *dAl-ana* (cf. *Šu-ur*, *Šu-ur-d*), IV R, 24, No. 1, A, Obv. 45; V R, 46, Obv. 21, 22*b*; perhaps "young man" (עַלְמָא) and "young woman" (עַלְמָא), see the remarks of Zimmern, K. A. T., 363*a*, and notice that the "Twins" are represented on the zodiac of Triclinopely, India (fig. 43*a*), as male and female).
- Susa, 2, IV, 25, Susa 16, VI, 2.
- Šu-šar-bu-lu* (the goddess of Shamutula, II R, 60, 18*c*, consort of *Š-Sum*, cf. *Sharpu*, VIII, 14. One of the lesser deities belonging to the court of Nergal, cf. IV R, 26, No. 1, 8, 9. Also referred to as the gods of the Tigris and Euphrates, cf. Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 58, 11*a*).
- Susa 16, VI, 1.
- Su-gub* (a Cassite god identified with Nergal, cf. Cassite Vocabulary, Obv. 12*b*).
- Only in personal names, e.g., *Sa-ha-di-Su-gub*, *Ka-sal-bi-Su-gub*.
- Sul-ma-na* (a west Semitic deity שִׁלְמָנָה or שִׁלְמָנָה, representing perhaps a form of NIN.HB, cf. Zimmern, K. A. T., 471*c*).
- Only in the personal name *Sul-ma-na-u-sa-u-da*.

- ¹*ŠUL.PA.E* or *DUN.PA.E*, literally "the hero *ŠUL* = *allā* that is brilliant" (*PA.E* = *supū*), a name of Marduk as the god of the planet Jupiter (*da-pi-nu*), cf. II R. 48, 50*ab*; II R. 51, 62*a*, and Jensen, *Kosmologie*, 125ff. Also referred to as the husband of the *belit ilīni*, cf. III R. 67, Obv. 14*cd*,ff.).
- Susa 2, IV, 7.
- ²*Šu-ma-lī-ia* (a Cassite goddess, "the lady of the shining (snow-clad) mountains," V R. 56, 46. Her name is also written *Ši-i-ma-lī-ia*, V R. 44, IV, 36. The consort of *Šu-qa-ma-na*, IV R.¹ 59, III, 23; Susa 16, VI, 7).
- Susa 2, IV, 21; London, 103, VI, 15; Susa 16, VI, 7; London, 101, IV, 3; Susa 14, IV, 11; D. E. P., II, 113 [10]; D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, 2; D. E. P., VI, 46, III, 15; D. E. P., VI, 47, 4; V R. 56, 46.
- ³*Šu-qa-ma-nu* (the Cassite god of war, identified with Nergal-Nusku, cf. Cassite Vocabulary, Obv. 13. His consort *Šu-ūj-ma-lī-ia*, cf. *Shurpu*, II, 139).
- Susa 2, IV, 20; London, 103, VI, 15; London, 101, IV, 3; Susa 14, IV, 10; Susa 16, VI, 7; D. E. P., II, 113, 10; D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, [2]; D. E. P., VI, 47, 4.
- ⁴*Taš-me-tum* (a title of Nanā, the consort of Nabū at Borsippa, cf. *Shurpu*, II, 156, 157; III, 145; Craig, *Religious Texts*, I, 58, 13; I R. 65, II, 23, 24).
- Susa 16, V, 24.
- ⁵*Tiš-ku* (a form of NIN.IB, cf. III R. 67, 67*d*, = *dNIN.IB sa cam-shu-ku*, the god of Duplash, cf. Thureau-Dangin, I. S. A., 248, 3-2. Placed alongside of *KI.DI*, implying most likely that he was her husband at some place, cf. Susa 16, VI, 4. For the pronunciation of his name see Ranke, *Personal Names*, pp. 169, 207).
- Susa 16, VI, 4.
- ⁶*Uras (IB)* (the god of Dilbat, II R. 61, 51*b*, worshipped with his consort *dNIN.E.GAL* in the temple *E-im-bi-A-nam* = *E.I.NE.A-NUM*), cf. Perier, *Actes-Stücke*, VIII, 1, 2, and Code of Ham., III, 18-22. Identified with NIN.IB, II R. 57, 31*cd*, *dIB* = *dNIN.IB sa ud-ū-ri-e*, and with Nabū, II R. 60, 39*cd*, *dIB* = *dNabū (AG) du bal-ti*. One of the gates of Babylon was called *abulla dU¹-ra-as*, cf. Neb., Winckler, II, 9).
- London, 103, VI, 13; Susa 16, VI, 6; V. A. 208, 39.
- ⁷*Za-ma-na* (the god of Kish, II R. 61, 52*b*, worshipped in the temple *E.ME.TLU¹R.SAG*, cf. Code of Ham., II, 62. A form of NIN.IB, II R. 57, 70*e*. His consort Bau, cf. Susa 16, V, 2, or *dNIN.TU*, cf. Code of Ham., III, 33-35).
- Susa 16, V, 27; D. E. P., VI, 17, 1; III R. 13, IV, 23; London, 102, II, 6.

5. SYMBOLS ON THE BOUNDARY STONES.

A. ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

1. Susa I.—Cassite dynasty (fig. 24, p. 86).

- (1) A spearhead, inscribed *dMarduk* (*dAM UD*); (2) a goddess, seated, inscribed *dA[u-hu]*; (3) an eight-pointed star, inscription effaced, but representing Ishtar (cf. p. 85); (4) the crescent, the symbol of Sin; (5) a lamp, inscribed *dNusku*; (6) a goatfish (*su-hu-ar-ma-na*, cf. Susa, 2, IV, 5) with a shrine, inscribed *dE-a*, and a ram's head placed on the shrine; (7) an animal figure, like a crocodile, with a shrine on its back and an open vase on its head, inscription effaced; (8) a walking bird, inscribed *dBa-[u]*; (9) a solar disk, inscription effaced, but representing Shamash; (10) a mace with a square top, inscribed *d[Sa-qu]-ma-na*; (11) a mace with twin lion heads, having a round knob between them, inscription effaced, but representing NIN-IB (cf. p. 87); (12) a mace with a lion head, inscribed *dNergal* (*GIR*); (13) a serpent, inscribed *[a-sa]-re-du*; (14) a mace with a vulture head, inscribed *dZa-ma-ma*; (15) a scorpion, inscription effaced, but representing Ishara (cf. p. 96).

The inscription of this stone is broken off.

2. Susa II.—Reign of Nāzi-Maruttash (figs. 27, 28, pp. 90, 91).

- (1) The crescent of Sin; (2) the sun disk of Shamash; (3) the eight-pointed star of Ishtar; (4) the goddess Gula, sitting on a shrine, with a dog at her feet; (5) the

lamp of Nusku; (6) the scorpion of Ishara; (7-8) two shrines with tiaras, symbols of Anu and Ellil (cf. p. 89); (9) a shrine with a ram's head; (10) a goatfish; (11) effaced; (12) a shrine with an Ω -like object, most likely the symbol of NIN-HAR-SAG (cf. pp. 95, 121); (13) the spearhead of Marduk; (14) the twin lion heads, with a mace between them, the symbol of NIN-IB; (15) a mace with a vulture head, representing Zanama; (16) a mace with a lion head, representing Nergal; (17) a bird perched on a pole; (18) the lightning fork of Ramman, placed on the back of a crouching ox; (19) the serpent, the symbol of Shu.

The gods mentioned in the curses are: Anu, Ellil, Ea, SHUL-PA-E, Ishara, Aruru, Sin, Shamash, Ishtar, Ramman, Girsu (BIL-GI), Nusku, Shugamuna, Shumaha, Shuru, KA-DI, LUGAL-UR-UR, LUGAL-GAZ, SHIT-LAM-TA-E.

3. Susa IX.—Reign of Bitlāshu (fig. 21, p. 73).

- (1) The crescent; (2) the sun disk; (3) the six-pointed star of Ishtar; (4) the sitting dog of Gula (cf. p. 121); (5) a lion standing erect, holding daggers in his front paws, perhaps Nergal (Hommel).

The curses of the inscription have not been preserved.

4. London 103.—Reign of Meli-Shipak (symbols unpublished, described by Pinches, *Guide to the Nim-*

parul. *Cuneiform Selection*, London, 1886, p. 51.

1. The sun disk; 2. the crescent; 3. the star of Ishtar; 4. the serpent; 5. the scorpion; 6. a curved object, perhaps the yoke of NIN HAR SAG; 7. a ox; 8. a winged dragon; 9. a scorpion-man, (with a man's head, the wings of a bird, a lion's legs and a scorpion's body and tail); 10. a shrine with a thura, before which is a crouching animal; (11) a shrine with a thura before which crouches a winged bull; (12) the lamp of Ninku, mounted on a tripod table; 13. a tortoise; 14. the leg of a god, holding in his left hand a mace against his breast and in his right hand, which is hanging down, a boomerang (*parul*); (15) an animal with two straight horns and two curved horns on ears and a forked tongue; (16) the lightning fork of Ramman; (17) the spearhead of Marduk.

The gods mentioned in the curses are: Anu, Ellil, Ea, Sin, Shamash, Ramman, Marduk, NIN.GIR-SU, Ba, Shamash, Ramman, PAP NIGIN GAR RA = NIN-IB, IB (Uras), NIN.E.GAL, Shugamuna, Shumadia, Ishar.

5. **London 101.** Reign of Meli-Shipak (symbols unpublished, but described by Pinches, *loc. cit.* pp. 50-52)

1. The scorpion-man, represented as a centaur, holding bow and arrow (cf. fig. 32, p. 98); 2. the scorpion; 3. the dog of Gula, looking toward; 4. a bird perched on a pole; 5. a satyr, the upper part of his body human, the lower that of a horse, holding with both hands

a long thin staff, with a head is wedge-shaped, i.e. a short staff, with a conical top and tassels hanging down on each side; 7. the mare with the twin lion heads, the symbol of NIN-IB; 8. the sun disk; 9. a staff with a conical top, but without tassels;

10. the arms of a goddess, in her right hand, close to her breast, she holds a cup, and in the left an object with a thin handle; 11. a mace ending in a dragon's (lion's?) head; 12. the lightning fork of Ramman; 13. the crescent of Sin; 14. the lamp of Ninku; 15. a goddess with two wings; 16. a small staff with the head of some creature at the end, bent at the neck and looking to the right; 17. a low table, the corners of the top ornamented with lion heads, on the table a thura, ornamented with incense; 18. the star of Ishar; 19. the serpent of Sin, coiled on top.

The gods mentioned in the curses:

Annu, Ellil, Ea, Shamash, Marduk, Nabu, Annurum, NIN-IB, NIN KAR RA, AG = Gula, Ramman, Nergal, Shugamuna, Shumash.

6. **Susa III.** Reign of Meli-Shipak (fig. 41, p. 28)

- (1) The crescent; (2) the sun disk; (3) the eight-pointed star of Ishar; (4-5) two shrines with thuras, symbols of Anu and Ellil; (6) a shrine with a ram's head on it and a goatish before it, the symbol of Ea; (7) a shrine with a nail (or a dagger?) and a reversed form of the yoke-like figure, most likely the symbol of NIN HAR SAG; (8) a winged dragon carrying the

twin lion heads, having a mace between them; (9) the mace with the vulture head, *Zamama*; (10) a bird looking backwards; (11) the mace with the lion head, *Nergal*; (12) a crouching dragon, with wings; (13) the spearhead of *Marduk* on a shrine with a dragon before it; (14) a dragon with a shrine on which lies a brick and a wedge, the symbol of *Nabû*; (15) the sitting dog, with a shrine and the bust of *Gula* on the shrine; (16) a crouching ox with a shrine and the lightning fork standing on the shrine, the symbol of *Rammân*; (17) a crouching ram with a chisel on the shrine; (18) the lamp of *Nusku*; (19) a plow with a double handle; (20) a walking bird; (21) a bird perched on a pole; (22) a shrine with a sea shell on it; (23) the serpent of *Sin*; (24) the scorpion of *Ishkur*.

The gods mentioned in the curses:

Annu, *Ebil*, *En*, *NIN HAR-SAG GA*, *Marduk*, *Sin*, *NIN IB-Gula*.

7. **London 99** (IV R³ 43).—Reign of *Marduk-apal-iddina I.* (eng. 6, p. 17).

(1) The crescent; (2) the sun disk; (3) the eight-pointed star of *Ishkur*; (4) the lamp of *Nusku*; (5) the walking bird of *Bau*; (6) the mace with the vulture's head; (7) the mace with the lion's head; (8) the sitting dog of *Gula*; (9) the scorpion of *Ishkur*; (10) a shrine with the yoke(?) like figure; (11) a bird perched on a pole; (12) the crouching ox with the lightning fork of *Rammân*; (13) the

dragon with the spearhead of *Marduk*; (14) a dragon with the wedge standing erect on his back, crouching before a stage tower; (15) a horned serpent; (16) a tortoise; (17) a goatfish with a ram's head on its back, the symbol of *En*; (18) a winged dragon, walking along the body of the serpent.

The gods mentioned in the curses: *Annu*, *Ebil*, *En*, *NIN IB-Gula*, *Shamash*, *Marduk*.

8. **Susa XVI**.—Reign of *Marduk-apal-iddina I.* (eng. 10, p. 25).

(1) The crescent; (2) the eight-pointed star of *Ishkur*; (3) the sun disk; (4-5) two shrines with thorns on them, symbols of *Anu* and *Ebil*; (6) a shrine with a ram's head on it and a goatfish before it, the symbol of *En*; (7) the sitting dog of *Gula*; (8) the scorpion of *Ishkur*; (9) the mace with the lion head, *Nergal*; (10) the mace with the vulture head, *Zamama*; (11) a shrine with four rows of bricks on it and a horned dragon before it, the symbol of *Nabû*; (12) the mace with the twin lion heads, the symbol of *NIN IB*; (13) the lamp of *Nusku*; (14) the crouching ox of *Rammân*, bearing the lightning fork on its back; (15) the spearhead of *Marduk*; (16) the walking bird of *Bau*; (17) a bird perched on a pole; (18) the serpent of *Sin*, coiled on top.

The gods mentioned in the curses:

Annu, *Ebil*, *En*, *NIN HAR-SAG*, *Sin* and *NIN GAL*, *Shamash* and *M*, *Binnene*, *AT GI-MAH*, *SHERU-SHISHI*, *Kittu* and *Meslam*, *Marduk* and *Zampanitum*, *Nabû* and *Tashmetum*.

NIN IB and NIN.KAR.RA.AG, Zaukama and Bau, DAMU, GE-SH-TIN NAM, Ish-tar, Nanā and Anamirum, Rammān and Shaka, Mi-shar-ru, Nergal and Las, Ishum and Shubula, LUGAL.GIR.RA and SHIT.LAM.TA.E, LUGAL.GI-SH.A.TU, GAB LISH (=Bel-sarbi) and Ma'mūm, LIL and NIN BAD, Tishbu and KA DI, Nusku and SA DAR, NIN NA, IB, Urash and NIN.E.GAL, Shugamuna and Shubaha.

9. **Susa XIV.**—Reign of Marduk-apal-iddina I (fig. 49, p. 105)

- (1) The goddess Gula, seated on a shrine, alongside the inscription *dū-sha* and (2) her dog at her feet; (3) the walking bird of Bau; (4) the scorpion of Ishgara; (5) apparently a priest standing before the goddess.

The gods mentioned in the curses: [Anu, Lihl, Ea], Shamash, [Sin], Rammān, Marduk, [NIN IB], Gula, Nusku, NIN E.GAL, Shugamuna, Shubaha.

10. **Susa IV.**—Cassite dynasty (fig. 23, p. 76).

- (1) The crescent; (2) the sun disk; (3) the six-pointed star of Ish-tar; (4) the mace with the vulture head, Zaukama; (5) the mace with the lion head, Nergal; (6) the scorpion of Ishgara; (7) the lamp of Nusku; (8-9) two shrines with taras, symbols of Anu and Lihl; (10) the spearhead of Marduk; (11) the lightning fork of Rammān; (12) a centaur shooting a bow (*sagittarius*); (13) indistinct traces of a figure, perhaps the ears of the dog of Gula, but hardly an altar of incense (Hommel); (14) the goddess Gula, sitting on a

shrine; (15-17) the goatfish with a shrine on its back and a ram (b) over the shrine; (18) a peculiar forked object, perhaps a plow (De Morgan); (19) a winged dragon; (20-21) a crouching dragon with a shrine on its back; (22) a bird perched on a pole; (23-24) a crouching dragon with a shrine on its back.

The curses containing the names of the gods have not been preserved.

11. **Susa V.**—Cassite dynasty (figs. 17, 18, pp. 40, 41).

- (1) The crescent; (2) a priest of Marduk, inscribed *sabnu sa NITAH dMarduk*, holding in his left hand a bowl and placing his right above (3) the spearhead of Marduk; (4) the seven-pointed star of Ish-tar; (5) the god Rammān standing on a wild ox (*cinus*, cf. fig. 94 in Jeremias, *Das alte Testament im Lichte des alten Orients*, 1st ed., p. 280), the god holding in his right hand the three-pronged lightning fork and in his left the reins; (6) the scorpion; (7) the serpent; (8) a dragon with two horns, crouching before (9) the spearhead of Marduk; (10) the walking bird of Bau.

The inscription is broken off.

12. **Susa VI.**—Cassite dynasty (fig. 38, p. 103; De Morgan, D. E. P., I, p. 177, fig. 383).

- (1) The serpent coiled on top; (2) the crescent; (3) the solar disk; (4) the lamp of Nusku; (5) a shrine with a wedge lying on it, the symbol of Nabû; (6) the god Ea standing on a goat (b), holding against his breast a cup, from which run two streams of water. The inscription is lost.

13. **Susa VII.**—Cassite dynasty (fig. 21, p. 73).

(1) The goddess Gula with the dog at her feet; (2) the serpent; (3) a dragon with a shrine and the wedge lying on the shrine, the symbol of Nabu.

The inscription is broken off.

14. **Susa VIII.**—Cassite dynasty (fig. 21, p. 73).

(1) The goddess Gula. The rest is broken off.

15. **Susa X.**—Cassite dynasty (fig. 44 (2), p. 112).

(1) The scorpion of Ishhara; (2) the dog of Gula, with traces of the robe of Gula; (3) an animal, partly destroyed, perhaps a hare (De Morgan); (4) a lion holding a mace in his right paw, perhaps Nergal (Hommel).

The inscription has not been preserved.

16. **Susa XI.**—Cassite dynasty (fig. 44 (3), p. 112).

(1) A shrine with an indistinct figure, hardly the solar disk (Hommel), which never appears on boundary stones over a shrine; (2) the goddess Gula with her dog; (3) a shrine carrying the reversed yoke; (4-5) two staffs with indistinct objects on top.

The inscription is lost.

17. **Susa XIII.**—Cassite dynasty (fig. 29, p. 94).

(1) The crescent; (2) the eight-pointed star of Ishtar; (3) the sun disk; (4-5) two shrines, carrying tiaras, representing Ann and Ellil; (6) a shrine with an indistinct round figure, perhaps a tortoise (cf. fig. 14¹³); (7, 10) the goddess Gula with her dog; (8) the lamp of Nusku; (9) the scorpion of Ishhara; (11) a bird perched on a pole; (12) the mace

with the lion head, Nergal; (13) the mace with the vulture head, Zamama; (14) the lightning fork of Ramman; (15) the serpent of Širru; (16) the spearhead of Marduk.

The inscription has been effaced.

18. **Susa XV.**—Cassite dynasty (fig. 2, p. 6).

(1) The solar disk; (2) the crescent; (3) the star of Ishtar; (4-5) two shrines bearing tiaras, the symbols of Ann and Ellil; (6) the goat-like carrying a shrine, the symbol of Ea; (7) a shrine with a round figure on it, which has two horns, probably a substitute for the yoke; (8) the spearhead of Marduk; (9) a dragon carrying a shrine with a pyramid-shaped figure on top, perhaps several rows of bricks, and in that case the symbol of Nabû; (10) a dragon with a shrine on its back and a square object on the shrine which shows two wedges; (11) the serpent, the symbol of Širru.

The inscription has not been preserved.

19. **Susa XVIII.**—Cassite dynasty (fig. 4, p. 14).

(1) A crouching animal, perhaps a dog; (2) a mace with a lion's head; (3) a bird; (4) a mace with a vulture's head; (5) a crouching animal supporting a circular object; (6) a dragon with a wedge(?) on its back; (7) a dragon with the spearhead(?) on its back; (8) perhaps a plow; (9) perhaps a flying bird; (10) a shrine with a border on top, formed by two corner pieces and three knobs in the centre; (11) the walking bird of Bau; (12) the scorpion; (13) the serpent.

stretched along the lower edge.

The inscription is lost.

20. Susa XIX.—Cassite dynasty—ing., 39, p. 104.

- 1-2 Two shames, carrying probably tiaras originally, which are now broken off; 3 a dragon with a shrine on its back, on which stands the spearhead of Marduk, inscribed along its side (*Marduk in nûbû*); 4 the symbol of Ramman, broken off except the name (*Ramman*);

The inscription has not been preserved.

21. Susa XX.—Cassite dynasty—ing., 40 and 30 pp. 38, 95.

- 1-2 Two shames bearing tiaras, symbols of Anu and Ellil; 3 the goddess with a shrine on its back and a lion's head on the shrine, the symbol of Ea; 4 a shrine with the yoke reversed, the symbol of NIN HUR SAG; 5 a dragon with a shrine and the spearhead, Marduk; 6 a dragon with a shrine, on which are three rows of birds, the symbol of Nabû; 7 a shrine with the bust of the goddess Gula; 8 a winged dragon; 9 the mace with the lion head, Nergal; 10 a lion looking backwards; 11 the mace with the vulture head, Zamrudd; 12 a winged dragon crouching; 13 a mace with another lion head; 14 the serpent, coiled on top, with its head lying across the last lion-headed mace; 15 the solar disk; 16 the crescent; 17 the seven-pointed star of Ishtar; 18 the lamp of Nusku; 19 the scorpion; 20 the walling bird of Ba.

This stone has no inscription.

22. London 100. V R. 57. 1.—Reign of Nebuchadnezzar I. (fig. 49, p. 131).

- 1 The eight-pointed star of Ishtar; 2 the crescent; 3 the solar disk; 4-6 three shames bearing tiaras, symbols of Anu, Ellil and Ea; 7 a dragon with a shrine bearing the spearhead of Marduk; 8 a dragon with a shrine bearing the wedge of Nabû; 9 a shrine with the yoke reversed, the symbol of NIN HUR SAG; 10 the mace with the vulture head, Zamrudd; 11 the mace with twelve lion heads, NIN IB; 12 a low table with a horse head on it, encased in a stone; 13 a bird perched on a pole; 14 the goddess Gula, seated on a shrine, accompanied by her dog; 15 the scorpion-man, having a human head and breast, below the belt the body and tail of a scorpion, holding bow and arrow in his hands; 16 the lightning fork of Ramman standing on the crouching ox; 17 a tortoise; 18 the scorpion of Ishbara; 19 the lamp of Nusku; 20 the serpent.

The gods mentioned in the curses: "The great gods" (*etc.*) Anu, Ellil, Ea, NIN IB, Gula, Ramman, Shamash, Rammanagan, Nergal, Nana, Sin, Sam and the Bêlu Akkadî.

23. Boundary Stone from Nippur.—Reign of Nebuchadnezzar I. (fig. 47, p. 120).

- (1) The dragon of Marduk with the shrine and the spearhead; (2) the wedge of Nabû, standing upright; (3) a scepter, with a knob on top and an animal head in the center; (4) a shrine bearing a tiara, the symbol of Anu.

(5) the mace with the lion head, Nergal; (6) a scepter with a knob on top and an animal head in the center; (7) the mace with the vulture head, Zamana; (8) a shrine with a tiara, the symbol of Ehlil; (9) a scepter like 3 and (6) with a lion's head in the center; (10) a shrine with the yoke reversed, the symbol of NIN.HAR.SAG; (11) the scorpion; (12) the crescent; (13) the five-pointed star of Ishtar; (14) the dog of Gula; (15) the solar disk; (16) the lightning fork of Rammân; (17) a pedestal with a censer²³; (18) a tortoise; (19) a bird perched on a pole; (20) the serpent, the symbol of Širu.

The gods mentioned in the curses: Anu, Ehlil, Ea, Sin, Shamash, Rammân, NIN.IB, Gula, Ishtar, Nusku.

24. London 105 (HI R. 11).—Second Isin (PA.SHE) dynasty (fig. 14, p. 34).

(1) The dragon of Marduk with the shrine and the spearhead; (2) the mace with the twin lion heads, NIN.IB; (3) a dragon with a shrine and a wedge lying on it, the symbol of Nabû; (4) the scorpion, the symbol of Ishhara; (5) a yoke, the symbol of NIN.HAR.SAG; (6) the dog of Gula; (7) the lamp of Nusku; (8) an arrow standing upright; (9) a bird perched on a pole; (10) the lightning fork of Rammân; (11–12) two shrines bearing tiaras, symbols of Anu and Ehlil; (13) a shrine with a tortoise over it; (14) the crescent; (15) the solar disk; (16) the eight-pointed star of Ishtar; (17) the walking bird of Bau; (18) a

mace with a globular top²⁴; (19) the serpent, the symbol of Širu.

The gods mentioned in the curses: Anu, Ehlil, Ea, NIN.MAH, Sin, Shamash, Ishtar, Marduk, NIN.IB, Gula, Rammân, Nabû.

25. Caillou de Michaux (I R. 70).—Second Isin (PA.SHE) dynasty (fig. 13, p. 33).

(1) The crescent; (2) the sun disk; (3) the star of Ishtar; (4–5) two shrines bearing tiaras, symbols of Anu and Ehlil; (6) the goat-fish with a shrine, the symbol of Ea; (7) a shrine with the yoke, the symbol of NIN.HAR.SAG; (8) a dragon with a shrine and the spearhead of Marduk; (9) a dragon with a shrine and the wedge or Nabû lying on it; (10) the lightning fork of Rammân; (11) an arrow standing upright; (12) the serpent extending over the top; (13) the dog of Gula; (14) the lion-headed mace of Nergal; (15) the vulture-headed mace of Zamana; (16) the walking bird of Bau; (17) the lamp of Nusku; (18) a bird perched on a pole; (19) the scorpion of Ishhara.

The gods mentioned in the curses: Anu, Ehlil, Ea, NIN.MAH, Marduk, Shamash, Sin, Ishtar, NIN.IB, Gula, Rammân, Nabû.

26. London 106 (HI R. 43).—Reign of Marduk-nâdin-aḫê (fig. 12, p. 30).

(1) The solar disk; (2) the crescent; (3) the eight-pointed star of Ishtar; (4–5) two shrines with tiaras, representing Anu and Ehlil; (6) the scorpion of Ishhara; (7) the dog of Gula; (8) the walking bird of Bau; (9) the bird perched on a pole; (10) an arrow standing upright; (11) the lamp

of Nusku; (12) a dragon with a shrine and the spearhead of Marduk; (13) a mace with a globular top; (14) the goatfish with a shrine and the ram's head on it, the symbol of Ea; (15) the lightning fork of Ramman; (16) the yoke, the symbol of NIN.HAR.SAG; (17) the twin lion heads, the symbol of NIN.IB; (18) the dragon with the shrine and the wedge on it, the symbol of Nabû; (19) the serpent winding around the symbols, representing Sin.

The gods mentioned in the curses: Anu, Ehlil, Ea, Marduk, Nabû, Ramman, Sin, Sîn-an-ash, Ishtar, Gula, NIN.IB, Nergal, Zannana, Papsukkal, Ishbara, Anu rabû.

27. Boundary Stone of Amrân (Berlin V, A 1).—Second Isin (PA-SHE) dynasty, ing 19, p. 15.

(1) The crescent; (2) the solar disk; (3) the star of Ishtar; (4) the scorpion of Ishbara; (5) the serpent; (6-7) two shrines bearing tiaras, symbol of Anu and Ehlil; (8) a dragon with a shrine and a wedge on it, the symbol of Nabû; (9) a shrine with a ram's head on it and traces of the goatfish before it, the symbol of Ea.

The inscription is still unpublished.

28. O. B. L., No. 149.—Reign of Marduk-ahê-erba (symbols unpublished, described by Prof. Hilprecht, O. B. L., Vol. I, Pt. 2, p. 651.).

(1) The tortoise on top; (2) the scorpion; (3) the crescent; (4) the solar disk; (5) the star of Ishtar; (6) the mace with the lion head, the symbol of Nergal; (7) the mace with the vulture head, the symbol of Zannana; (8) the

bird perched on a pole; (9) a dragon with a shrine and the mace on it, the symbol of Anu; (10) a shrine with a tiara, the symbol of Ehlil; (11) the lightning fork of Ramman; (12) the goddess Gula, with uplifted hands; (13) the loop of Nusku; (14) the serpent of Sin.

The gods mentioned in the curses: Anu, Ehlil, Ea, Marduk, Zannanum, NIN.IB, Gula, Sin.

29. O. B. L., No. 80.—Second Isin (PA-SHE) dynasty, ing. 44, 1, p. 112.

(1) The dog of Gula; (2) the walking bird of Bau; (3) the lower part of what appears to be a pointed shaft, the rest is broken off.

30. O. B. L., No. 150.—Second Isin (PA-SHE) dynasty. (O. B. L., Vol. I, Pt. 2, pl. XXV, No. 69).

(1) The crescent; (2) the eight-pointed star of Ishtar; (3) the solar disk (the rest is broken off).

31. Berlin V, A. 211.—Symbols published in *Vorderasiatische Schrift-denkmäler*, Vol. I, *Beilage*, pl. V, described by Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 258.

(1) A dragon with a shrine and the wedge of Nabû; (2-3) two shrines bearing tiaras, symbols of Anu and Ehlil; (4) a mace with the twin lion heads, the symbol of NIN.IB; (5) a mace with a globular top; (6) a mace with the vulture head; (7) the serpent.

The curses of the inscription have not been preserved.

32. London 102.—Reign of Nabû-mukin-aplu (symbols unpublished, described by Pinches, *Guide to the Nimroud Central Saloon*, p. 53f.).

- (1) The solar disk; (2) the crescent; (3) the star of Ishtar; (4-5) two shrines bearing tiaras, symbols of Anu and Ellil; (6) a shrine with a tortoise on it; (7) a shrine with a yoke, the symbol of NIN.HAR.SAG; (8) a dragon with a shrine and the spearhead of Marduk; (9) a dragon with a shrine and the wedge of Nabû on it; (10) the goddess Gula, seated on a shrine, with her hands uplited and her dog beside her; (11) the bird perched on a pole; (12) an arrow; (13) the lamp of Nusku; (14) the mace with the lion head, the symbol of Nergal; (15) the mace with the vulture head, the symbol of Zamama; (16) the lightning torch of Rammân; (17) the walking bird of Ba; (18) the scorpion of Ishbara; (19) the serpent winding alongside of the symbols.

The gods mentioned in the curses: Anu, [Ellil], Ea, Marduk, Zarpaitu, Nabû, Sin, Shamash, Nergal, Zamama, [Rammân], NIN.IB, Gula, Nin[-gin-ur].

33. **Stone of Nabû-shum-ishkun**² (Berlin, V. A. 3031) (ag. 31, p. 97).

- (1) The serpent winding through the center; (2) the crescent; (3) the solar disk; (4) the star of Ishtar, seven-pointed; (5) seven stars, probably the Sibitti; (6) a dragon with a shrine and the spearhead, the symbol of Marduk; (7) a dragon with a shrine and an upright wedge, the symbol of Nabû; (8) the yoke, the symbol of NIN.HAR.SAG; (9) the goatfish with a shrine and a ram's head on it; (10) the lion-headed mace, the symbol of

Nergal; (11) the scorpion; (12) the vulture-headed mace, the symbol of Zamama; (13-14) two shrines bearing tiaras, symbols of Anu and Ellil; (15) a flymg? bird; (16) the lamp of Nusku; (17) the lightning torch of Rammân; (18) a mace with a conical top; (19) the dog of Gula; (20-22) three fly flaps or fans; (23) the figure of a god, holding in his left the reins of a winged dragon (cf. figure of Rammân in Clay, *Light on the Old Testament from Babylon*, p. 307); (24) the figure of a god or goddess? with uplited hands; (25) the figure of a god with a lion? crouching alongside of him; (26) a dagger close to the serpent.

No gods are enumerated in the curses. We find the general statement: "The gods as many as on this inscribed stone have been caused to take a place" (*ana neta ana da ne i anno sarashu nenzaza*, Edge 6, 7).

34. **London 90, 922.**—Reign of Nabû-apla-iddina (fig. 9, p. 23).

- (1) A shrine with the spearhead of Marduk; (2) a shrine with a ram's head, the symbol of Ea; (3) a shrine with two stâfis joined in the center, the symbol of Nabû (cf. p. 77¹); (4-5) two shrines bearing tiaras, symbols of Anu and Ellil; (6) the mace with the vulture head, the symbol of Zamama; (7) the mace with the lion head, the symbol of Nergal; (8) the lightning torch of Rammân.

The inscription contains no curses.

35. **Berlin, V. A. 208.**—Reign of Marduk-shum-iddina (symbols pub-

* No boundary stone, but inserted for the sake of comparison.

listedin *Die Tempel der Sumerer und Akkader* (Vol. I, Berlin, 1932), pl. II, described by Hommel, *Aops* 170, p. 276, 1-3.

- (1) A shrine with the wedge of Nabu; (2) a shrine with the spearhead of Marduk; (3) a shrine with the twin lion heads between which is placed the symbol of NIN IB; (4) a shrine, the lion-headed dragon; (5) the dog of Gula; (6) a shrine with the light-trig oak of Ramman; (7) the crescent; (8) the solar disk; (9) the star of Ishkur.

The inscription contains no curses.

36. Berlin, V. A. 269. (Reign of Sargon (fig. 35, p. 35).)

- (1) The crescent; (2) the solar disk; (3) the eight-pointed star of Ishkur; (4) the serpent coiled on top; (5) a dragon with a shrine and the spearhead of Marduk; (6) a dragon and a shrine with the stylus standing upright, the symbol of Nabu.

The gods mentioned in the curses: Anu, Ellil, Ea and Sin.

37. Berlin, V. A. 2663. (Reign of Marduk-apal-iddina II (fig. 8, p. 26).)

1. The eight-pointed star of Ishkur; (2) the crescent; (3) the solar disk; (4) the serpent winding alongside of the inscription; (5) a dragon with a shrine and the spearhead of Marduk; (6) the goatfish with a shrine and the ram's head on it, the symbol of Ea; (7) a shrine with the yoke, the symbol of NIN HAR SAG; (8) a dragon with a shrine and a stylus standing upright on it, the symbol of Natar; (9) the kump of Niska on a pedestal; (10) the light-trig oak of Ramman; (11) the dog of Gula; (12) the walking bird of Ba; (13) the scorpion of Ishkur; (14-15) two shrines bearing trapes, symbols of Anu and Ellil; (16) a winged dragon with a shrine.

The gods mentioned in the curses: Anu, Ellil, Ea, Marduk and Enna.

B. ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Animal figures, unclassified.*

Fig. 4¹ (crouching animal, perhaps lion or dog); fig. 9² (crouching animal, supporting circular object); fig. 24³ (crouching animal, with a shrine on its back and a vase on its head); Susa 10⁴ (fig. 44) (perhaps a hare); London 103¹⁵ (animal with two straight horns, two curved horns or ears and a forked tongue).

Arrow standing erect—*Sagittarius*.

Fig. 12¹⁶; fig. 13¹⁷; fig. 14¹⁸; London 102¹².

Bird

Fig. 4¹, fig. 4⁹ (perhaps a flying bird); fig. 11¹⁹ (bird looking backwards); fig. 30²⁰ (bird looking backwards); fig. 31²¹ (flying bird).

Bird, perched on pole—*Arurus*(?).†

Fig. 6¹, fig. 10¹⁷, fig. 11²¹, fig. 12²²; fig. 13²³, fig. 14¹⁹, fig. 23²²; fig. 28²⁵, fig. 29²¹, fig. 49²¹; London 101⁴; London 102¹¹; O. B. I., 119².

Bird walking—*Ba*[-û].

Fig. 4¹¹; fig. 6²; fig. 8¹², fig. 10¹⁶; fig.

* The raised figures refer to the numbers given to the various symbols in the different illustrations.

† So Zimmern, see *Leipziger Semitistische Studien*, II, 2, p. 43.

11²⁶; fig. 12²; fig. 13¹⁶; fig. 14¹⁷;
fig. 18¹⁹; fig. 24²; fig. 40²; 44(1)²;
London 102¹⁷; Susa 20²⁰ (fig. 16).

Censer(?)—perhaps *kinûnu*.*

Fig. 47¹⁷ (placed on pedestal).

Centaur—*Sagittarius*.

Fig. 23¹² (centaur holding bow and arrow); London 101¹ (see fig. 32).

Chisel, standing on a shrine.†

Fig. 11¹⁷ (before the shrine is a crouching ram).

Crescent—*Šin*.

Fig. 2²; fig. 6¹; fig. 8¹; fig. 10¹; fig. 11¹;
fig. 12²; fig. 13¹; fig. 14¹⁴; fig. 15¹;
fig. 17¹; fig. 19¹; fig. 21¹; fig. 23¹;
fig. 24¹; fig. 27¹; fig. 29¹; fig.
30¹⁶; fig. 31²; fig. 47¹²; fig. 49²;
London 101¹³; London 102²; London
103²; Susa 6²; V. A. 208²;
O. B. I., 149¹; O. B. I., 150¹.

Curved object.

London 103⁸ (compare perhaps yoke).

Dagger.

Fig. 31²⁰ (cf. fig. 11²).

Dog of Gula (substitute for the goddess)—perhaps *Lû*.

Fig. 6¹; fig. 8¹¹; fig. 10⁷; fig. 12⁷; fig.
13¹⁴; fig. 14⁶; fig. 21⁴; fig. 23¹³
(uncertain); fig. 31¹⁹; fig. 44(1)¹;
fig. 47¹⁴; London 101²; Susa 10²
(fig. 44(2)); V. A. 208⁵.

Dragon.

Fig. 2⁹ (with a shrine which bears a pyramid-shaped object, perhaps some rows of bricks); fig. 18⁵ (crouching before the spearhead of Marduk); fig. 23^{10, 21} (with a shrine on its back); fig. 23^{23, 24} (also with a shrine).

Dragon, winged.

Fig. 6¹⁸ (walking along the body of a serpent); fig. 8¹⁶ (with a shrine); fig. 11⁸ (a double-headed mace standing on its back, perhaps twin lion heads); fig. 11¹² (crouching before lion-headed mace); fig. 23¹⁹ (crouching); fig. 30² (crouching); London 103⁸.

Fans (or fly flaps).

Fig. 31²⁰. II. 22.

Fox.‡

London 103⁷.

Goatfish (with ram's head) Ea—*Capricorn*.

Fig. 2⁶ (with a shrine on the goatfish); fig. 6¹⁷ (with a ram's head over the goatfish); fig. 8⁶ (goatfish crouching before a shrine with a ram's head); fig. 11⁶ (*idem*); fig. 12¹⁴ (*idem*); fig. 13⁶ (goatfish and shrine); fig. 19⁹ (goatfish with shrine and ram's head); fig. 23^{15, 16, 17} (*idem*); fig. 24⁶ (*idem*, shrine inscribed dE-a); fig. 28⁹ (ram's head and goatfish effaced); fig. 30⁴ (goatfish with shrine and ram's head); fig. 31⁹ (*idem*); fig. 9² (shrine and ram's head without goatfish).

Gods.

Fig. 5¹; fig. 31¹³ (holding reins of dragon); fig. 31²⁴ (hands up-lifted); fig. 31²⁵ (with a lion(?) crouching at his side), Susa 6⁶ (see fig. 38), the god Ea standing on a goat, holding a cup against his breast, from which flow two streams); London 103¹⁴ (holding a mace against his breast with

* For the star *kinûnu*, which appears near the Capricorn, see Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 241.

† This symbol can hardly be a substitute for the shrine with the stylus or the wedge, because the latter appears on the same stone at another place (cf. fig. 11^{14, 17}).

‡ For the "fox star" (*kakkab šilibi* (*LUL.A*), see II R. 49, *sd*; III R. 53, 66, and Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 423.

the left hand and in the right hand a *gombaz*.

Goddess.

London 101¹¹ (holding a cup in the right and an object with a thin handle in the left hand); London 101¹³ (winged).

Goddess Gula—perhaps *V. go*.

Fig. 11¹³ (the bust of the goddess on a shrine borne by a dog); fig. 23¹⁴ (seated on a shrine and accompanied by her dog, partly effaced); fig. 24¹⁵ (seated on a shrine, inscribed *dG[ul]*); fig. 27¹⁶ (seated on a shrine, with the dog at her feet); fig. 29¹⁷ (*idem*); fig. 30¹⁸ (the bust of the goddess on a shrine); fig. 40¹⁹ (the goddess with the dog and the accompanying inscription *dGul*); fig. 49²⁰ (on a shrine, with her dog beside her); Susa 7¹ (see fig. 21); Susa 8¹ (fig. 21 only partly preserved); Susa 11² (fig. 44, with dog, partly effaced); O. B. L., 149²¹; London 102²².

Horse head.*

Fig. 49²¹ (standing on a table, enclosed in a shrine).

Indistinct figures.

Fig. 4²; fig. 23¹⁴; fig. 44(1)¹; Susa 11² (fig. 44); Susa 11² (fig. 44).

Lamp of Nusku.

Fig. 6³; fig. 8⁴ (on pedestal); fig. 10⁵; fig. 11⁶; fig. 12⁷; fig. 13⁸; fig. 14⁹; fig. 23¹⁴; fig. 24¹⁵; fig. 27¹⁶; fig. 29¹⁷; fig. 31¹⁸; fig. 49²⁰ (on a pedestal); London 101¹¹; London 102¹³; London 103¹² (mounted on a tripod); Susa 6¹; Susa 20¹⁵ (see fig. 16); O. B. L., 149²¹.

Lightning fork of Ramman.

Fig. 6¹² (standing on a crouching ox); fig. 8¹⁰; fig. 9⁷; fig. 10¹¹ (on a

crouching ox); fig. 11⁷ (standing on a shrine borne by crouching ox); fig. 12⁷; fig. 13⁸; fig. 14⁹; fig. 23¹⁴; fig. 29¹⁷; fig. 18⁵ held by the god Ramman who is standing on the wild ox); fig. 28¹⁹ (standing on the crouching ox); fig. 31¹⁸; fig. 39⁴ (symbol broken off, only the name *dRamman* *dIM* preserved); fig. 47¹⁹; fig. 49²⁰ (on crouching ox); London 101¹²; London 102²³; London 103²⁷; O. B. L., 149²¹; V. A. 208¹.

Lion, standing erect †

Fig. 21¹⁵ (Susa 9 (holding daggers in front paws); fig. 44 (Susa 10¹ holding a mace in right paw).

Mace, with conical top.

London 101⁸ (tassels hanging down on each side, probably a substitute for the spearhead of Marduk which is missing).

Mace, with globular top.

Fig. 12¹⁴; fig. 14¹⁵; fig. 31¹⁵; London 101⁹; V. A. 211¹.

Mace, with lion head—Nergal (cf. p. 87¹).

Fig. 4² (doubtful); fig. 6⁷; fig. 9⁷; fig. 10⁶; fig. 11¹¹; fig. 13¹⁴; fig. 23¹⁵; fig. 24¹² (inscribed *dNergal* (GIR)); fig. 28¹⁴; fig. 29¹²; fig. 30⁹; fig. 31¹⁰; fig. 47³; London 101¹¹; London 102¹⁴; O. B. L., 149²¹; V. A. 208¹ (shrine with the head of a dragon, perhaps = lion).

Mace, with square top—Shuqamuna

Fig. 24¹⁰ (inscribed *d[Shu-qa]-munu*).

Mace, with twin lion heads—NIN.HB (cf. pp. 87¹, 88¹)—*Gemini*(?).

Fig. 10² (projecting knob between the two heads); fig. 11⁸ (mace standing on a winged dragon).

* For the "horse star" see V. R. 46, 20ab, and Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 262.

† Perhaps a representation of Nergal (so Hommel, *Aufsätze*, p. 445). In that case it is a variant of the mace with the lion head.

also a knob between the two heads); fig. 12¹⁷; fig. 14²; fig. 24¹¹ (with a knob between the two heads); fig. 28¹² (the same); fig. 30^{12, 13} (winged dragon before the mace with the lion head = twin lion heads*) (cf. fig. 11⁵); fig. 49¹¹; V. A. 211⁴; London 101¹; V. A. 208³ (placed on a shrine, a knob between the two heads).

Mace, with vulture head—Za-mà-mà,

Fig. 4⁴ (doubtful); fig. 6⁹; fig. 9⁹; fig. 10¹⁰; fig. 11⁹; fig. 13¹⁵; fig. 23⁴; fig. 24¹⁴ (inscribed *dZa-mà-mà*); fig. 28¹³; fig. 29¹³; fig. 30¹¹; fig. 31¹²; fig. 47⁷; fig. 49¹⁰; O. B. I., 149⁷; London 102¹⁵; V. A. 211⁶.

Plow.

Fig. 4⁷; fig. 11¹⁹; fig. 23¹⁵ (doubtful).

Priest.

Fig. 17² (standing before the spear-

head of Marduk in the act of anointing it, inscribed *šalma ša zikari* (NITAH) *dMarduk*); fig. 40⁵ (standing before the goddess Gula).

Satyr.

London 101⁵ (the upper part of the body is human, the lower that of a horse with a short tail; he holds a long thick staff in both hands).

Scepter.

Fig. 47^{6, 9} (three scepters with knobs on top and animal heads in the center).

Scorpion—Ishhara.

Fig. 4¹²; fig. 6⁹; fig. 8¹²; fig. 10⁶; fig. 11²⁴; fig. 12⁶; fig. 13¹⁹; fig. 14⁴; fig. 18⁶; fig. 19⁴; fig. 23⁶; fig. 24¹⁵; fig. 27⁶; fig. 31¹¹; fig. 40⁴; fig. 47¹¹; fig. 49¹²; Susa 10¹ (cf. fig. 44(2)). Susa 20¹⁹ (cf. fig. 16); London

* This identification is established by a comparison of Susa No. 3 (fig. 11) with Susa No. 20 (fig. 30). The arrangement of the symbols on these two stones is almost identical. The first four symbols of fig. 30 (Anu, Elh, Ea and Ninkharsag) correspond to the first section of fig. 11, the next three symbols of fig. 30 (Marduk, Nabû, Gula) correspond to the third section of fig. 11, repeating even the curious bust of Gula on a shrine (fig. 11¹⁹ and 30⁷) which is found only here. The next six symbols of fig. 30 (winged dragon, Nergal, bird looking backwards, Zamama, winged lion, followed by the mace with the lion head) correspond exactly to section 2 of fig. 11, where we find instead of the last two symbols the winged lion with the twin-headed mace standing on its back. This shows that the winged lion, followed by the lion-headed mace, exchanges with the winged lion having the twin lion heads on its back. The last three symbols of Susa No. 20 are separated from the rest and are found on fig. 16, first view. They are the lamp, the scorpion and the walking bird, which correspond to Nos. 18, 20, 24 on Susa No. 3 (fig. 11). This remarkable similarity of Susa No. 3 (a stone of Meli-Shipak) and Susa No. 20 (an uninscribed boundary stone) cannot be accidental. The latter (Susa No. 20) belongs undoubtedly to the reign of the same king and was made perhaps by the same sculptor. It may also explain why this stone (Susa No. 20) is not inscribed. Perhaps before the inscription could be engraved the invasion of Sutrak-nahunte took place, by which most likely all the boundary stones found by the French at Susa were carried away, for it should be noted that the inscription which this Elamite king put on another monument (see fig. No. 5) states distinctly: "the land of Qarin. . . . I took and the stele of Me-li-[Shi-pak] I found," see Scheil, D. E. P., IV, p. 146, B. 6, 7.

101²; London 102^{2,3}; London 103³; O. B. I., 149⁷.

Scorpion-man—*Sagittarius*.

Fig. 49³ (having a human head and breast, a body and tail of a scorpion, holding in his hands a bow and arrow); London 103⁹ (having a man's head, wings, a scorpion's body and tail, and a lion's legs).

Serpent—*Siri*.

Fig. 41²; fig. 61³ (horned serpent); fig. 84¹; fig. 101¹⁸ (serpent coiled on top); fig. 111²; fig. 121⁹ (winding along lower edge of symbols); fig. 131² (winding across top); fig. 141⁹; fig. 154¹; fig. 181⁷; fig. 191⁵; fig. 211² (inscribed *ja-sa-jri-du*); fig. 281²; fig. 291³; fig. 301⁴ (coiled on top); fig. 311¹; fig. 471⁹; fig. 491⁹; Susa 61 (coiled on top); Susa 71 (cf. fig. 21); London 1011¹⁸ (coiled on top); London 1021⁹; London 1031¹; O. B. I., 1491⁴; V. A. 211².

Shrine, with sea shell

Fig. 111².

Shrine, with two staffs—*Nabû*.

Fig. 91 (two staffs, joined in the center, standing on a shrine, cf. fig. 261⁹).

Shrines with tiaras—*Anu, Elhi (Ea)*.

Fig. 21^{2,3}; fig. 811^{1,3}; fig. 911³; fig. 1011³; fig. 1111³; fig. 1211³; fig. 1311³; fig. 1411^{1,2}; fig. 1911²; fig. 2311³; fig. 2811³; fig. 2911³; fig. 3011²; fig. 3111^{4,11}; fig. 3911² (tiaras broken off); fig. 4711³; fig. 4911^{3,5,6} (*Anu, Elhi, Ea*); London 1031⁹ (a crouching animal alongside of the shrine); London 10311¹ (a winged bull alongside of shrine); London 10211²; V. A. 2111²; O. B. I., 1491⁹ (shrine with dragon); O. B. I., 1491¹⁰ (shrine without dragon).

Shrines with indistinct objects.

Fig. 291⁶; Susa 111¹ (cf. fig. 41, 3)

Shrines with various figures

Fig. 21² (a shrine with a round figure having two horns, perhaps a substitute for the yoke); fig. 211² (a dragon with a shrine, having a square object (brick?) on it, marked with two wedges); fig. 411¹ (a shrine with a border on top, formed by two corner pieces and three knobs in the center).

Solar disk—*Shamash*.

Fig. 21²; fig. 61³; fig. 81³; fig. 101⁵; fig. 111²; fig. 121²; fig. 131²; fig. 141^{1,3}; fig. 151²; fig. 191²; fig. 211² (*Susa 91*); fig. 231²; fig. 241³; fig. 271²; fig. 291³; fig. 301³; fig. 311¹; fig. 471³; fig. 491³; *Susa 61*; London 1011¹; London 1021¹; London 1031¹; O. B. I., 1491⁴; O. B. I., 1501¹; V. A. 2081².

Spearhead of Marduk—perhaps *lamus*.

Fig. 21²; fig. 41² (crouching dragon with a spearhead?) on its back); fig. 611³ (spearhead standing on a dragon); fig. 81³; fig. 91³ (standing on a shrine); fig. 101³; fig. 111³; fig. 121² (standing on a shrine flanked by a dragon); fig. 131³ (*idem*); fig. 141³ (*idem*); fig. 151³ (*idem*); fig. 171³ (priest standing before spearhead); fig. 231¹⁰; fig. 241¹ (inscribed *dMarduk*) (AM. U.D.); fig. 281¹; fig. 291¹⁰; fig. 301² (standing on a shrine with a dragon); fig. 311⁶ (*idem*); fig. 391¹ (on a shrine with a dragon, inscribed *dMarduk ilu rabû*); fig. 471¹ (standing on a shrine with a dragon); fig. 491² (*idem*); London 1031²; London 1021²; V. A. 2081².

Staff.

Susa 111¹ (cf. fig. 41, a staff with an indistinct object on top, partly broken off); Susa 111⁵ (a staff, whose top is broken off); London 1011¹⁸ (a staff with the head of some animal on top).

Star of Ishtar—Venus.

Fig. 2^d; fig. 6ⁱ (eight-pointed); fig. 8^d (*idem*); fig. 10ⁱ (*idem*); fig. 11^a; fig. 12^d (*idem*); fig. 13ⁱ; fig. 14¹⁰ (*idem*); fig. 15ⁱ (*idem*); fig. 18^d (*idem*); fig. 19^d; fig. 21ⁱ (Susa 9) (six-pointed); fig. 23ⁱ (*idem*); fig. 24ⁱ (eight-pointed); fig. 27ⁱ (*idem*); fig. 29ⁱ (*idem*); fig. 30ⁱ (seven-pointed); fig. 31^d (*idem*); fig. 47¹² (five-pointed); fig. 49ⁱ (eight-pointed); London 101¹⁷; London 102ⁱ; London 103ⁱ; O. B. I., 149ⁱ; O. B. I., 150ⁱ; V. A. 208⁹.

Stars—Sibitti.

Fig. 31⁵ (seven stars, probably representing the seven planets).

Stylus (substitute for wedge)—Nabû.

Fig. 8ⁱ (on a shrine with a dragon); fig. 15^b (*idem*).

Table.

London 101¹⁷ (the corners ornamented with lion heads, a tiara on the table, perhaps a substitute for the shrine with the tiara)

Tortoise

Fig. 6^b; fig. 14¹³ (placed over shrine); fig. 29^b (doubtful, but cf. fig. 14¹³); fig. 47¹⁸; fig. 49¹⁵; O. B. I., 149ⁱ; London 102⁶

Wedge (and bricks)—Nabû—perhaps *aries*.

Fig. 2⁹ (a dragon bearing a shrine with a pyramid-shaped object, perhaps bricks); fig. 4^b (a crouching dragon with a wedge?)

on its back); fig. 6¹⁴ (wedge on the back of a dragon, crouching before a stage tower); fig. 10¹¹ (a horned dragon before a shrine with four rows of bricks); fig. 11¹⁴ (a dragon carrying a shrine with a brick and a wedge); fig. 12¹⁸ (a wedge on a shrine with a dragon); fig. 13⁹ (*idem*); fig. 14³ (*idem*); fig. 19⁵ (*idem*); fig. 30^b (a dragon before a shrine on which are three rows of bricks); fig. 31⁷ (wedge on a shrine with a dragon); fig. 47² (wedge alone, standing upright); fig. 49⁹ (dragon with shrine and wedge); V. A. 208¹; V. A. 211¹; London 102⁹; Susa 6⁵ (shrine with wedge lying on it); Susa 7³ (cf. fig. 21, wedge on shrine with dragon).

Yoke (perhaps plaits of hair*)—Ninjar-sag (cf. fig. 48).

Fig. 6¹⁰ (standing on a shrine); fig. 8⁷ (*idem*); fig. 11⁷ (shrine with nail (dagger?) and reversed yoke on top); fig. 12¹⁰ (yoke alone); fig. 13⁷ (on shrine); fig. 14⁵ (yoke alone); fig. 28¹⁰ (on shrine); fig. 30⁴ (on shrine, yoke reversed); fig. 31⁵ (yoke alone); fig. 47¹⁹ (shrine with yoke reversed); fig. 49⁹ (*idem*); Susa 11⁴ (cf. fig. 44, shrine with reversed yoke, partly broken off); London 102⁷ (yoke on shrine).

* Prof. W. Max Muller kindly informs me that the part of the Egyptian picture which corresponds to the Babylonian really represents the plaits of hair (*hnskt*) of the goddess *Hat-hor*, which, according to him, play an important part in Egyptian mythology.

GLOSSARY.

abu, father.

estr., (*Abu*) *a-bi ibi*[*u*], London, 101, III, 9; *sarra abū(AD) ilāni*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 3; (*Sin*) *a-bi ilāni rabūti*, D. E. P., II, 113, 6; *zi-ki-ir a-bi a-lu-di-ša*, V. A., 2663, II, 42; *ša a-bi a-bu-šū*, whose grandfather, IV R.² 38, I, 33; *a-bi būbi*, gatekeeper, Susa, 3, I, 19; *būt abu(AD) la-bu-ri*, C. T., X, pl. V, 12; c. suff., *abu(AD)-ū-a*, London, 102, I, 20; IV, 13; *būt abi-ia*, London, 102, IV, 21; C. T., X, pl. III, 4, 6, 7, *a-bu-ka*, London, 103, IV, 31 (Bunene) *ma-liḫ a-bi-ša*, D. E. P., II, 115, 6; *i-na muh-hi abi-i-na*, V. A., 209, IV, 20; *būt abi-na*, V. A., 209, IV, 22, pl., *būt abi(AD) MEŠ-e-a*, C. T., X, pl. V, 2.

abūbu, storm flood

(IStar) *ša ra-ab-sa a-bu-bu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 22.

𐎶𐎵₁, **abābu**, be clean.

I, 1 pret., *u i-bi-ab*, III R. II, II, 17.

𐎶𐎵₂, **abāku**, turn away (Hebr. 𐤁𐤁).

I, 1 pret., *i-bu-uk-šū-mu-ti*, he turned them off, London, 103, I, 33.

I, 2 *i-na kišita(-ta)ša im-qut-ma i-ta(bak-ma) i-na pān . . . šarri . . . di-na lu-ša(-ad)-bu-ba*, because of the property which he claimed he brought (his wife) and before . . . the King . . . they (dual) instituted a lawsuit, London, 102, VI, 5.

ablu, boundary.

dNia-th be-el ub-li šū-ū-mi u ku-dur-ri, Susa 3, VII, 6; *na-gir ku-dur-ri-ti ma-kīn-nu ab-li-e*, V R.

55, 51² (cf. *iš-lu-at-lu-nu ub-li-e a-ke-er-nu-nu lu-si-ur-ri-e*, Nabop. Hulpr. II, 30; O. B. I., Vol. I, Pt. 1, p. 42¹, compares Hebr. 𐤁𐤁, see also Lau, J. A. O. S., Vol. 27² 1906, p. 301).

abullu, city gate.

abullu KĀ.1.11.ū-ili-ša, Susa 16, VI, 16.

𐎶𐎵₃, **abnu**, stone

abnu T.1.Q.1 la ta-a-ra ū la mu-qe-ma . . . i-bu-ab, London, 103, III, 39; *abnu ša-a-bu i-na aš-ri-ša u-nuk-ka-ra*, London, 101, III, 2; *i-na abnu a-ab-bu-ša*, London, 101, III, 4; *na-ra-a ša abni i-ša*, Susa, 2, Med., II, 9; *ina abnu i-mu-qe-ra*, V R. 50, 35; *ina abni (NA) ub-bu-tu*, III R. 41, II, 11, I R. 70, III, 3, III R. 43, I, 34; London, 102, V, 2; *na ab-ni ub-bu-ša*, Susa, 16, V, 2; *ina ab-ni u-pa-sa-ša*, V. A., 2663, V, 30; *ina abni i-na-i-pa-sa som-ša-na* [*zak-ra*], London, 102, V, 6.

ubānu, finger.

ubānu(ŠU-SI)-šu a-na limutti i-bu-ra-šu, Neb. Nippur, III, 24.

𐎶𐎵₄, **abāšu**, break (cf. *napāšu*).

II, 1 pres., *i-na ub-ni ub-ba-šu*, Susa, 16, V, 2.

abqallu, wise man, leader.

(Marduk) *abqal(NU.NE) ilāni*, London, 101, III, 13; *abqal šamē u iṣiti*, Susa, 14, III, 14; *abqal kiš-šat šamē(-ē) u iṣitim(-tum)*, V. A., 2663, I, 8.

𐎶𐎵₅, **abāru**, enclose, bind.

II, 1 inf., estr., *ub-bur meš-ri-e-ti*,

- lameness of limbs, V. A. 2663, V. 38; Susa, 14, III, 5.
- ibru**, friend.
i-bir bi-li-šu, Neb. Nippur, II, 17.
- 𐎶𐎵, **ebēru**, pass over.
 III, I part., *mē ša mu-še-bi-ri*, the waters of the connecting canal, Susa, 3, III, 1.
- abšēnu**, vegetation.
abšēnu (AB.SIM) *la ša-za-at-ma*, Neb. Nippur, II, 30.
- 𐎶𐎶, **abātu**, destroy (Hebr. 𐤁𐤁𐤕).
 I, 1 pres., *išid-sa li-bit*, London, 101, III, 15; *li-bu-tu ku-dur-ra-šu*, V R. 56, 40.
 I, 2 pres., *i-tu-ba-at uḫ-tul-lik*, Susa, 3, V, 56.
 II, I pret., *i-ga-ru 'u-a-bīt-ma 'u-ḫe-pu*, Susa, 2, Med., II, 6; pres., *i-na abni ub-ba-tu*, III R. 41, II, 11; I R. 70, III, 3; III R. 43, I, 34; London, 102, V, 2; *ši-pir ni-kil-ti ub-ba-tu*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 36; *i-na abni ā-ab-bīt-su*, London, 101, III, 1.
 IV, I pret., *in-na-bi-tu-ma*, he fled, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 3; *in-na-bi-tu-nim-ma*, they fled, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 6; part., *ma-ur-na-bi-ūtum*, a fugitive, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 1.
abtu, fallen, dilapidated.
būtātī (E.MEŠ) *abtūtī* (GUL MEŠ) (cf. Br. 895 f), V. A. 209, III, 17.
- agū**, crown.
 (Šim) *bil agu* (MIR) *na-mc-ru-ti*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 13.
- 𐎶𐎶𐎵, **aggu**, anger.
i-na ag-gi libbi-šu-nu, London, 103, VI, 1.
aggis, angrily, in anger.
ag-gis li-ru-ru-šu, V R. 56, 38; [*ag-gis li-ḫal*]-*liq-šu*, London, 101, III, 9.
- igigallu**, open-minded, wise.
 (Marduk) *igig(SI)-gal* (IG) *ilini*, V. A., 2663, I, 3.
- agalatillū**, drop-y.
a-ga-lāt(NC)-til-la ša ri-ki-is-su la ip-paṭ-ṭa-ru, Susa, 3, VI, 44; III R. 41, II, 25; *a-ga-lā-til-lu(-a) ri-ki-is-su la pa-ṭe-ra*, I R. 70, III, 13; III R. 43, III, 31; London, 102, I, 41; *a-gal-la-til-la-a li-šam-ri-šu-ša-ma*, Susa, 16, VI, 20; *a-ga-lā-til-la-a lišišsu(-šu)-šu-ma*, V. A., 2663, V, 43; [*ina zomri-šu li-ša*]-*as-ši-šu-ma*, D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 12, D. E. P., II, 113, 18.
- igisū**, gift.
ina igi-ūt(SI,DI) ḫab-ṣa-ū-ti, Neb. Nippur, II, 9.
- 𐎶𐎶𐎵, **igirru**, plan.
lu ma-lam-mc-na i-gir-ri-šu šu-nu-ma, Neb. Nippur, IV, 17; *i-gir-ra-ša* [*i-la*]-*man*, O. B. I., 149, II, 23.
- 𐎶𐎶𐎵, **igaru**, wall.
i-na i-ga-ri ip-te-ḫi, Susa, 3, V, 54; *i-na i-ga-ri i-p[ti-ḫu]*, D. E. P., II, 113, 17.
- ugāru**, communal land.
ugār āli, Susa, 2, I, 21, 24, 30, 33; II, 2, 7, 12, 17; London, 101, I, 5, London, 103, III, 41; Susa, 3, I, 4; IV R. 38, I, 3, [19]; Susa, 16, I, 2; D. E. P., VI, 42, I, [2], D. E. P., VI, 46, I, 2, Neb. Nippur, II, 27; III, 8, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 20, 22; O. B. I., 83, I, [2]; I R. 70, I, 2, II R. 43, I, 2; O. B. I., 149, I, 5, London, 102, I, 2; V. A. 2663, IV, 19, 21, 45; *ū-ga-ri-šu*, D. E. P., II, 113, 9; *ugār-šu*, D. E. P., VI, 46, III, 3; *ugār qu appur*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 19; *uguru ša-nam-ma*, Susa, 3, III, 10; *ugār-šu li-ir-ḫi-is-ma*, III R. 41, II, 32, I R. 70, IV, 11.
- 𐎶𐎶𐎵, **edū**, a single one.
ma-am-ma e-dū-i, Susa, 3, II, 46; *e-du amelu lu i-zib-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 26.

אָרֶה, *adi*, unto, including.

a-di IV *alini*, Susa, 2, I, 13; *a-di* *ti-tar-ri-ri*, Susa, 14, I, 3; *a-di* *um-um* *bal-tu*, Susa, 3, VI, 52, VII, 23; V R, 56, 59; London, 102, II, 22; *a-di* *um-um* *bal-da*, Susa, 16, VI, 18; *a-di* *šam*, *u* *išiti* *ba-šá-u*, V R, 56, 60; *a-di* *um-um* *ša-a-ti* I R, 70, IV, 25; *a-di* *dNabû-ku-dar-ri-asar*, O, B, I., 83 I, 7; *a-di* XII *ta-a-an-tu-na-pa-l*, V. A., 208, 47; V. A., 209, II, 5; London, 102, IV, 40; *a-di* *epi-šu*, C. T., X, pl. V, 16; *a-di* *ištin'-nu* *sabatu* KUR.R.1, V. A., 209, IV, 33.

אָרֶל, *edlu*, man

ed-li *qac-di*, V R, 55, 21; *ed-bu* *bil* *naqabti*, the charioteer, V R, 55, 34; *ed-bu* *dan-nu*, V. A., 2663, II, 33.

אָרֶם, *admānu*, dwelling.

bilad-mu-nu, D. E. P., VI, 45, IV, 5.

dadmu, dwelling.

kal *da-ad-me*, Neb. Nippur, I, 15; *ma-hu-az* *da-fuld-me*, Neb. Nippur, II, 2; *da-ad-mi*, D. E. P., VI, 45, IV, 9; *dIs-hara* *balit* *le-ti* *da-ad-ma*, III R, 43, IV, 28; *qi-mi* *kal* *da-ad-me*, V. A., 2663, I, 23; *nisi* *da-ad-me* *saphā-ti* (BIR.ME), V. A., 2663, II, 28.

I. אָרֶר, *adāru*, tear.

I, I pret., *la* *i-da-ru-ma* *tahāzi*, V R, 55, 38; pres., *al* *id-ru* *dan-nu-at* *eqb*, V R, 55, 21; part., *la* *a-di-ru* *tahāzi*, V R, 55, 8.

II. אָרֶר, *adāru*, be dark

IV, I perm., *na'-du-u* *pān* *dŠam-ši(-ši)*, the face of the sun was obscured, V R, 55, 31.

drānu, weeds.

ki-mu *ur-ki-ti* *id-ra-nu*, III R, 41, II, 33; *ki-mu-ū* *mē* *id-ra-nu*, London, 102, II, 13; *eqlāti-šā* *ad-ra-[nu]* *li-ša-as-hi-ma*, Susa, 11, III, 10.

אָדֶשׁ, *edēšu*, be new.

II, I inf., *a-na* *ad-da-as* *ēš-ed*, to renew the sanctuaries, Neb. Nippur, II, 2; *a-na* *ad-du-šu* [ēš]-*ed*, V. A., 2663, II, 22; part., *ma-ad-dis* *ka-lis* *āšrēti* AS.ME, V. A., 2663, II, 6.

eššu, new.

na-ra-a *ša* *abbi* *ēš-ša*, Susa, 2, Med., II, 9; *dul-la* *ēš-ša*, Susa, 3, III, 28; *i-na* *ēš-ši* *il-la-a*, shall raise up anew, Susa, 3, III, 39; *i-na* *muh-hi* *mēri* *ēš-šit*, V. A., 209, I, 11.

אָ, *ū*, and, *passim*

lu-a—ū, either—or, Susa, 2, III, 8; *ū* *la-ū*, or, London, 103, V, 46; London, 102, I, 31, etc.

יָשׁוּ, *išu*, few.

a-di *ūmi(-mi)* *i-sa-di* *šā* *bal-tu*, IV R, 38, III, 10.

אָרֶר, *urru*, light.

ur-ra *a-mu-šā*, III R, 41, II, 23; V R, 56, 11.

עֶזְבָּ, *ezēbu*, to leave, spare.

I, I pret., *i-zi-ib*, Susa, 3, III, 54; *i-zi-lu*, Susa, 3, IV, 10; *i-zi-bu*, Susa, 3, IV, 42, V, 7, 26; *e-du* *amela* *la* *i-zi-lu-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 27; *ar* *i-zi-bu* *da-ad-da-šu*, Susa, 16, VI, 27; *la* *i-zi-bu* *ar* [i-i], C. T., X, pl. V, 7; *i-zi-bu-u-mi*, Susa, 3, IV, 25; prec., *u* *ar-ke-i* *lu-zi-lu*, C. T., X, pl. V, 9.

azugallatu, great (clady) physician.

(*dGadaya-zu-gal-la-tu* *rahitum*, Susa, 11, IV, 5; *a-zu-gal-la-tu* *be-el-tu* *rahitum*), III R, 41, II, 29.

אָזּוּ, *uzzu*, wrath, anger.

na-aš-pac-ta-ša *šā* *uz-zi*, III R, 41, II, 22.

uzzatu, anger.

i-na *uz-zu-at* *libbi(-bi)*, V R, 56, 51.

izzu, terrible.

dGirru (BIL.GI) *iz-zu*, Susa, 2, IV, 18; (*dŠin*) *be-lum* *iz-zu*, Susa, 3,

VI. 41. f., *qašta iz-zi-ti*, V R. 55.
s; pl., *i-na bu-ni-šū-nu iz-zu-u-ti*,
Susa, 3, VI, 24.

izziš, in anger, angrily.

iz-zi-iš lū-kil-mu-šū, IV R.² 38.
III, 32; Susa, 16, VI, 11, D. E. P.,
VI, 47, 2; O. B. I., 149, II, 19;
V R. 56, 38; III R. 41, II, 14;
I R. 70, III, 11.

uznu, ear.

sa-ka-ak uz-ni, Susa, 3, VII, 37.
Susa, 14, III, 4; *ū-zu-un-šu*
i-šak-ka-nu, directs his mind to,
III R. 41, I, 35; *i-šak-ka-nu*
uznū(PI²)-*šu*, V. A., 2663, V, 23;
uznū-šu i-šak-ka-nu, V. A., 2663,
V, 35; *i-šak-ka-nu ū-zu-ūš-šū*, V.
A., 211, III, 7; *bu-ša-a uznū-šu*, V.
A., 2663, II, 25, *rap-ša uznū*, V.
A., 2663, II, 48; *ū-zu-un nī-kil-tu*,
clever understanding, V. A.,
2663, III, 3; *sa-kak uznū*(PI²),
V. A., 2663, V, 38; *uznu*(PI)-*šu*
ib-ša-ma, V. A., 2663, III, 14.

ahū, brother.

ahī, London, 103, I, 7, 39; c. suff.,
ahū-u-a, London, 103, IV, 23;
a-hi-i-a, London, 103, IV, 33;
pl., *ahī*, London, 103, I, 22;
V, 28; London, 102, IV, 36; I
R. 70, II, 2; III R. 43, III 2;
London, 102, I, 30; V. A., 208,
13; V. A., 209, I, 32; pl. c. suff.,
dāni ahī-šū, III R. 43, IV, 26;
i-na āli ahī-šu, London, 102, I,
11, 22; *i-na nazazi(-zi) ša ahī-šu*,
London, 102, I, 25.

ahātu, sister.

a-na ahūt(NIN)-*ia a-nam-din*, Lon-
don, 102, I, 24, *a-na ahūtī*(NIN)-
šu, London, 102, I, 36.

ahhātu, brotherhood.

a-na ah-hu-ti, London, 103, I, 28;
a-na ah-hu-ū-ti . . . ul *qu-ru-ub*,
London, 103, IV, 24; *a-na*
ah-hu-u-ti la qū-ba, London, 103,
IV, 42.

ahameš, each other, both.

it-ti a-ha-meš, London, 103, IV, 18,
37; *a-na a-ha-meš ul i-raq-gu-mu*,
they will not sue each other.
London, 102, IV, 35; V. A., 209
I, 30; II, 40; III, 16, 28; V. 2.

ahū, side.

ai ir-šū-u ni-da a-hi, Susa, 2, III, 29.

ahānu, another.

iš-lu-ra-gu a-ha-na, C. T., X, pl.
V, 5; *a-na a-ha[-nu] i-šar-ra-[-qu]*,
C. T., X, pl. VI, 33.

ahū, hostile, strange.

omēla a-ha-am, a strange man,
Susa, 3, V, 47; *ū-ma'-a-ru*
a-ha-a sak-ku, V. A., 2663, V, 25;
na-ka-[-ru. ʔ] la a-ha, IV R.
38, III, 10; *na-ka-ra a-ha-a*, I R.
70, II, 22; pl., *par-ga-niš*
baš(-e) a-hu-u-ti, V. A., 2663,
III, 18.

ahāzu, take.

III, 1 *ina lim-ni-ti ū-šā-hu-zu*, Neb.
Nippur, III, 23; *ū-ma'-a-ru*
ū-ša-ah-hu-zu, London, 103, V,
36; *ša-nu-am-ma ū-ša-ah-hu-zu*,
commissions another one, Susa,
16, IV, 25; *šā-naa-ma ū-ša-*
ah-hu-zu-na, III R. 41, II, 8;
ma-am-man ū-ša-hu-zu, V. A.,
2663, V, 25; *pa-uz-ru ū-ša-hu-zu*,
puts it in a secret place, V. A.,
2663, V, 31.

III, 2, *pa-uz-ra ūš-la-hi-i-z*, Susa, 3,
V, 44.

UH.ME.ZU.AB, a class of priests (cf.
p. 1701.)

Neb. Nippur, II, 14; III, 11.

ahrū, future.

pl. fem., *a-na ni-ši ah-ru-u-ti*,
London, 101, II, 13; *a-na ah-ru-t*
nīši a-pa-ti, Neb. Nippur, III, 18.

ahrātaš, adv., in future.

ši-i-ti ah-[-ra]-laš, a late descendant,
C. T., X, pl. IV, 14.

ahartiš, forever.

a-har-ti-iš i-ra-mu, London, 101, I,

- 15; *a-har-ti-is e-rim-sa*, IV R.² 38, II, 29.
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, **eřû**, be dark.
- II, 1 *bu-ni-šû liř-te-šû-ma*, may he darken his face, Neb. Nippur, IV, 14.
- eřemmu**, shade, departed spirit.
[*eřemmu-ša*] *a-na eřemmi*, Susa, 16, VI, 22.
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, **ařru**, support (cf. Hulprecht, *Assyriana*, p. 5, 1.²).
- a-na ař-ru hu-ma-ař sa ša-kin*, V R. 56, 10.
- 𐎶𐎵, **ai**, not
- Neb. Nippur, IV, 14, 18, 23; Susa, 2, III, 28; Susa, 3, VII, 4, 13; IV R.² 38, III, 44; Susa, 16, VI, 19, 21, 22, 27; Susa, 14, III, 13; IV, 17; D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 14; III R. 41, II, 17; London, 102, II, 19, etc.
- ê, not.
- e te-ti-iq*, O. B. I., 83, II, 22; *e ta-sah-hi*, O. B. I., 83, II, 23.
- aiumma**, any one.
- a lu ai-am-ma*, London, 101, II, 15; *lu ai-am-[ma]*, IV R.² 38, III, 13; *ai-am-ma*, Susa, 16, IV, 11; *šakkanukku ai-am-[ma]*, O. B. I., 83, II, 12; *ai-am-ma ki-pu*, III R. 41, I, 33; Susa 3, II, 39; *a lu-ai ai-am-ma*, I R. 70, II, 6; O. B. I., 149, II, 4; *ilu ai-am-ma*, Neb. Nippur, I, 10; *ai-am-ma sa . . . i-kap-pu-du linutta*, V. A., 211, III, 1.
- ê, o, indeed.
- e be-ti ubû na-a-du*, O. B. I., 83, I, 20.
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, **aibu**, enemy.
- a-na ai-bi li-tur-sa*, London, 102, II, 31.
- 𐎶𐎵, **ia'nu**, there was not.
- ia'-nu mi sah-hi*, there was no water of cisterns, V R. 55, 19.
- 𐎶𐎵, **inu**, eye.
- qup-pu-ai i-na i-m-sa*, V R. 56, 54;
- dŠu in-in šam-e-e a iř-šim-tam*, O. B. I., 149, III, 6; [*dŠu in*] *šami(-e) u iř-šitim tam*, London, 102, I, 46; *ur-ti šam SP* *sa-ka-k uzab(ŠI)*, V. A., 2663, V, 38.
- 𐎶𐎵, **âru**, go forth.
- II, 2, *â-lu-ir-šû-ma šor ilani*, sent him forth the king of the gods (perhaps = *um-lu-ir*), V R. 55, 12.
- urtu**, command.
- ur-lu â-ma-ir-šû-nu-ti-ma*, O. B. I., 83, II, 8; *na-dan ur-ti-šû*, Neb. Nippur, I, 5; *kiš-šat nišê â-kan-u-sa a-na ur-ti-šû*, V. A., 2663, I, 40; *iš-te'-u-ma [ur(?)]-ti bił dâni*, V. A., 2663, II, 20.
- Airu**, the month Iyyar.
- III R. 43, I, 27; V. A. 209, II, 25.
- iku**, ditch of irrigation.
- i-ku la šap-ku*, Neb. Nippur, II, 29; *i-ku mi-iš-ru â ku-dur-ra*, Susa, 3, II, 12; *i-ku mi-iš-ru it-ti-ku*, Susa, 16, IV, 18.
- û-ki-e**.
- û-ki-e bi-lam-ma*, London, 102, IV, 21 (or does the original read *û-di(-e)*, vessels?).
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, **ekdu**, powerful.
- bu-ru ek-du*, Susa, 2, IV, 17; *iki(?)-di-e a-ma-ti*, London, 103, IV, 46.
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, **aki**, instead of.
- a-ki 1 MA NA kaspi*, V. A., 209, IV, 5; *a-ki kaspi-ka bitûti-ia . . . pu-ni-ka lid-qu-la*, V. A., 209, IV, 7.
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, **akâlu**, consume.
- III, 1 *išâti(NE) â-ša-ko-lu*, O. B. I., 150, II, 4.
- ikîlu**, have usufruct (cf. p. 176).
- I, 1 inf., *a-na i-ki-li ri-ti*, Neb. Nippur, III, 21.
- aklu**, secretary, agent (cf. p. 176).
- ak-lu*, Neb. Nippur, III, 19; III R. 41, I, 31; III R. 43, III, 14; *aklu(PA)*, D. E. P., II, 97, 11;

Susa, 16, III, 27; IV R.² 38; III, 1; O. B. I., S3, II, 12.

ékallu, palace.

amel bāb ikallī (E.G.A.L.), Neb. Nippur, V, 10; *amelu ša bāb ikallī*, V R. 56, 16; *hūgīr ikallī*, V. A., 2663, V, 7; *hūp-šar ikallī*, V. A., 2663, V, 15; *amelu ša pānu* (SI) *ikallī*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 43.

eklītu, darkness.

būt ik-lī-tī, IV R.² 38, III, 7.

ekēmu, take.

I, 1 pret., *i-na da-na-ni i-kī-im-ma*, London, 103, IV, 15; pree., *lī-kim-šū-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 11; Susa, 3, VII, 11; Susa, 14, IV, 2; [*naq mī lī*] *kīm-šu*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, I, 6; pres., *eqū šū-a-tu ik-kī-mu*, Neb. Nippur, III, 28.

ékurru, temple.

pl., *gī-mīr e-kur-re*, V. A., 2663, II, 6.

el, not.

London, 103, V, 38; Neb. Nippur, III, 29, 32, 33, IV, 1, 2; O. B. I., 149, II, 7; V. A., 209, I, 28, 29, 30; II, 3; III, 15, 16, 27, 28; V, 1, 2, 3, etc.

ēlu, god, *passim*.

iltu, goddess.

estr., *ilat ba-ri-ri-ta*, III R. 41, II, 22.

ilātu, deity.

pa-līh ilu-ti-šu, V. A., 2663, I, 28; *lu um-daš-ša-lu ilu-su* (= *ilātu-šu*), Neb. Nippur, I, 17.

elū, rise up.

I, 1 pres., *i-na eš-sī il-la-a*, Susa, 3, III, 39; *ša il-lam-ma*, London, 103, V, 32; London, 101, II, 16; Susa, 16, IV, 12; III R. 43, III, 1, I R. 70, II, 7; London, 102, IV, 38; O. B. I., 149, II, 5; Susa, 14, II, 6; III R. 41, I, 33; *ša illanma* (DUL.DU-ma); V.

A., 209, I, 35; V. A., 208, 45; int., *a-na ōlī la e-lī-e*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 35; *a-na e-lī ū pa-kī-ri*, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 9.

II, 1 inf., *ul-lu-ū rubū* (NUN)-*us-su*, to elevate his lordship, V. A., 2663, I, 30.

III, 1 pree., *apil-šū na-ga mī-šū lī-še-lī*, may he snatch away his son, his libator, III R. 43, IV, 20; *lī-še-lu-ū na-an-nab-šū*, III R. 43, III, 30; *lī-še-la-šum-ma*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 3.

eli, over, above.

elī šarri a-līk mah-ri, Neb. Nippur, II, 7; *elī ilī šarri*, before god, London, 101, IV, 12; *o-na elī*, on, London, 102, IV, 22; *elī ša pa-nī*, more than before, V. A., 2663, III, 29; *i-na elī*, against, Susa, 2, III, 11; London, 101, II, 16, etc.; *i-na elī na-mi-e an-nī-i*, upon that stone, Susa, 2, III, 17; Susa, 2, Med., II, 5, etc.

eliš, above.

eliš (A.N.T.A.) *ū šaplīš* (KIA), IV R.² 38, I, 31.

elū, upper.

in the phrases *šaddu elū*, and *putu elū*, *passim*; pl. fem., *bīl e-la-ti*, lord of that which is above, V. A., 2663, I, 10.

ullū, distant.

altu ul-la, from of old, Neb. Nippur, II, 48.

elēnū, upper.

pa-na-at eⁿkinī e-lī-ni-i, before the upper orchard, V. A., 2663, IV, 34.

tēlitu, crop, revenue.

ur-bu ū te-lī-tu ma-la ba-šu-ū, V. A., 208, 4.

ālu, city, town.

su-ū-uq ālī-šu, Susa, 3, VI, 39; *abullī ālī-šu*, Susa, 16, VI, 16; *la-mat ālī-šu*, Susa, 16, VI, 17; O. B. I., 149, III, 8; V. A., 209,

V, 12; *u-bu-ūt ālu-sa*, III R, 41.
 II, 24, *a-na āli la e-ba* C T,
 IX, pl. V, 35, *a-na āli ER KI-*
ša a-na la e-ba, III R, 45, No.
 2, 6, 7, *ālu sa* ^d*Ea-sa* C T, IX,
 pl. V, 25, and *passim*.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, *alāku*, go, march

I, 1 pret., *il-lak*, London, 103, I, 3,
a-na har-sa-a la il-lak, London,
 103, V, 4 *il-lak DU-ka*, Susa,
 16, II, 28; *a-na m-ta-glam-bi*
il-lak-na-mu C T, IX, pl. IV, 10,
 pres., *il-lak sar-ra na-as-qu*, then
 advances the valiant king, V R,
 55, 22, imper., *a-lak-na VII*
a-mi-la-ta a-na mBa-[ra-sa i-
di-mi], London, 102, VI, 10,
 part., *eli Sarri a-lak mub-ri*,
 Neb. Nippur, II, 7; *sar-ra a-[lak]*
pa-ni-in, Susa, 3, IV, 2; *a-lak*
da-bi-ši ša-a-tim, IV R, 38, II,
 30 *bālik DU-pāni*, London, 102,
 IV, 23, *a-lak li-ši-or-ri ibni*
ahī-ša, III R, 43, IV, 26;
a-lak a-ka, the younger, Susa,
 16, I, 18.

I, 2, *ša ina bu-ka-l-ti il-mi rabūti il-*
tal-la-ku-ma, who marches about,
 V, A 2663, II, 27.

III, 1 perm., *a-na me-ris-ti la ša-la-*
ku-ū-ma, Neb. Nippur, II, 31;
 prec., *li-ša-li-ku-ša a-na mīm-*
ma la ba-se-a, may they cause
 him to come to naught, London,
 103, VI, 25

alkakātu, ways

al-ka-ku-ta-sa nah-la, Neb. Nip-
 pur, I, 19.

allaku, messenger.

qū-qū-tu al-la-ku ša ^d*En-lil*, Susa,
 2, IV, 3.

ilku, tax, service (cf. p. 177)

a-na il-ki la ā-še-e-lu, Susa, 3, IV,
 6, 22, 33, 58, V, 34, *a-na i-lik*
muta Na-ma i-gu-lu, V R, 55, 48;
i-na i-lik muta Na-mar qab-bi-ša,
 V R, 55, 51, 56, 6, 31; *ut-tu-ra-mu*

il-ka al-ak-na, V R, 56, 32, *al-l*
tap-si-ki, forced labor, C T,
 IX, pl. V, 38 *il-ka mu-šo*
ba-ša-e I R, 66, II, 1

𐎶𐎵𐎶, *alāku*, throw down syn. *maqtu*
 I, 2, *ay-qas il-lak-ki-ša-ma*, Neb.
 Nippur, IV, 3 (cf. p. 179)

I 𐎶𐎵𐎶, *allu*, basket

zakatum ^d*šum al-lu an-ap-si-lu*,
 freedom from the baskets of
 forced labor, III R, 45, No. 2, 2.

alilu, powerful.

^d*Marduk a-lil-la*, Susa, 2, III, 30.

II 𐎶𐎵𐎶, *ulālu*, imbecile.

sa-mu-a a-lu-la, Susa, 14, II, 15,
a-lu-la a la ša-mu-a, III R, 43,
 I, 31.

III, 𐎶𐎵𐎶, *ellu*, shining.

pl., *šadē al-lu-ti*, V R, 56, 46,
šamu ellūti AZ. AG ^{1d}, III R,
 41, II, 16; ^d*Šin a-šadē* ^d*šamu* ^d*al-*
lu-ti, III R, 43, IV, 7.

IV, 𐎶𐎵𐎶, *alālu*, rejoicing, hilarity.

a-lu-la lu-a-lu, London, 103, VI, 6.

alpu, ox.

šibit alpu a si-e-ni, V R, 55, 55;
alpi-ša mūrri-ša la pu-ku-se, C
 T, IX, pl. V, 36; *I alpu libbi*
alpi, III R, 41, I, 20, London,
 102, III, 26; IV, 24, *imru a*
al-pi, III R, 45, No. 2, 8, *a-lu-aal*
a-mu-la-ti alpu ā šimī, London,
 102, II, 27

ul-lap(b) (cf. 𐎶𐎵𐎶, II, 1 pres., join?)
iš-ku-ra-a-ti ul-lap(b), V R, 55, 24.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, *elēsu*, rejoice

III, 1, *ā-ša-li-s kab-tu-as-sa-mu*, V,
 A, 2663, III, 30.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, *tālittu*, des-pair.

^d*Iš-tar . . . lu-li-tum liš-pur-ša-*
ma, III R, 41, II, 21.

ultu, from, after.

ul-tu a-na-ka ši-ih-ri-ku, London,
 103, IV, 27; *ul-tu . . . i-mu-tu*,
 London, 103, IV, 11; V, 7; *ul-tu*
bili, London, 103, IV, 43; *ul-tu*
āli-ša, Susa, 3, II, 41; *ul-tu*

paṭ-ra i-na kišādī-šu, V R. 56, 54; *ul-tu Bābili*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 13; [*ul-tu GUL.KI.SAR*, O. B. I., S3, I, 6; *ultu ul-la*, Neb. Nippur, II, 18; *ultu(T4)* *ānu(-nu) pa-nu*, Neb. Nippur, II, 29.

iltānu, north.

ideogram *IM.SI.DI*, *passim*.

ema, while, with.

ε-ma dŠamaš a dMarduk i-ša-as-su-ū, IV R.² 38, III, 42; *ε-ma purimē širī li-ir-pa-ud*, Susa, 14, IV, 3.

עמד, **emēdu**, stand.

I, 2, *i-te-mid kār-šu*, fate overtook him, V R. 55, 41, ci. *kursu*.

II, 1, *še-ir-ta-šū ra-bi-i-ta lim-iš-su-ma*, Susa, 3, VI, 34; his heavy punishment may he inflict upon him; *še-ri-[it-su li-jmī-iš-su]*, London, 101, III, 10.

IV, 1, *in-nūn-du-ma šarāni*, the kings stood up, i.e., gathered, V R. 55, 29.

אמך, **amū**, speak.

I, 1 pret., *i-mu šar[un]*, D. E. P., II, 93, II, 14.

III, 2, *šarru ila nš-tur mi-a-šū*, the king caused him to swear by god, C. T., X, pl. V, 11.

amātu, word.

la še-ma ša a-ma-ti, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 21; cstr., *a-mat ki-bi-ta-ša-ma*, Susa, 3, VI, 21; *ana a-ma-at dEn-lil*, Susa, 3, VII, 43; *ina amāt(K1) šarri*, because of the prayer of the king, Neb. Nippur, II, 12; *a-mat nāši li-qī-sa-šu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 8; *mim-ma a-ma-at limuttū(bi)*, anything evil, Susa, 16, V, 9; pl., *a-ma-ta iš-tu-ru-ma*, Susa, 3, IV, 24; *a-ma-a-ti šā i-na abunari an-ni-i aš-tu-ru-ma*, Susa, 3, IV, 40, 59; *ik-(?)-di-e a-ma-ti*, London, 103, IV, 46.

atmu, word.

at-mu-šū na-as-qu-mu, his word was weighty, Neb. Nippur, II, 19; *li-ma-i-da at-mi-ši*, may she multiply his words, cries(?), III R. 41, II, 23.

^k**U.MUK**, title of an official.

V. A., 209, II, 17.

amelu, man.

amelu šā-ā, Susa, 3, IV, 52; V, 20; VI, 1; *amelu šai-a-tum*, Susa, 3, VI, 15; IV R.² 38, II, 24; Susa, 16, IV, 21; III R. 43, I, 35; V. A., 2663, V, 36; III R. 41, II, 13; I R. 70, III, 8; *amelu šā-a-šū*, V R. 56, 37; *ε-du amelu*, a single one, V. A., 2663, III, 26; *amelu šabit-hal-ti*, master of the riding horse, V R. 55, 58; *amelu ša pān ikalli*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 43; *amal bāb ikalli*, Neb. Nippur, V, 10; *amelu ša bāb ikalli*, V R. 56, 16, pl., *a-mi-lu-a-tum*, Susa, 3, VI, 13; *amelūti ša te-mi-šu*, Susa, 3, II, 37, *a-la-ad a-me-bu-ti*, London, 102, II, 27; VII *a-mi-lu-ta*, London, 102, VI, 10, 12; *a-ma libbūt-bu a[mī-lu-ti]* *im-ru-uq*, London, 102, VI, 13.

ameltu (SAL), woman.

mār mari ameltu(SAL) ša Bīt-mTu-kil-a-na-di-ša, London, 103 I, 42.

ummu, mother.

um-mi a-ša-ra, London, 101, II, 9; *um ma-šū lu zu-ak-ku-ra-[at]*, London, 103, I, 31.

umma, thus, as follows.

ku-a-am iq-bi um-ma-a, London, 102, IV, 20; *i-qa[b]-bu-[ū] um-ma-a*, London, 102, I, 32; [*i-q-bi*] *um-ma-a*, London, 102, I, 20, *be-el šu a[š-']id-ma um-ma*, C. T., X, pl. III, Obv. 3; *i-qab-lu-a um-ma*, V. A., 208, 46; *i-qab-bu-ū um-ma-a*, London, 102 IV 38; *ku-a-am iq-bi um-ma*,

- V. A., 209, I, 5; IV, 6, 19, London, 102, VI, 10; C. T., X, pl. V, 11; *um-ma qaq-qa-ra i-bu-aš-si*, V. A., 209, I, 7; *a-puq-qa-ra um-ma*, V. A., 209, II, 2; *um-ma*, V. A., 209, IV, 20; C. T., X, pl. V, 1.
- umâmu**, animal.
û-ma-am ši-ri, Susa, 3, VII, 1; *û-ma-am*, Susa, D. E. P., VI, 47, 16.
- ummânu**, army.
ummân ZAB mûkru PAP, the army of the enemy, V. A., 2663, III, 16.
- ammatu**, cubit.
ina ammatu U³ iqbîtu GAL-tur-mi, *passim*, *i-na am-ma-ti ra-bi-i-ti*, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 5.
- עֲצָזָה**, *emûqu*, strength.
ša a-na e-piš talûzi kîl-pu-da e-mu-qa-sa, whose resources are devoted to battle, V R. 55, 7; *i-na e-muq^d Bîl(EN)*, V. A., 2663, II, 37; *šarru ša a-na e-muq^d Nabû u^d Marduk* [*it-ka-lu*], C. T., X, pl. IV, 14.
- nîmequ**, wisdom.
nî-me-ki ša^d Nabû, IV R.² 38, II, 7; *nî-me-ki^d Nabû u^d Marduk*, C. T., X, pl. IV, 8; *ina nî-me-ki i-pu-ti-i-šu*, V. A., 2663, III, 2.
- אָמָרוּ**, *amâru*, see.
 I, 1 pret., *i-mu-ar-sû-[ma] i-ri-im-[sû]*, D. E. P., II, 93, I, 7; *šarru bîli-šu i-mu-ru-šu-ma*, V R. 55, 46; inf., *a-šar la a-mu-ri*, a place where it cannot be seen, IV R.² 38, III, 6; Susa, 16, IV, 35; D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 18; D. E. P., VI, 46, III, 10, III R. 41, II, 12; O. B. I., 150, II, 4; I R. 70, III, 7; Neb. Nippur, V, 4; *eqbu la a-mu-ri*, O. B. I., 149, II, 13; *a-šar la a-mu-ru i-akkanû(S.A. MES)*, V. A., 2663, V, 31; *ina eqbi la a-mu-ri i-tam-mi-en*, V R. 56, 36; *a-šar la a-(mu)-ri pu-*
uz-ri [*i-tam-mi-en*], C. T., X, pl. VII, 37.
- amâru**, construct.
 I, 1 inf., *harrâna u^d to-še-ra*, . . . , *la a-mu-ri*, Susa, 3, III, 27, *to-še-ra la e-pi-ši harrâna la a-mu-ri*, V R. 56, 2.
- imêru**, ass.
am-ri-sû u^d am-ri-sa lu na-še-, Susa, 3, II, 51; *bîl ru'û-tum im-ri*, grazing place of the asses, Susa, 16, I, 27; *I im-ri am-ri-ru*, III R. 41, I, 17, 18; *I im-ri KIL.DA*, III R. 41, I, 19; *im-ri u^d al-pi*, III R. 45, No. 2, 8; *I im-ri rabû-ru*, London, 102, IV, 24.
- imêru**, a measure of capacity = חֶכֶר *pu-lu-uk(ig) u^d im-ri burûši*, V R. 55, 56, 57; IV² *im-ri*, London, 102, III, 11; *I im-ri*, London, 102, III, 14, 16, 17.
- amurrû** (IM.MAR.TU), west, *passim*.
- immeru**, laub.
immerû(LU.ARA.D, U³ ZUN)-šu la ša-ba-ti, C. T., IX, pl. V, 37; *immeru(LU.ARA.D) širu toh-ši-e šîu šînu(UR)*, V. A., 208, 5.
- anu**, condition.
an ka-bîl-ta, a serious condition, Susa, 16, VI, 14.
- ana**, prep., to, for, *passim*.
a-na eli, concerning, *a-na mah-hi*, to, occur frequently.
- ina**, prep., in, at, with.
i-na eli, against, over; *i-na libbi*, ot; *i-na mah-hi*, against, occur often.
- inu**, time.
i-nu-šu, at that time, V. A., 2663, I, 43; C. T., X, pl. V, 10; *i-nu*, when, V. A., 2663, I, 1; *e-nu-ma*, when, D. E. P., II, 113, 14; D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 8; V R. 55, 1.
- enûtu**, lordship.
e-nu-us-sa u-ša-ti-ru, V. A., 2663, I, 41.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, **nannabu**, offspring, descendant.

šam-ša zīr-šu pi-ri-ša na-an-nab-ša, III R. 41, II, 38; *li-še-bu-ū na-an-nab-šu*, III R. 43, III, 30; *na-an-nob-šu i-ri-na* *pi ni-ši li-hal-liq*, London, 102, II, 17.

unūtu, vessel, property.

pl., *ša-tam bit ū-na-ti*, keeper of the treasury, V R. 56, 20; London, 102, IV, 9; *ša-qī-tam bit ū-na-at-ti*, I R. 66, II, 16.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, **enū**, to annul.

I, 1 pres., *ša . . . ai-tu-ra-ma e-zī-bu la in-ni*, Susa, 3, IV, 43; *mu-is-ra in-nu-ū ku-dur-ra ū-na-ha-ru*, O. B. I., 150, II, 1; *ša in-nu-ū ki-bi-sa*, D. E. P., II, 115, 6; *ū-šad-ba-bu innū(BAL-ū) ū-paq-qa-ru*, V. A., 209, II, 1; *ša da-ba-bi an-na-a innū(BAL-ū) ū-paq-qa-ru*, V. A., 209, II, 7; V. A., 2663, V, 6; inf., *o-na-ku la e-nu-ū à la n-š-pi-bu . . . lu e-pu-šu-ma*, Susa, 3, IV, 11; *mi-lik[šu-nu] la in-nu-ū*, O. B. I., 80, 3; prece., *pi-lik-šu li-ni*, may he alter his plot, III R. 41, II, 28.

I, 2, *su-ū la i-te-ni à la im-taš*, he does not annul and does not disregard, Susa, 3, V, 8; inf., *i-ta-ni-i i-šad-bu-ma*, annulment he asked for, O. B. I., 83, II, 9.

IV, 1, *šá ki-bit pi-i-šá la in-ni-en-nu-a*, the command of whose mouth cannot be annulled, Susa, 3, VII, 16; *lu in-nin-nu-ā ki-bit-su*, V. A., 2663, I, 16.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, **tāniḫu**, sigling.

tu-ni-ḫi, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 7.

anāku, I.

London, 103, IV, 27; Susa, 3, IV, 11; London, 102, I, 21.

annū, this.

Frequently in the phrase *nari an-ni-i*, London, 101, IV, 5; Susa, 3, IV, 41, 60; V, 23, etc.; or *nari an-na-a*, O. B. I., 149, II, 8;

Neb. Nippur, IV, 28; *eglu an-na-a*, London, 103, V, 37; *eglu an-na-a*, D. E. P., II, 97, 15; *eglu an-ni-i*, III R. 43, III, 22; *ku-dur-ri an-ni-i*, London, 103, VI, 22; London, 101, I, 2.

tem., *o-su-mi-it-tu an-ni-i-tu*, London, 103, VI, 26; pl. m., *ibni rabūti an-nu-tu*, V R. 56, 51; [*uap*]-*har an-nu-tu* *ḫu-kin-na^{pl}*, V. A., 209, V, 20; pl. fem., *ar-ra-a-tam an-na-a-tum*, Susa, III, VII, 42; *ar-ra-a-ti o-na-ti*, London, 101, III, 5; *qaq-qi-ra-tim o-na-tim*, Susa, 2, III, 10; *eqūti an-na-a-ti*, C. T., X, pl. VI, 29; emphatic, *an-nu-nu-ma lu-ā ri-ū*, V. A., 2663, I, 32.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, **anānu**, be gracious.

II, 2 mt., *ina ut-no-n-šá*, because of his prayer, Neb. Nippur, II, 16.

annu, grace.

an-na-šu ki-i-nu, Susa, 3, VII, 47.

unninu, supplication.

an-na-ni-ša ai im-ḫu-ar-šu, V R. 56, 56.

inanna, now.

i-na-an-na, O. B. I., 83, II, 3; *e-nu-na*, C. T., X, pl. V, 8.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, **appu**, race.

ap-pa i-lab-bi-na, Neb. Nippur, I, 6; *ina te-bi-n ap-pi*, Neb. Nippur, II, 10; *ap-pa . . . li-il-bi-in*, D. E. P., VI, 46, III, 19; *ap-pa-šu li-l-bi-im-ma*, V R. 56, 55.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, **aššatu**, wife.

idŠAG-muḫammīq-šar-be mat-ti-sa aššati(DAM)-šu ša mēšam-sa-nūdin-šum, London, 102, I, 17; *a-na aḫāti-šu aššāti-šu ša . . .*, London, 102, I, 36.

aššūtu, marriage.

a-na aš-šu-ti i-[il-qi], London, 102, VI, 4.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, **tēnīšēti**, mankind.

muš-te-ši-ru te-ni-še-e-ti, V. A., 2663, I, 13.

us(s)u, confines, limits.

u-sa mi-sa-ra a ka-du-ru-ra, I R. 70, II, 13; *u-sa mi-sa-ra a ka-du-ru-sa*, III R. 43, III, 20, IV, 1; *u-sa mi-sa-sa a ka-du-ru-sa*, I R. 70, IV, 3.

𐎶𐎵, *asû*, physician.

'asû, A.ZU, III R. 43, II, 28.

asaku, darkness = *asalku*, A. Jensen, K. B., VI, 433.

a-na bi-l u-sa-ki a-sa ? *la a-ma-ri*, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 17.

𐎶𐎶,

II, 1 pret., *us-siq is-l i-e-tu*, possessions he granted, V. A., 2663, III, 35.

is-qu, portion, income, property.

a-na is-ki-sû li-sâ-kin-ra, Susa, 3, V, 19; *sa is-ki ma-hir*, London, 102, III, 11, 14, 15; *is-qu bi-l 'La-qa-na-ul*, income of the temple of L., V. A., 208, 3; pl., *us-siq is-ki-tu*, V. A., 2663, III, 35; pl., *ana tabâli esqiti* (GIS-RU BA.MEŠ) *sa-si-na*, V. A., 211, III, 5.

usqaru, the crescent (cf. *usqaru*, Del., H. W., 717b).

us-qa-ru bu-qi-na ma-qr-ru sa 'Sin, Susa, 2, IV, 10.

𐎶𐎶𐎵, *esiru*, street(?).

e-sir ma-ta-qa-tu, V. A., 209, IV, 30.

mêširu, bond.

mîšû (U) *maglâtî* (= Br. 10, 873) *li-ek-mi-[šu]*, D. E. P., II, 113, 19.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *apâlu*, pay, restore.

I, 1 perm., *ma-hi-ru ap-lu za-ku-û*, London, 102, IV, 31; *ma-hir a-pil, za-ku*, V. A., 209, I, 27; II, 39; III, 14, 26.

I, 3, *a-di XII ta-a-ani-ta-nap-pal*, restore, V. A., 208, 48; London, 102, IV, 40; V. A., 209, II, 5.

aplu, son.

ap-la-am na-aq mi li-ki-im-sû-ma, Susa, 3, VII, 9; *apil-sû na-qa mi-sû li-se-li*, III R. 43, IV, 20;

aplu u [na-aq mi na-sa-sû-sû], London, 102, II, 18.

apsû, abyss, ocean.

'E-sa sar apsû, Neb. Nippur, IV, 9.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *epiru*, dust.

li-ru e-pi-ri a-sa-a-sa-ra, London, 103, V, 16; *li-ru e-pi-ri a-sa-a-sa-ra*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 29; III R. 43, I, 33; *'sa e-pi-ri* (IS-ZUN) *sa-a-m-ra*, I R. 70, III, 2; V. A., 2663, V, 29; *'sa e-pi-ri* (IS) *sa-a-sa-ra*, O. B. I., 150, II, 3.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *atpirtu*, covering ' , adjoining ' . *at-pi-ri-tu pa-ru-ru*, . . . London, 103, IV, 4.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *epêru*, support.

la e-pi-ri sa-na-ug a-lu-sa li-is-sa-ab-har, without being red may he wander through the streets of his city, Susa, 3, VI, 38.

uprû, perhaps = *uputu*, cover.

I sabutu up-ru-a, III R. 41, I, 25.

apparu, thicket.

ganâti apparu (K) *reed thicket*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 19.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *epêšu*, do, make.

I, 1 pret., *e-pi-sa-ma* (1st pers.), Susa, 3, IV, 18, pres., *ip-pi-sa tahâzi*, they offer battle, V R. 55, 29; *ip-pi-sa* (relative sentence), Susa, 3, III, 35; *bitu ip-pi-sa li-bi-el sâ-pu-am-ma*, V R. 56, 53; *ina motu Akkadiki ip-pi-sa bu-lu-tu*, V. A., 2663, V, 22, inf., *i-pi-si pi-sû*, decree, Neb. Nippur, I, 9; *ti-lu-ru la e-pi-si*, V. R. 56, 2; *la e-pi-si du-ul-li*, Susa, 3, II, 28; *dul-la sâ-a-tu la e-pi-si*, Susa, 3, III, 41; *a-na e-pi-si tahâzi*, V R. 55, 7; *li bitâtî abtâtî sa na-qa-ru u e-pi-[šu]*, two dilapidated houses which are to be torn down and to be (re)built, V. A., 209, III, 17; *bitu sâ-a-tu sa na-qa-ru u e-pi-sû*, V. A., 209, IV, 23; part.,

ε-pis ku-am-mu ki-ig-si u si-ma-ku, V. A., 2663, II, 11.

I, 2, *ki-i pi-i rabūti ma-li-ki-šū* . . .
la i-te-pu-uš-ma, Susa, 3, V, 12.

ipšu, built.

bitu ip-šu, a built-up plot, V. A., 208, 12.

epištu, deed.

pl., *ε-na ni-me-ki ip-še-ti-šu*, with the wisdom of his deeds, V. A., 2663, III, 3.

שפס, meditate (cf. Hebr. שפס and Hilprecht, B. E., XX, 1, p. xii').

itpēšu, prudent.

ma-ul-ku it-pi-šu, V. A., 2663, II, 47: [*sar*] *ilāni it-pi-šu rim-nu-a*, C. T., X, pl. IV, 15.

יש, **išu**, wood.

Used frequently as determinative:
lu-ū išc lu-ū šammī, Susa, 3, II, 48.

שקל, **eqlu**, field.

Used frequently in the phrases
eqlu šū-a-tum, IV R.² 38, III, 3, 15; Susa, 16, I, 11; II, 10, etc.;
eqlu an-na-a, III R. 43, III, 18;
III R. 43; edge IV, 2, 5; *eqlu ša-a-šu*, London, 102, II, 33; *bil eqli*, Susa, 2, III, 31; IV R.² 38, III, 15; *ba-ab eqli-ia*, Susa, 16, II, 18; *eqil mu-li-gi*, I R. 70, I, 4; *eqlu ki-i mu-lu-gi*, I R. 70, II, 17; *eqil pihūti*, IV R.² 38, I, 17; *eqil še-pir-ti*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 15; *eqlu lu a-ma-ri i-te-mi-ra*, O. B. I., 149, II, 13; *itti eqli lib-bu-ū eqli*, V. A., 209, II, 34; III, 19; IV, 10; pl., *eqlātū (tīm)*, Susa, 2, III, 11; *eqlāti šī-na-ti*, III R. 41, II, 2; *eqlāti an-na-ti*, III R. 41, I, 35; C. T., X, pl. VI, 29; *eqlāti (A.S.A.ME) ša-si-na*, C. T., X, pl. V, 6.

aqqullu, pickaxe.

ta-dan[-nun?] *aq-qu-ul-lu*, V R. 55, 17.

אקש, **aqšu**, evil, painful.

si-im-ma aq-ša la-az-za, Susa, 14, IV, 6.

ערב, **erēbu**, enter.

I, 1 pret., *a-na i-lik mātu* *Na-mar i-ra-bu*, under the tax of Namar had come, V R. 55, 48; *qātā-šu ši-ša li-ra-ba*, may his hands get into the mire, V R. 56, 58; inf., *a-na āli la e-ri-bi*, V R. 55, 52; *a-na āli-šu a-na la e-ri-bi*, III R. 45, No. 2, 7, 10; *a-na ālāni bi e-ri-e-bi*, V R. 55, 58; *bit alu* *ša-an-ba-ša la e-ri-bi*, V R. 56, 1.

I, 2, *a-na nakri bēli-šū i-te-ru-ub*, against the enemy of his lord he advanced, V R. 55, 39.

III, 1, *a-na il-ki [u] ū-še-ri-bu*, Susa, 3, IV, 7, 23; *a-na il-ki la ū-še-ri-b*, Susa, 3, IV, 33; *a-na alu* *Hu-us-si ū-še-ri-b*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 14; *a-na bit ik-li-ti ū-še-ir-ri-bu*, IV R.² 38, III, 8; *a-šar la a-ma-ri ū-še-ri-bu*, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 19; inf., *a-na libbi(-bi) ālāni la šū-ru-bi*, V R. 55, 54.

III, 2, *a-na il-ki ū-še-ri-b*, Susa, 3, V, 31; *a-na il-ki la ū-še-ri-b*, Susa, 3, IV, 58.

irbu, income.

ir-bu u ke-ša-a-ti, V. A., 2663, II, 17.

urbu, income.

ur-bu ū te-ti-lu ma-la ba-šu-ū, V. A., 208, 4.

ardu, servant.

arad-šu . . . *i-ri-im*, Neb. Nipur, III, 12, Susa, 3, I, 40; II, 5; D. E. P., II, 112, 9, IV R.² 38, II, 4; Susa, 16, I, 8; D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 21; D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 4; III R. 43, I, 6; edge IV, 5; O. B. I., 149, I, 22; C. T., X, pl. III, 22; *ardi-šu*, I R. 66, II, 3; III R. 43, I, 12; *ardu pa-lih-šu*, V. A., 2663, III, 37; pl., *ar-di-en u ki-na-a-ti*, I R. 70, II, 4.

אָר, urû, horse.

^h*rab* *u-ri-e*, master of horse, V R.
55, 53; *u-ru-a-ù* *urûte* (*sal'sis-ù^{pl}*),
stallions and mares, V R. 55, 53,
59; *urûte*, III R. 43, edge IV, 2.

אָר, II, 1 pret., *ar-ri-iḫ-ma*, he hastened,
V R. 55, 28.

אָר, arāku, be long.

I, 1 prec., *li-rik ri-nin-sū-mu*, Lon-
don, 101, IV, 13.

i-nittu, victory.

ik-sū-du ir-nit-tuš, V. A., 2663,
II, 28.

אָר, iršitu, earth, land.

šamē ū iršiti(-ti), London, 101, III,
12; Susa, 3, III, 50; Neb. Nippur,
I, 1, 20; *ša-kun iršiti*, Neb. Nip-
pur, I, 21; *i-na iršiti i-qub-bi-ru*,
IV R² 38, III, 20; *iršitim šū-a-
tum*, IV R² 38, III, 28; *ina
iršiti*, Susa, 16, VI, 21; *ina
su-up-pu iršitim(-tim)* *i^ugi-
šimmari šadī*, V. A., 209, II, 30;
iršitim(-tim), V. A., 209, III, 18.

אָר, arāru, curse.

I, 1 pret., *ar-ra-ta i-ru-ar-ma*, Lon-
don, 102, I, 26; prec., *li-ru-ra-šū*,
Susa, 2, III, 24; Neb. Nippur,
V, 7; London, 101, IV, 6; III R.
43, III, 25; IV, 35; edge II, 2; IV
R² 38, III, 34; Susa, 16, VI, 13;
Susa, 14, III, 2; III R. 41, II,
15; I R. 70, IV, 24; O. B. I., 149,
II, 17; V R. 56, 38; London,
102, I, 39; C. T., X, pl. VII, 40;
V. A., 209, II, 10; V, 9; *li-ru-ru-
uš*, Susa, 3, VI, 28; pres., *i-ru-
ru-šu*, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 11.

I, 2, *li-te-ir-ru-šū*, Susa, 16, VI, 12.

arratu, curse.

ar-rat limutti(-ti), Susa, 2, III, 23;
Neb. Nippur, V, 7; *ar-rat la
nap-šū-ri*, London, 101, IV, 6;
III R. 43, III, 25; IV, 34; edge
II, 2; *arrat(AŠ) la nap-šū-ru*,
V. A., 2663, V, 37; *ar-rat la na-
ap-šū-ri li-mut-ta*, Susa, 14, III,

1, Susa, 3, VI, 26; I R. 70, IV,
23; O. B. I., 149, II, 16; *ar-ra-at
la nap-šū-ri-um ma-ra-uš* (*as-ut*),
Susa, 16, VI, 12, III R. 41, II,
15, London, 102, I, 38; V. A.,
209, II, 9, V, 8; *ar-rat la pu-ša-ra*,
IV R² III, 33; *ar-ra-ta i-ru-ar-
mat*, London, 102, I, 26, *i-ru-
ar-rat lim-ri-um*, Susa, 14, IV, 17;
pl., *aššar MU* *ar-ra-at-ti a-na-ti*,
London, 101, III, 5, *ar-ra-at-ti
ši-na-at-ti*, Susa, 3, V, 45; Susa,
16, IV, 22; *ar-ra-at-tum an-na-at-
tum*, Susa, 3, VII, 41; *ar-ra-at-ti
šā ina a^{abw}maru an-ni-i aš-bi-
ru-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 22; *aš-šū
ar-ra-ti*, III R. 41, II, 8; *aš-šū
ar-ra-ti lamutti(-ti)*, I R. 70, II,
19; *aš-šū ar-[ra-ti]* *i-pal-bi-ḫa-ma*,
London, 102, V, 3.

אָר, arāru, burn.

I, 1 part., *a-ri-ru-m ka-ru-lu*, Neb.
Nippur, IV, 25.

arratu, drought.

am-um su-gi-e ū ar-ra-ti, III R.
41, II, 34.

arurtu, drought.

amē a-ru-ar-ti šamūti hu-šā-ah-ḫi,
London, 101, IV, 9.

irru, bitterness.

i-na(!) ir-ri-i im-[bi]-ū, D. E. P.,
VI, 45, V, 16.

אָר, erēšu, decide(?), plant(?).

tib(?)-da-a a-na la e-ri-ši, III R. 45,
No. 2, 10.

אָר, erēšu, plant.

III, 1 part., *mu-še-ri-šū lu-ū gū-gal-lu*,
a planter, Susa, 3, VI, 10; III R.
41, I, 32.

irrišu, farmer, cultivator.

ir-ri-ši ša āli-šū, Susa, 3, II, 34.

mērištu, cultivation (cf. p. 174).

a-na me-riš-ti lu šū-lu-ku-ū-ma,
Neb. Nippur, II, 30.

אָש, isātu, fire.

ina isāti(NE) i-gal-lu-ū, Neb.
Nippur, V, 1; C. T., X, pl., VII,

- 37; London, 102, V, 3; *i-na išāti i-qa-al-lu-ū*, III R. 41, II, 11; *i-na i-ša-ti i-qa-lu-ū*, O. B. I., 149, II, 12; III R. 43, I, 34; *išāti ū-ša-q-lu*, V R. 56, 36; *i-ša-ta ū-ša-aq-qa[-lu]*, London, 103, V, 44; *i-na išāti i-šar-ra-pu*, I R. 70, III, 4; *išāti u-ša-ka-lu*, O. B. I., 150, II, 4; *i-na išāti iqallū(GIBIL-ū = Br. 10,867)*; V. A., 2663, V, 29; *a-na išāti inādū(-ū)*, London, 101, III, 3; *lu i-na[mī] lu a-na išāti i-na-ad-du[-ū]*, D. E. P., II, 113, 16; *a-na išāti i-na[-ad-du-ū]*, D. E. P., VII, 45, V, 12; *a-na me-c u išāti it-ta-dī*, Susa, 3, V, 51; *a-na mi ñ išāti i-na-m-du-ū*, Susa, 16, IV, 31; *a-na mi a-na išāti ū-šad-du(!)-ū*, IV R.² 38, III, 18; *ki-i i-ša-ti*, V R. 55, 17; *in-nat-pi-ih i-ša-tu*, V R. 55, 30.
- išdu**, foundation.
išid-su lissuḫu(ZI-ḫu), London, 103, VI, 4; Neb. Nippur, V, 7; [*išid-su*] *li-iz-zi-ḫu*, Susa, 16, VI, 25; *išid-su li-bit*, London, 101, III, 15; *išid-su li-is-su-ḫu*, I R. 70, III, 12; *e-ši-is-su li-is-su-ḫu*, III R. 43, III, 27; *mu-kin iš-di ma-a-ti*, Neb. Nippur, II, 24; *mu-kin išdi māti*, V. A., 2663, II, 44; C. T., X, pl. IV, 13.
- אשׁתו, ešitu**, disturbance, revolution.
ina e-ši-tū u saḫ-maš-ti ša matu.1k-kadiki, C. T., X, pl. V, 3.
- אשׁקו, ušaku**, misfortune (cf. Hebr. אֲשָׁקוּ and Jensen on *asakku*, K. B., VI, 1331).
ai ū-gi ina ū-ša-ki, Neb. Nippur, IV, 24 (cf. p. 183).
- iškaru**, a span of horses.
 pl., *iš-ka-ra-a-ti ul-lap*, V R. 55, 24.
- ušumgallu**, sovereign.
ušumgal(GAL.UŠU) dIgiḡi, V. A., 2663, I, 5.
- ašamšatu**, hurricane.
a-šam-ša-tu iḡ-ša-nun-da, a hurri-
- cane sweeps along, V R. 55, 32.
- ašnān**, grain.
li-za-am-mi dAš-na-an ai ū-še-ši ur-ki-ti, Susa, 14, III, 12.
- UŠ.SA.DU**, adjoining (cf. p. 160).
 London, 103, III, 48, 50; London, 101, I, 7, 9, 12; IV R.² 38, I, 9, 13, 17; Susa, 16, I, 20, 22, 26, 29; II, 2; III R. 41, I, 3, 5, 7, 9; I R. 70, I, 5, 7, 10, 12; III R. 43, I, 15, 17, 19, 21; O. B. I., 149, I, 7; C. T., X, pl. VI, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28; V. A., 208, 9, 10, 11, 14; C. T., X, pl. III, 12, 14; London, 102, I, 4, 6, 7, 9; V. A., 2663, III, 44, 47, 54; IV, 26, 28, 35, 38. **UŠ.SA.DU**, neighbor, Susa, 16, IV, 5; Susa, 14, II, 5; **UŠ.SA.DU-šu**, its adjoining (field), V. A., 209, I, 8, 18.
- išparu**, weaver.
mBil(EX)-am-ma apil^h išpari(UŠ - BAR), V. A., 2663, IV, 29.
- išpartu**, female weaver.
 London, 102, IV, 23.
- אשר, ašru**, place.
i-na aš-ri-im ša-ni-im-ma, Susa, 3, V, 41; *a-šar la a-ma-ri*, IV R.² 38, III, 6; Neb. Nippur, V, 4; III R. 41, II, 12; London, 101, III, 7; Susa, 3, V, 43; I R. 70, III, 7; O. B. I., 150, II, 4; London, 102, V, 5; Susa, 16, IV, 35; D. E. P., 45, V, 18; *a-šar la a-ma-ru*, V. A., 2663, V, 31; *a-šar la a-(ma¹)-ri pu-uz-ri*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 37; *a-šar qa-tuš u ta-ḫa-zi*, London, 103, VI, 18; *u-tir-ru aš-ru-uš-šin*, he returned them to their abodes, V. A., 2663, II, 30.
- aširtum**, sanctuary.
a-ši-ir-tum rabitum(ḫAL), Susa, 2, IV, 6; pl., *muš-te-’-ū aš-ru-ti-šu*, Neb. Nippur, I, 24; pl. estr., *aš-rat dNabū(PA) u dMarduk*,

- V. A., 2663, III, 8; *ša aš-rat ilāni* . . . , C. T., X, pl. IV, 8; *ma-ud-diš ka-lis ašrāti* (AŠ.ME), V. A., 2663, II, 7.
- ešrēti**, sanctuaries.
eš-ri-tu-šu-ut od-du-a, IV R.² 38, III, 31; *estr.*, *ina eš-rit ma-hu-zi*, V. A., 2663, II, 45; *a-na ud-du-uš eš-rit ma-hu-uz du-ud-me*, Neb. Nippur, II, 2.
- išrubū**, leprosy(?).
iš-ru-ba-a ki-ma šu-ba-ti pa-ga-ar-šu li-la-bi-iš-ma, Susa, 3, VI, 48; *iš-ru-ba-a mālu* (BAD-h) *an ka-būt-ta zu-mur-šu li-la-il[-beš]-ma*, Susa, 16, VI, 14; *iš-ru-ba-a la te-ba-a*, III R. 41, II, 16; *iš-ru-ba-a ki-i lu-ha-ri li-la-ab-bi-su-ma*, I R. 70, III, 19; *išrubū* (SC.-HUR.ŠU.ŠAB-a) *ki-ma lu-ba-ri li-li-bi-ša zu-mur-ur-šu*, III R. 43, IV, 8; *iš-ru-ba-a i-na zu-mur-ri-šu li-šab-šu-ma*, O. B. I., 149, III, 6; *iš-ru-ba [ki-ma lu-ba-ri li-lab-bi-iš]-šu*, London, 102, I, 46; *iš-ru-pa-a li-lab-bi-iš-su-ma*, V. A., 209, V, 10.
- ašaridu**, first.
māru ašaridu (SAG.KAL) *ša [Aš-sur-ah-u-iddina]*, C. T., X, pl. IV, 9.
- aššu**, concerning.
aš-šu X gur, London, 103, II, 13; *aš-šu ar-ra-a-ti ši-na-a-ti*; Susa, 3, V, 45; Susa, 16, IV, 22; *aššu* (MU) *ar-ra-a-ti a-na-ti*, London, 101, III, 5; *aš-šu ālāni Bīt mKar-zi-ab-ku*, V R. 55, 47; *aš-šu ar-ra-ti*, III R. 41, II, 8; I R. 70, II, 19, London, 102, II, 3; *aš-šu paq-ri la ra-še-e*, London, 102, II, 34; *aš-šu la ra-ga-ma*, C. T., X, pl. V, 9; *aš-šu ru-qu-um-[mū]*, C. T., X, pl. V, 10.
- iššakku**, prince, representative.
lu-ū ha-za-an-nu lu-ū iššakku (PA.-TE.SI), Susa, 16, IV, 3; *iššakku qar-du*, V R. 55, 3; *iššak sarri*, III R. 41, II, 3; *iššak^b ša-kīn*, III R. 41, II, 4; *iššak^b te-mi-ša*, III R. 41, II, 4; *lu-ū iššakku* (PA.TE.SI), O. B. I., 149, II, 4.
- ištu**, from, since.
ištu (TA) *il-lik*, London, 103, I, 3; *ištu^d alu* (D) *ir ma-hu-az^d*, *nam*, V R. 55, 14; *ištu* (TA) *i-na li-ti* . . . , *a-na Akkadli i-tu-ut*, V R. 55, 44; *ištu* (TA) *i-na i-lak^b matu* (Na-mar), V R. 56, 6.
- ištēn**, one
imāt-may ištēn, London, 101, IV, 7; *ki-i ištēn imāt-may la balūt-su luq-ba-ū*, O. B. I., 149, III, 10.
- ištēnīš**, in the same manner.
šihra u rabū-a *ki-i ištēnīš* (I-š) *ū-ša-aš-būt-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 28.
- ištaru**, goddess.
 pl., *^dNinā bēlīt eš-[t]a-ra-tu*, O. B. I., S3, II, 15.
- אתל, atū**, see.
- II, 1, *mim-ma ut-tu-ū a-na hur-ri pi-šu la i-kaš-šud*, what-soever he seeks for his throat may he not secure it, I R. 70, IV, 19; *qī-mīr kal du-ud-me li-niš ut-tu-ū-ma*, he paid careful attention, V. A., 2663, I, 24.
- itū**, overseer(?).
laputtū lu-ū i-tu-ū, I R. 70, II, 6.
- itū**, boundary.
 30 (gur) *i-te-e Bīt-mMa-zi nār sarri*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 24; *e te-ti-iq i-ta-[a]*, O. B. I., S3, II, 22.
- עטל, etellu**, lord.
amelu šū-ū lu-ū etellu (BE) *lu-ū rabū ma-lik sarri*, Susa, 3, VI, 1; *e-til šamē(-e) u iršiti*, Neb. Nippur, I, 1; (Nebuchadrezzar I.) *e-til šarrāni*, V R. 55, 2; fem., (Gula) *e-til-li-ūt ka-la be-li-e-ti*, Susa, 3, VI, 16.

קטק, **etēqu**, remove.

I, 1 pret., *a-na-ku la e-mi-e-šū* (שנא) *a la e-ti-qu*, Susa, 3, IV, 27; *e te-ti-iq i-ta-[a]*, O. B. I., S3, 22; pres., *i-ka mi-iš-ru it-ti-qu*, Susa, 16, IV, 18.

IV, 1, pres., *an-na-šū ki-i-nu la in-ni-ti-qu*, whose grace is constant and cannot be surpassed, Susa, 3, VII, 49.

mētequ, inroad(s).

a-na me-te-iq mi šaknu(-nu), to the inroads of the waters exposed, Neb. Nippur, II, 31.

mētiqtu, road.

a-di ti-tur(!)-ri mi-ti-iq-ti šarri, Susa, 14, I, 4.

itti, prep., with, alongside of.

it-ti a-ḥa-meš i-šal-šū-na-ti, London, 103, IV, 18; *it-ti a-ḥa-meš*, London, 103, IV, 37; *it-ti*, London, 103, II, 19, V, 12; *ša-na-a ša it-ti-šu*, the companion who is with him, V R. 55, 34; *lu-ū ra-ki-is it-ti-šu*, V R. 56, 44; *it-ti-šu a-na matu Elamti^k i-li-ku-ma*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 9; *it-ti^d Bēl(EN) a-na Bābili iš-ša-a*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 12; *it-ti^d E-a*, O. B. I., S3, II, 17; *it(!)-ti mu-lu-gu*, London, 102, I, 15; *it-ti-šu*, London, 102, III, 17; *it-ti matu Akkadiki . . . er-ša-a sa-li-me*, V. A., 2663, I, 17; *itti(D.1)*, alongside of, C. T., X, pl. III, 18; V. A., 208, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19; V. A., 2663, IV, 7, 11, 14, 25; V. A., 209, II, 32, 33, 35, 35; III, 3, 4, 6, 7, IV, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25, 26, 28, 30; O. B. I., 150, I, 2, 3, 4, 5.

לש, **bēlu**, possess.

I, 1 prec., *bitu ip-pu-šu li-bi-el ša-na-am-ma*, V R. 56, 53.

bēlu, lord, passim.

pl. *be-lu-ū iršilim šū-a-tum*, IV R² 38, 28.

bēltu, mistress.

(Gula) *be-el-tu rabitu(-tu)*, III R. 41, II, 29; *biltu rabitu*, I R. 70, IV, 5; III R. 43, IV, 15; Neb. Nippur, IV, 20; D. E. P., VI, 47, 11; London, 102, II, 20; (Zarpanitum) [*biltu*] *rabitum(-tum)*, O. B. I., 149, II, 22; *bēlit E-sag-ila*, London, 102, I, 42; (Ištar) *bēlit šamē(-e) ú iršiti(-ti)*, III R. 43, IV, 12; I¹R. 70, III, 22; (Ištar) *bēlit mātāti*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 22; Susa, 2, IV, 16; (Gula) *bēltu šur-bu-tum*, Susa, 3, VII, 15; (Išbara) *bēlit le-ti du-ad-ma*, III R. 43, IV, 28; (Šumalia) *be-lit šadē el-lu-ti*, V R. 56, 46; (Ištar) *be-el-tu ru-ba ilāni*, III R. 41, II, 21; *ša bēlti^d Ninā*, O. B. I., S3, I, 22; [*a-na^d Ninā be-el-ti-šū*], O. B. I., S3, I, 4; *bēlit(NIN-at) ilāni*, D. E. P., II, 113, 1; pl., *e-til-li-it ka-la be-li-e-ti*, Susa, 3, VII, 17.

bēlūtu, lordship, rule.

ša . . . ina matu Akkadiki ip-pu-šu be-lu-tū, V. A., 2663, V, 22; *be-lut-su la iš-šu-na-nu*, Neb. Nippur, I, 17.

ba'ūlāti, kingdoms.

ka-būt mābīti mat-bar-ru-ū ba'-ū-lu-ti, Neb. Nippur, I, 12.

bēlu, weapon.

pl., *^dNergal bēl be-li-e à qu-ša-ti*, III R. 43, IV, 21.

קטק, **ba'āru**, catch.

I, 1 part., *^bbā'iru(ŠT.11)*, C. T., X, pl. III, 13.

קטק, **būru**, well.

a-na būri(PU) i-na-as-su-ku, III R. 41, II, 11; *a-na būri(PU) i(-nu)-as-su-ku*, London, 102, V, 2.

קטק, **bātu**, pass night.

I, 2, *ki-ma kalbi li-ib-ta'-i-ta i-na ri-bi-it ali-šū*, III R. 41, II, 24.

bābu, gate.

du-ul-li bāb nār šarri, Susa, 3, II,

29: *ba-ab eqli-ia*, Susa, I6, II, 18;
bāb eqli, Susa, 16, II, 31; *amelu*
ša bāb ikallī, V R. 56, 16: *amel*
bāb ikallī, Neb. Nippur, V, 10.
ba-ah-šū li-par-ri-ki, III R. 43,
 IV, 27: pl., *ba-ha-at har-ri*
abūšā-u-na^k, O. B. I., 149, I, 9.

Bābīlū, the Babylonian.

^k*Bābīlū* (TIN.TIR^{ke} ME), V. A.,
 2663, III, 45, 48: *Bābīlū* (TIN-
 TIR-ū), V R. 56, 3.

bu būtu, hunger.

*bu-bu-tu še-ir-tu-šu ra-bi-i-ta lim-
 is-su-ma*, Susa, 3, VI, 33;
muršu bu-[bu]-ti, D. E. P., VI,
 47, 20; *bu-bu-tu ū hu-ša-ah-hu*
liš-kun-šū-um-ma, V R. 56 43.

bugina, basket.

us-gu-ru bu-qi-na maqur-ru ša^dŠin,
 Susa, 2, IV, 10.

בול, būlu, cattle.

bu-ul šarri u ša-kin, Susa, 3, III, 15.

ביר, būru, ox.

bu-ru ek-du ša^dRamnūn, Susa, 2,
 IV, 17.

בחל, buḥalu, stallion.

XXX *sisī* XXV *bu-ḥa-lu V¹urōte*
 (šisū), III R. 43, edge IV, 2.

בטל, baṭālu, cease.

I, 1 inf., *la ba-ḥa-lu at-riš a-na ilu-um-
 mu-ki*, IV R.² 38, II, 25.

בָּנָו, bānu, give.

I, 1 imper., *UŠ.SA.DU-šu ina po-
 ni-ka bi-nam-ma*, V. A., 209, I,
 9. *ṭuppa-šu ku-nu-uk-ma bi-in-
 ni*, V. A., 209, I, 14; *V¹ šūqlu*
kašpi bi-na-an-na-ši-ma, give us,
 V. A., 209, IV, 21.

בֵּית, būtu, house, *passim*.

בלה, balū, perish; II, 1, destroy.

II, 1 prec., *nap-ša-tuš li-bal-li*, Neb.
 Nippur, IV, 4.

belū, ragged garment (Hebr. בלואים).

II *šubātu elītu be-lu-ū*, III R. 41,
 I, 23.

billudū, command.

par(?) -su-šū šit-ru-ḥu billudū (PA

— *AN -šū širu*, Neb. Nippur, I-
 IS.

בלט, balātu, live.

I, 1 perm., *a-di ūm(-um) bal-tu*, Susa,
 3, VI, 52: VII. 23, V R. 56, 59;
 London, 102, II, 23; *ūm [b]al-
 tu*, O. B. I., 149, III, 4; *a-di*
ūm(-um) bal-du, Susa, 16, VI, 18
a-di ūm(-mi) i-za-ti ša bal-ta,
 IV R.² 38, III, 41.

balātu, life.

ūma(-ma) is-tin la balātu (TI)-*su liq-
 bu-ū*, London 101, IV, 7; *ki-i iš-tir*
ūm(-mi) la balātu (TI)-*su liq-bu-ū*,
 O. B. I., 149, III, 10; *[bal-a]t*
ūm(-mi) mu-¹du-ti, Susa, 3, V,
 17; *la ba-lu-az-zu [liq-b]u-ū*, Susa,
 16, VI, 23; *šī-mat balūtī* (TIL.A)
li-ši-ma-šū, O. B. I., 83, II, 18;
balūtī (TIL.A) *ūma du-ru-ū-ti*,
 Neb. Nippur, II, 6; *ūm(-šu la*
ba-lat-su iq-[bu-ū], London, 102,
 V, 7.

בלת, baltu, riches.

nu-ah-ši ū ḫe-gal a-di bal-tu, Susa,
 3, V, 19.

בנה, banū, do, make, create.

I, 1 pres., *i-ban-nu-ū ni-kil-tū*, (who)
 practices mischief, V. A., 2663,
 V, 24; part., estr., ^d*E-a ba-an*
ka-lu, O. B. I., 83, II, 17; *mu-
 um-mu ba-an ka-lu*, the proto-
 type, the creator of all, V. A.,
 2663, III, 5, (Nusku) *[ilu] ban-
 nu-ū-a*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 26
 (Lugal-banda) *ilu ba-ni-šū*, IV
 R.² 38, II, 10; part. fem., ^d*AN-
 MEN.NA ba-nit ilāni*, V. A.,
 2663, II, 52; *bi-lat* (NIN-at)
ilāni ba-nu-at nap-[ḫa-rī], D. E.
 P., II, 113, 1.

būnu, lace, features.

pl., *ina bu-ni-šu nam-ru-ti*, Neb.
 Nippur, I, 22; *bu-ni-šu nam-ru-
 ti(tu)*, C. T., X, pl. III, 9; pl. V,
 15; V. A., 2663, III, 40; *i-na*
bu ni-šū-nu iz-zu-ū-ti, Susa, 3,

- VI, 23; *bu-ni-šu liṭ-ṭe-šu-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 14.
nabnītu, birth.
ū-šar-ri-ḫu nab-niṭ-su, V. A., 2663, II, 54.
בִּקְן *baqānu*, cut off (cf. p. 177).
I, I inf., *ba-qa-an šam-mi*, Neb. Nippur, III, 26; *šammī eqli-šu la ba-qa-ni*, Susa, 3, III, 14.
כָּרָא *nibrētu*, hunger.
su-ga-a u nī-ib-ri-la liš-ku-na-aš-šum-ma, I R. 70, IV, 17.
כִּרָּה *barú*, see.
I I pret., *ib-ri-e-ma kul-la-tan nišc i-ḫi-ṭ*, he looked around and everywhere he examined men, V. A., 2663, I, 20.
bārú, seer.
bārú (H. IL), London, 103, I, 1, 39; II, 10, 15; IV, 8, 22, 32; V, 22; V R. 56, 26; Neb. Nippur, V, 14; O. B. I., 149, I, 16; V. A., 209, V, 18 (so acc. to Dr. Ungnad).
bīrit, prep., between.
bi-rit naruṭdiqlat u nārušum-ili, D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 4, 17; *i-nu bi-ri-šu-nu*, V R. 55, 30.
כִּרָּה *birú*, luxuriant growth, pasture.
ši-ir bi-ra-a li-kab-bi-sa šc-pa-šu, III R. 43, IV, 6.
birītu, luxuriant pasture.
ši-ir-a bi-ri-ta li-kab-bi-sa šc-pa-šu, I R. 70, IV, 14.
כִּרְח *barruḫu*, luxuriant.
zur-šu bar-ru-ḫu, V. A., 2663, II, 16.
כִּרְם *barāmu*, seal.
I, I inf., *i-na ša-a-me ša-ṭa-ri ū ba-ra-me*, London, 102, IV, 41; perm., *ṭup-pi bar-mu*, the tablet has been sealed, V. A., 2663, V, 50.
כִּרְם *barīritu* rise of the stars.
(Ištar) ilat ba-ri-ri-ta, III R. 41, II, 22 (cf., however, Delitzsch, H. W. 188a).
burruṭum, shining (Zimmern).
īuqar-ru-ur-tum bar-ru-ur-tum ša^d
Iš-tar, Susa, 2, IV, 15.
burāšu, cypress.
imēr burāši (SIM, LI) *la na-da-ni*, V R. 55 56.
בִּשָּׂה *bašû*, be.
I, I pret., *[ilāni mala] ib-ši-mu li-ru-ru-šu-ma*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 40; *uzun(PI)-šu ib-ši-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 14; *šumu lā(NU) ibši(IG)*, London, 103, I, 3; *šumu lā ibšc(IG-e)*, relat., London, 103, II, 9; IV, 33; *šumu lā ibšû(IG-û)*, relat., London, 103, IV, 33; pres., *la i-ba-aš-šu-ū ilu ša-nin-šu*, Neb. Nippur, I, 4; *um-ma qa-q-qa-ru i-ba-aš-ši*, V. A., 209, I, 8; inf., *ma-la ba-šû-ū*, as much as there is, V R. 55, 47; 56, 8, 29; I R. 66, II, 1; C. T., IX, pl. V, 38; V. A., 2663, III, 32; V, 24; V. A., 208, 4; C. T., X, pl. V, 16; London, 103, V, 32, 40; *a-na mim-ma la ba-šc-e li-šā-li-ku-šu*, may they cause him to come to naught, London, 103, VI, 24; *a-di šamī ū iršiti ba-šû-ū*, V R. 56, 60; *a-na paq-ri la bašc(IG)*, V. A., 2663, IV, 53; *par-ga-niš bašc(-e) a-ḫu-ū-ti*, V. A., 2663, III, 18; *a-na ud-du-šu[ēš]-rit . . . ba-ša-a uznu(PI²)-šu*, V. A., 2663, II, 25.
III, I, *i-na zumri(SU)-šu li-šab-ši-ma*, III R. 41, II, 30; *[i-n]a zu-um-ri-šu li-šab-šu-ma*, O. B. I., 149, III, 4, 7; *ina zu-um-ri-šu li-šab-ši-ma*, London, 102, II, 22; *ki-mu-ū mī id-ra-na li-šab-ši*, London, 102, II, 11; *ū-šab-ši*, London, 102, II, 10.
bušû, property.
i-na eli buši (S.A.ŠC) *ū-ṭib-ū-ma*, London, 102, VI, 13.
bithallu, riding horse.
amtu ša biṭ-ḫal-li, master of the (riding) horse, V R. 55, 58; *urāte(šisīc) biṭ-ḫal-la*, mares as riding horses, V R. 55, 59.

בָּתָּא, *batâqu*, cut off.

II, 1 perm., *ba-at-tu-qu maš-qu-û*, the drinking places were cut off, V R. 55, 19.

butuqtu, inundation (Talm. שְׁבַעֲתִי).

šà a-na bu-tuq-ti šakmu-na, Neb. Nippur, II, 26.

gabbu, untire, total.

i-na i-bik m-tu Na-mar gab-bi-šà, V R. 55, 51.

gabarû, gabrû, copy.

na-ru-a šà ubni eš-šà ga-ba-ri-e la-bi-ri-šu iš-tur-ma, Susa, 2, Med., II, 10; *kî ga-ba-[ri-î] lî i* (GLŠ.LI), D. E. P., II, 93, II, 8, 11; *a-su-mi-it-tu an-ai-i-tu ga-ba-ri-e ša-lal-ti*, London, 103, VI, 27; *gabru* (GAB.RI) *kunuk Sarri*, I R. 66, II, 19.

gugallu, regent, chief.

gû-gal-lu ša pihût Bit-mPir-dAmurru, Susa, 3, VI, 11; (Rammân) *gû-gal ilîni*, D. E. P., II, 113, 8; Rammân *gû-gal šamî* (-c) *a iṣṣatim-tim*, III R. 41, II, 32; I R. 70, IV, 9. III R. 43, IV, 3; V R. 56, 41; Susa, 14, III, 9; *lu mu-še-ri-šu lu gû-gal-lu*, III R. 41, I, 33.

גִּמְלָה, **gimillu**, preservation.

a-na tur-ri gi-mil-li, to avenge, V R. 55, 13.

גַּמְאָר, **gamâru**, complete.

I, 1 pret., *pa-gu-mi a-na Bi-ti-li-ia-a-šà iq-ma-ar-ma*, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 5; part *ga-mir ša-luh-ki*, the most perfect commander, V. A., 2663, I, 7.

gamrûtu, completion, fulness.

šim-ša gam-ru-tu, its full price, V. A., 209, II, 37; III, 13, 26; *V šiglu ka-spî šim gam-ru-tu*, V. A., 209, IV, 34.

gimru, totality.

(Marduk) *šar qi-im-ri*, V. A., 2663, I, 4, (Ellil) *bil gim-ri* Neb. Nippur, I, 2; *šar(?) gim(?)*-

ri, London, 101, III, 10; *qi-mir la-ni-šu*, III R. 41, II, 17; *gi-mir kal du-â-l-me*, V. A., 2663, I, 23; *gi-mir e-kar-ri*, V. A., 2663, II, 5.

GAN, a surface measure.

𒄠 GAN 30 *qa I ammatu rabitu*, Susa, 2, I, 26, 35, II, 5, 10, 15; Neb. Nippur, pl. 1; III, 7; London, 103, III, 40; London, 101, I, 4; Susa, 3, I, 2; Susa, 16, I, 1; D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 1; D. E. P., VI, 46, I, 1; C. T., IX, pl. V, 26; O. B. I., 83, I, 1; III R. 41, I, 1; I R. 70, I, 1; III R. 43, I [1], 11; O. B. I., 149, I, 1; C. T., X, pl. III, 11, 19; V. A., 2663, IV, 3, 18, 20, 32, 42, 47, etc.

GU.EN.NA, title of an official.

London, 103, I, 20, 48; III, 7, 26, 35, 37.

girgilu, a symbol of Ellil.

gir-qi-lu al-la-ku ša En-lil, Susa, 2, IV, 3.

girru, road.

pl. *tu . . . ša gir-ri-e-ti*, V R. 55, 18.

gurru, measure of area, Hebr. גֵּרָר.

gur ša uzi-tu, possim.

GIŠ.BAR, rent

London, 103, III, 19, 20; III R. 41, I, 21, 22; London, 102, IV, 25.

gišhabbu, rascal.

nu-a giš-hab-ba, III R. 41, II, 9.

gišimmaru, date palm.

eqbu ¹⁸*gišimmaru zaq-qu*, a field planted with date palms, V. A., 208, 35; ¹⁸*kirû* (SAR) *gišimmaru*, V. A., 2663, IV, 21; C. T., X, pl. VI, 24; ¹⁸*gišimmaru šadi*, V. A., 209, II, 30; III, 1; ¹⁸*kirû* ¹⁸*gišimmaru 40 gišimmaru ina bilti* (GUCUN) *ina lib-bi-šu*, the date palm grove in which are forty date palms with fruit, V. A., 209, IV, 24.

גַּשְׂרִי, *gašru*, strong.

^a*Nusku bīl ga-aš-ru-m*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 25; *i-na e-muq^dBīl(EN)* *gaš-raf*, V. A., 2663, II, 38; pl., ^d*Šamaš u^d Rammān ilāni ga-aš-ru-tu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 15.

gašrūtu, strength, power.

ša ina dun-ni u [gaš]-ru-tū la [i]-šū-u tom-šil-šu, V. A., 2663, II, 32.

gutaku, title of an official.

gu-la-ku ša Bīt-mA-da, III R, 43, III, 12.

Dūzu, month of Tammuz.

V R, 55, 16; V. A., 2663, V, 16.

דַּבְּבָהּ, *da'ummatu*, darkness.

ānu-šū nam-ru a-na da-um-ma-ti li-tur (אֲנִי-שִׁי), III R, 41, II, 20.

דַּבְּבָהּ, *dabābu*, raise a claim.

I, 1 pret., *id-bu-bu*, London, 103, I, 16; *i-na mu-uh [eqlī šū-a-tu] id-bu-um-ma*, London, 103, I, 43; *id-bu-um-ma*, Susa, 16, II, 17; pres., *i-na eli eqlitim(-tim)* *šī-na-a-tim i-dib-bu-bu-ma*, Susa, 2, III, 13; *i-na mu-uh Bīt^mTa-kil-a-na-ili-šū i-da-ab-bu-bu i-ray-gu-mu*, London, 103, V, 34; *i-na eli eqlu šū-a-tum i-da-ab-bu-bu*, London, 101, II, 17; Susa, 16, IV, 14; Susa, 14, II, 8; III R, 43, III, 5; *ša eqlu šū-a-tum i-dab-ba-[bu]*, IV R.² 38, III, 4; *muh-hi eqlī šū-a-tu i-da-bu-bu*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 32; *i-na muh-hi eqlu šū-a-tu i-da-bu-bu*, O. B. I., 149, II, 6; *i-na muh-hi [bītā]i šū-a-tu i-dib-bu-bu*, V. A., 209, I, 36; inf., *bīl da-ba-bi*, impostor, Susa, 2, IV, 31; *šuppu la tu-a-ru à la da-ba-bu ik-nu-uk-ma*, V. A., 209, IV, 14, 37; *ša da-ba-bi an-na-a*, V. A., 209, II, 6; V, 6; part., *lu-u bīl da-ba-bi da-bi-bi*, Susa, 2, IV, 32.

III, 1 pret., *dī-na lu-ša(-ad)-bu-ba*, London, 102, VI, 8; pres., *ū-ša-aḥ-ḥa-zu ū-šad-ba-bu u-šat-ba-lu*

eqlu an-nu-ū, London, 103, V, 36; *ša rubū ū-šad-ba-[bu] eqlu an-na-a*, D. E. P., II, 97, 14; *i-na eli eqlu šū-a-tum i-da-ab-bu ū-šad-ba-bu*, London, 101, II, 17; Susa, 14, II, 9; *i-dab-ba-bu ū-šad-ba-[bu]*, IV R.² 38, III, 5; O. B. I., 149, II, 7; III R, 43, III, 6; *ū-šad-ba-bu(?)*-*ma eqlu šū-a-tu ik-ki-mu*, Neb. Nippur, III, 27; *i-dib-bu-bu ū-šad-ba-bu*, V. A., 209, II, 1; part., *mu-še-id-bi-bi*, plotters, seducers, Susa, 3, IV, 17; *mu-šad-bi-bi*, Susa, 3, IV, 38; V, 12.

dibbu, lawsuit.

di-ib-bi tap-gir-to ū ru-gu-um-ma-u Susa, 3, II, 15.

דַּגְאָלוּ, *dagālu*, see.

I, 1 prec., *pa-ni-ka lid-gu-to*, V. A., 209, IV, 8.

III, 1, *pa-ni-šū ū-šad-gil*, to him he entrusted, C. T., IX, pl. V, 41, *pa-ni^mKi-di-ni māri-šu kut-tin-na ū-šad-gil*, V. A., 208, 6, 21; *pa-ni šāhi ki-din-nu . . . ū-šad-gil*, V. A., 2663, III, 26; *ū-šad-gil pa-ni[i-šū]*, C. T., X, pl. V, 6; *pa-ni-ka nu-šad-gi-[il]-ma*, V. A., 209, IV, 22.

daddu, chick.

a[i] i-zi-bu da-ad-da-šū, Susa, 16, VI, 27.

dūru, wall.

dāru ša^{ulu}Bīt^dŠamaš, V R, 56, 1.

דָּרִי, *dārū*, everlasting.

zīru da-ru-ū ša [šarrūtī], of ancient royal seed, C. T., X, pl. IV, 13; *zīru šarru-a-ti da-ru-ū*, V. A., 2663, II, 41; pl., *balāf ūmī da-ru-ū-ti*, Neb. Nippur, II, 6; *ana ūmī(-me) da-ru-ū-ti*, Neb. Nippur, III, 17; pl. fem., *a-na ku-dur da-ru-a-ti*, for an everlasting boundary stone, Susa, 3, III, 53; *mu-ki-in ku-dur-ri da-ra-ti*, III R, 41, heading 3, II, 10;

a-na da-ra-a-ti, forever, Susa, 3, V, 39.

dāriš, forever.

^d*Rammān limuttu* (?) *pa-at-ti-nu*
da (?) *-riš*, London, 101, I, 3.

דָּהָדוּ, **dahādu**, be abundant.

II, 1 part, *mu-daḥ-ḥi-ūl šī-gar-šu-nu*,
who fills with plenty their gates,
V, A., 2663, II, 4.

duḥdu, plenty.

šanūte duḥ-di, Susa, 3, V, 18.

dailu (= *daialu*), title of official.

a-līk da-i-lī šū-a-tim, IV R², 38, II,
30.

דָּאִנּוּ, **dānu**, judge.

I, 1 pret., *dī-in kit-ti u mī-ša-ri ai*
i-du-nu-šu, Neb. Nippur, IV, 18;
ša dī-in mī-ša-ri i-din-nu, V R,
55, 6; prec., *lu-ū-dī-in kul*
dīnu(*DI*)-*šu*, may he decree the
denial(?) of his right, I R, 70,
III, 16; *lu-ū-dī-in*) *kul dīni*(*DI*)-
šū-ma, III R, 43, IV, 11.

dīnu, right, lawsuit.

dī-in mī-ša-ri, V R, 55, 6, *dī-in*
kit-ti u mī-ša-ri, Neb. Nippur,
IV, 17; (Šamaš and Rammān)
bīlī dī-nu, London, 103, VI, 9;
dī-in-šu la uš-ta-ēš-še-ru, London,
103, VI, 10; *dī-in-šu u purus-*
si(*EŠ.BAR*)-*šu ai ip-ru-us*, Lon-
don, 102, II, 2; *dī-na lu-ša(ad)-*
bu-ba, they brought suit, Lon-
don, 102, VI, 8; *dī-ni il*(?)*[-lī-ku]*,
V, A., 209, IV, 2; *ka-nik dī-nim*,
London, 103, VI, 28; pl. estr.,
dī-na-at, D. E. P., 43, IV, 10.

dānu (= *daianu*), judge.

(Šamaš) *daianu rabū*, Susa, 2, IV,
13; Susa, 14, III, 3, *daianu*(*DI-
KUD*) *rabū šamē*(*e*) *u irši-*
tīm(-tum), I R, 70, III, 15; ^dŠamaš
daianu kaš-kaš nišē, III R, 43,
IV, 10; ^dŠamaš *daian šamē u*
iršiti, London, 101, III, 12; III
R, 41, II, 19, London, 102, II, 1;
(Šamas and Rammān) *daianē*

(*DI.KUD.MEŠ*) *širūti* (*MAH-
MEŠ*), Neb. Nippur, IV, 16;
lu-ū daianu lu-ū bīl paḥūtī, III
R, 45, No. 2, 3; *lu lapattu lu*
da[*ianu*], D. E. P., II, 97, 11.

דָּכָה, **dakū**, overthrow.

I, 2, *šū-ū il-di-ki-ma i-na aš-ri-m*
ša-ni-im-ma ki-i lamuttī(-ti) il-
ta-ka-an, Susa, 3, V, 40.

דִּכָּה, **dikū**, levy, be ready.

I, 1 pret., [*inu*] *bu-ni-šū nam-ru-tu*
il-ki-ma, with shining face he
was ready (willing), C. T., N. pl.
V, 15; int., *la dī-ki-im-ma*, not
to levy, Susa, 3, II, 27.

dikū, levymaster.

lu-ū dī-ku-ū lu na-gi-ru, D. E. P.,
II, 97, 12.

dikūtu, levy, conscription.

i-na il-ki dī-ku-ti, Neb. Nippur,
III, 25; *it-ti dī-ku-tu ṣa-bīt*
ābīni, Susa, 3, II, 25.

דָּלְתוּ, **daltu**, door.

dal-[tū] u ašar(*KI*) *mī-il-ti nāre-šū*
i-ṣi-ik-ki-ru-ma, the sluice, the
place of filling his canal, Susa,
16, V, 6.

דָּלְלָה, **dullu**, work.

du-ul-ti pit-ki mī-iḥ-ri nam-ba'-i,
Susa, 3, II, 18; *du-ul-ti bāb nār*
šerri, Susa, 3, II, 29; *du-ul-la*
eš-ša, Susa, 3, III, 28, 36;
du-ul-la šū-a-tu, Susa, 3, III, 40.

dāmu, blood.

dāma(*BE*) *u šarqa*(*BE.UD*) *kīma*
mē li-ir-muk, Neb. Nippur, IV
21; London, 102, II, 23; *da-ma*
u šar-ka, I R, 70, IV, 7; O. B. I.,
149, III, 4; *šar-ka u da-ma*,
Susa, 3, VII, 24; *šarqa*(*BE.UD*)
u dāma(*BE*), III R, 41, II, 31;
ša-ar-ka u da-ma, III R, 43, IV,
17; *da-a u šar-ka*, D. E. P., IV,
pl. 16, II, 4.

דָּמָקוּ, **damāqu**, be merciful.

II, 1 inf., *at-riš a-na du-um-mu-ki*,
for an exceedingly great favor,

- IV R.² 38, II, 26; part., *mu-dam-me-iq zi-kir a-bi a-li-di-šu*, who keeps unstained the name of the father, his begetter, V. A., 2663, II, 41.
- damqu**, gracious.
ina nūr pānū(ŠI.MEŠ)-šu dam-qūti(ŠI.BIR.MEŠ), Neb. Nippur, I, 22.
- damqiš**, graciously.
[damqiš] lip-pal-su-šū-ma, Susa, 3, V. 16.
- damiqtu**, favor.
i-na [tūb lib]-bi u da[mīqti iš]-pur, Susa, 16, I, 10.
- דָּנָן, danānu**, force.
ina da-na-ni, by force, London, 103, IV, 14.
- dannu**, powerful, mighty.
šarru dan-nu, V R. 55, 28; C. T., X, pl. IV, 10, 12; *ed-lu dan-nu*, V. A., 2663, II, 33; *i-na ta-ḥa-zi da-an-ni*, III R. 43, IV, 29; *dan-na matu Lul-lu-bi-i*, V R. 55, 9: *[tu]-ḥa-zi dan-ni*, D. E. P., VI, 45, IV, 14.
- dannatu**, difficulty.
ul id-dar dan-na-at eqli, V R. 55, 24.
- dunnu**, strength.
ina dun-ni u [gaš]-ru-tū, V. A., 2663, II, 31.
- dannu**, document (cf. *dannitu*).
a-na šarri dan(-an)-ni iq-bi-ma, III R. 43, I, 10; *dan(-an) [-ni] ka-ni-ki*, the document was sealed, III R. 43, I, 23.
- דִּירְכֵּךְ, diriktu**, diminution (cf. *dirku*, small).
i-na di-ri-ik-ti mē, at the low water level, Susa, 3, II, 54.
- דִּישׁ, dišū**, widely extended.
nīši(UN) di-ša-a-ti, people far and near, III R. 41, II, 39.
- אָדוּ, ādu**, inform.
 III, 1 pret., *šarru uš-id-ma it-ti a-ḥa-meš i-šal-šū-nu-ti-ma*, London, 103, IV, 18; *šarru . . . uš-id-ma*, Susa, 16, II, 21; *šarru bēli-šu . . . uš-id-ma*, V R. 55, 49; *šarru be-el-šu u[š'-]-id-ma um[-ma]*, C. T., X, pl. III, 3.
- אָבָלוּ, abālu**, carry, bring.
 I, 1 prec., *li-ib-bi-cl*, D. E. P., VI, 47, 8; imper., *ū-ki-e bi-lam-ma*, London, 102, IV, 21.
- II, 1 pres., *ši-ki-iz-zu ub-ba-lu*, (who) diverts its irrigation, Susa, 16, V, 8.
- III, 2 pres., *pān bil eqli uš-ta-ba-lu*, in the presence of the owner of the field causes it to be taken, London, 101, III, 8.
- biltu**, (1) tribute, (2) fruit.
 (1) tribute, *bilat(GUN)-su kabiti-m(DUGUD-tim)*, V. A., 2663, II, 14; (2) fruit, *XL uš-gišimmaru ina bilti(GUN)*, V. A., 209, IV, 24.
- אָדָּה, adū**, fix, appoint.
 II, 1 part., *mu-ad-du-ū ša-kan iršiti*, Neb. Nippur, I, 21.
- adū**, law.
a-na la a-di-šu-nu, contrary to their law, V R. 55, 48.
- אָלָדוּ, alādu**, beget.
 I, 1 inf., *a-la-ad a-me-lu-ti alpi u šinē*, the birth of men, oxen and sheep, London, 102, II, 27; part., *a-bi a-li-di-šu*, V. A., 2663, II, 42.
- ilittu**, child, offspring.
i-lit-ti mEr-ba^dMarduk, V. A., 2663, II, 43.
- אָסוּמִיתוּ, asumittu**, a sculptured and engraved stele.
a-su-ut-it-tu an-ni-i-tu, London, 103, VI, 26.
- simtu**, decoration.
 pl., *simāti*, *ina eš-rit ma-ḥa-zi ilāni rabūti iš-tak-ka-nu si-ma-tu*, works of art, V. A., 2663, II, 47.

שָׁפָּא, šûpû, brilliant.

(Šin) šâ i-na ilânî rabûti šû-pu-u.
Susa, 3, VI, 43; *ilu* šîru ila šû-
pu-û mör bîti ša ^{ûtu}Di-e-ir, V. R.,
56, 49.

יִפְהָ, aptu, dwelling.

pl., *nîšc a-pa-ti*, Neb. Nippur, III.
18; *a-pa-a-ti i-na nap-har gal-
mat qaggadi*, V. A., 2663, I, 21.

אָשׁוּ, ašû, go forth.

I, 1 pret., *ai ū-su ina ū-ša-ki*, Neb.
Nippur, IV, 23; pres., *ana ši-i-ti
la uš-ši*, C. T., X, pl. III, 8;
inf., *mī lu a-zi-im-ma*, Susa, 3,
III, 7.

II, 2, *i-na qât mdMarduk-zûkir-šumu
û zîrî-šu ū-ta-šu-û*, IV R.² 38,
III, 22.

III, I, *ai ū-še-ši ur-ki-ti*, Susa, I4,
III, 13; *lu-û a-na naš-û(ZI.GA)
û-še-iš-šu-û*, I R. 70, II, 11; *i-na
zu-un-ri-šu li-še-ši*, Susa, 14,
IV, 9, inf., *ul-tu ali-šu lu šû-zî-
im-ma*, Susa, 3, II, 12.

šîtu, that which goes forth.

si-it pi-šu, command, Susa, 3, VI,
30; *ša ši-it pi-i-šu la nê-te-pi-il*,
V. A., 2663, I, 14; *iq-bi ina ši-it
pi-i-šu*, V. A., 2663, I, 31; *ši-it
Bibili*, off-spring of B., V R. 55,
2; *ši-i-ti ah-[ra]-taš*, late off-
spring, C. T., X, pl. IV, 14;
a-na ši-i-ti lu uš-ši, may he not
let go out (ot my hands), C. T.,
X, pl. III, 8.

šâtû, eternity.

a-di ūm(-um) ša-a-ti, I R. 70, IV, 25;
a-na ūmī ša-a-ti, Neb. Nippur,
III, 12; I R. 66, II, 4; *a-na
ūm(-um) ša-a-ti*, London, 103,
V, 26; Susa, 16, III, 25; I R. 70,
I, 17; London, 102, I, 29; C. T.,
IX, pl. IV, 16; *a-na ūm(-me)
ša-a-tu*, V. A., 2663, IV, 55; C.
T., X, pl. VI, 30; *a-na ūmī ša-ti*,
III R. 43, edge IV, 6; *a-na
ūm(-ma) ša-ti*, V. R. 56, 9; *a-na*

ša-a-at ūm(-mī), Susa, 3, VII,
39; *a-na ša-a-ti*, Susa, 3, III, 55;
a-na sa-ti, III R. 43, I, 13.

יִרָד, arādu, go down.

I, 2, *it-ta-rad a-na hneki*, V R. 55,
38.

יִרָה, arû, lead.

I, 2 part, *mat-tur-ra-û ba'-û-la-t'*,
ruler of kingdoms, Neb. Nippur,
I, 12.

II, I part, *ma-ir-ra*, captain, Susa,
16, IV, 1; Susa 14, II, 3.

III, 2, *maš-ta-ra-û Sip-par-ki*, who
rules S., V. A., 2663, II, 8.

יִרָח, arhu, month.

ar-hi ša šî-ta-ra-da, months that
hasten, IV R.² 38, II, 21.

יִרְךָ, arki, afterwards.

ar-ki, . . . *iq-bi-ma*, III R. 43,
edge IV, 3; *ir-ki*, London, 103,
I, 34; II, 5; *ša ar-ki-šu*, his
successor, Susa, 16, II, 26.

arkû, a later one.

bîl bîti ša Bit-m.1-da ar-ku-û, III
R. 43, III, 8; edge IV, 1; *man-
nu arkû(EaIR-u)*, V. A., 2663,
V, 18, C. T., X, pl. VII, 32;
D. E. P., II, 97, 10; *šuppu bîti
ar-ku-û û mah-ru-û*, V. A., 209,
I, 24, *a ar-ki-i lu-zi-bu*, C. T.,
X, pl. V, 9; *lu i-zi-bu ar-[ki-i]*, C.
T., X, pl. V, 7; pl., *arkûti*,
ku-pu-tu ša Bit-m.1-da ar-ku-tu,
III R. 43, III, 15, III R. 45,
No. 2, 4; pl. fem., *arkûtu*, future.
a-na arkut ūmī, Susa, 2, III, 2,
London, 101, II, 12; D. E. P.,
VI, 45, V, 8; London, 102, IV,
36; *a-na ur-kat ūm(-mī)*, Lon-
don, 103, V, 27; V R. 56, 26;
O. B. L., 83, II, 11; III R. 41, I,
31; *i-na ar-kat ūmī*, Susa, 3, III,
29; *i-na arkû(EaIR) ūmī*, D.
E. P., II, 112, 10; V. A., 209, I,
31; I R. 70, II, 1; London, 102,
I, 29; *i-na (ar)-kat ūma(-ma)*,
V. A., 208, 43, *i-na ar-ka-ti*

- āmī(-mī)*, III R. 43, III, 1;
likkišū arkāt(EGIR)-su, V. A.,
 2663, V. 47.
- arkānu**, adv., later.
*ar-ka-nu šattu V^{md} Nabū-mukin-
 aplu*, London, 102, I, 18.
- arkāniš**.
i-na ar-ka-niš, in later times, C. T.,
 IX, pl. V, 31.
- urqitu**, green herbs.
ai ū-še-si ur-ki-ti, Susa, 14, III, 13;
ki-mu ur-ki-ti id-ra-nu, III R.
 41, II, 33.
- ašābu**, dwell.
 1, I part., *lu-ū qa-at-ti-ni lu-ū a-sib āli*,
 Susa, 3, II, 36: *a-sib āli-šu*, his
 citizen, V R. 56, 45; *a-sib šamī(-e)*
ellūti, I R. 70, III, 18; *Sin a-šub*
(šib?) šamī(-e) el-lu-ti, III R. 43,
 IV, 7; *gābē a-sib ālāni šū-a-tum*,
 V R. 56, 9: *A-nu-ni-tum a-ši-
 bat [šamī]*, London, 101, III, 15;
a-ši-bat šamī(-e), D. E. P., VI,
 45, IV, 12: (*Šumalia*) *a-ši-bat*
ri-še-e-ti, V R. 56, 47: perm.,
ma-lu ina ālāni . . . aš-bu,
 V R. 56, 4.
- III, I inf., *šu-su[-ub ma]-ha-zi*, the
 preservation of cities, V. A.,
 2663, II, 23.
- šubtu**, seat.
šub-tum ū šū-ku-zu ša A-num,
 Susa, 2, IV, 1; *ū-na-ka-ru ina*
šub-ti-šu, V. A., 2663, V, 28;
 pl., *šū-ba-tum-šū-nu ud-da-a*,
 Susa, 2, III, 21; *šū-ba-at-šū-nu*
ud-da-a, Susa, 3, VII, 30; *šū-
 ba-tu-šū-nu ud(-)da-a*, D. E. P.,
 IV, pl. 16, II, 7.
- ašriš**, submissively.
aš-riš šū-ḫar-ru-ru, Neb. Nippur, I,
 S.
- atāru**, exceed.
 III, I, *ū-ša-tir šūm-šu*, he magnified
 his name, Neb. Nippur, II, 7;
e-nu-us-su ū-ša-ti-ru, V. A.,
 2663, I, 41: *eli ša pa-ni ū-ša-
 tir-ma*, he enlarged more than
 it was before, V. A., 2663, III, 30.
- atru**, earnest money.
ki-i pi-i atri(DIR) lud-dak-ka, as
 earnest money I will give thee,
 V. A., 209, I, 15, 21; *ki-i pi-i*
at-ru, V. A., 209, IV, 33; *šiglu*
ḫurāši atru(DIR), Susa, 14, I, 14.
- atriš**, exceedingly.
at-riš a-na du-um-mu-ki, IV R.²
 38, II, 26.
- atartu**, powerfully.
i-te-ru-ub a-tar-tu, V R. 55, 39.
- atartu**, that which has been added,
 property.
a-tar-ti egli Bit-mIr-ri-ga, Susa, 3,
 I, 12: *a-tar-ta egli ālu ša . . .*,
 Susa, 3, I, 16.
- zāzu**, divide.
 I, I pret., *ḫup-pi zitti ša . . . a-na*
māri-šu i-zu-zu, the tablet of
 the share which N. assigned to
 his son, V. A., 208, 3.
- zu'uztu**, allotment.
*še-pi-it zu'-uz-tu ša Er-ba^dMar-
 duk*, V. A., 2663, III, 51.
- zūtu**, blindness.
zu-ut pa-ni sa-ka-ak uz-ni, Susa,
 14, III, 4.
- zāru**, hate.
 I, I, imp., *limutta(-ta) zi-ir-ma kit-ta*
ra-[am], O. B. I., 83, II, 24.
- I, 2 pres., *ki-it-ta ir-tam-ma qu-ul-
 lul-ta iz-zi-ir*, Susa, 3, IV, 54;
ki-it-te iz-zi-ir-ma, V, 20.
- zakū**, be free.
 I, I pret., *md Marduk-kudur-ušur iz-
 kam-ma*, London, 103, V, 18;
mZir-ukin iz-kam-ma, London,
 102, IV, 17; perm., *ša ina šarri*
pa-na za-ku-ma, which under a
 former king had been freed, V
 R. 55, 48; *maḫ-ru ap-lu za-ku-ū*,
 London, 102, IV, 34; *ma-ḫir*
a-pil za-ku, it has been received,

it has been paid, he is freed, V. A., 209, I, 27; II, 39; III, 14, 26; V, 1.

- II, 1 pret., *a-na am-um* *ga-ti ñ-zak-ki*, forever he freed, V. R. 56, 31; *ñ-zak-ku-ù*, I R. 66, I, 5; *ñ-zo-ki-šù-nu-ti-ma*, he freed them, C. T., IX, pl. V, 39; *zu-uk-ki ša* ^{ala} *Bit-Sik-ka-mi-du*, the safety of SUSA, 3, II, 22; perm., *ra-ša-a ul zak-ki*, the creditor has not been satisfied, London, 102, IV, 39.

zakûtu, freedom.

za-ku-ut ñli-šu *is-ku-nu-ma*, SUSA, 3, III, 43; *za-ku-tu is-ku-nu*, SUSA, 3, IV, 5, 21; *za-ku-tù aš-ku-nu*, SUSA, 3, IV, 32, 57; V, 31; *za-ku-us-su is-ku-nu*, SUSA, 3, II, 7; *i-na za-ku-ut ñlani ša-a-tum*, V. R. 56, 11; *za-ku-tu ša* *ñ-zak-ku-ù*, I R. 66, I, 1; perhaps also III R. 45, No. 2, 1.

- I. זכר, **zakâru**, name, mention.

I, 1 perm., *šun-šu-nu za-ak-ru*, SUSA, 2, III, 19; SUSA, 3, VII, 29; I R. 70, IV, 23; London, 103, VI, 22; London, 102, V, 6; London, 101, IV, [5]; V. R. 56, 37; O. B. I., 149, II, 15; III, 10; III R. 41, II, 36; V. A., 2663, V, 46; *šù-un-šù-nu za-ak-ru*, III R. 43, III, 24; IV, 33; III R. 43, edge II, 1; *šumâti-šù-nu za-ak-ru*, SUSA, 16, VI, 10; D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, 9; *i-[na nari] za-ak-ru*, D. E. P., II, 113, 21.

- II, 1 *um-ma-šù la zu-uk-ku-ia* [at], London, 103, I, 31.

zikru, name, naming.

zi-kir ^d *Àpsû i-pal-la-hu*, O. B. I., 83, II, 14; *a-na zi-kir šumi-šu*, at the mention of his name, V. A., 2663, II, 34; *mu-dam-me-iq zi-kir a-bi*, V. A., 2663, II, 42.

- II. זכר, **zikru**, hero.

zi-ik-ru qar-du, V. R. 55, 7.

- זכה, **zamû**, bar, keep back.

II, 1 prec., *bit-su li-za-mi-ma*, from his house may he bar him, SUSA, 3, VI, 53; *li-za-am-mi* ^d *is-ma-an*, may he keep back the grain, SUSA, 14, III, 12.

- זכר, **zumru**, body.

i-na zu-am-ri-šù liš-ku-an-ma, SUSA, 3, VII, 21; *i-na zu-am-ri-šù liš-ku-ma*, I R. 70, IV, 6, D. E. P., VI, 47, 13; *i-na zu-ur-ri-šù li-š-ku-ma*, III R. 43, IV, 16; *i-na zumru* ^{SU} *i-šu liškan* (ŠA)-*ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 21; *i-na zumru* ^{SU} *i-šu li-šab-ši-ma*, III R. 41, II, 30, [i-na] *zu-am-ri-šù li-šab-šù-ma*, O. B. I., 149, III, 3, 7; *ina zu-am-ri-šù li-šab-ši-ma*, London, 102, II, 21. *liq-ta-a zumru* ^{SU} *i-šu*, V. A., 2663, V, 44; *zu-mur-šù li-l-la* ⁽¹⁾ *ib-[biš]-ma*, SUSA, 16, VI, 15; *li-lu-bi-ša zu-mu-ur-šù*, III R. 43, IV, 9; *i-na zu-am-ri-šù li-š-ri*, SUSA, 14, IV, 8.

- I. זנן, **zanânu**, preserve.

II, 1 prec., *li-za-nin-ma hu-zi-ni-šu*, O. B. I., 80, 1.

- II. זן, **zunnu**, rain.

(Rammân) *bêl naq-bi ù zu-un-ni*, V. R. 56, 41.

- זקן, **zaqpu**, cultivated.

a-di ^{uq} *kirî zaq-pi*, V. A., 208, S; *eglu* ^{uq} *gišimmaru zaq-pu*, V. A., 208, 35; ^{uq} *kirî* ^{uq} *gišimmaru zaq-pu u pi-i* [sul-pi], C. T., X, pl. VI, 21.

- זקר, **tizqaru**, sublime.

šarra ti-iz-qu-ru, D. E. P., II, 115, 5.

- זר, **zarû**, beget, create.

I, 1 port., *za-ri-i-šu*, V. A., 2663, I, 10.

zêru, (1) seedfield.

še'uzîru, *passim*.

(2) seed, offspring.

Susa, 2, III, 26; Susa, 3, IV, 3, 19, 30, 55; V, 28; London, 101, III, 17; IV, 8; IV R.² 38, III, 22, 37; *zi-i-ri-šu*, Susa, 14, IV, 14; D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 9; V R. 56, 40, 60; III R. 41, II, 38; I R. 70, IV, 25; O. B. I., 149, II, 20; V. A., 2663, II, 40; V, 46; C. T., X, pl. IV, 13; Neb. Nippur, V, 7.

זרב, *zarābu*, be pressed (cf. p. 170).

II, 1 inf., *ina zu-ru-ub ZI.SAG.GAL-li*, because of the utterance of supplication, Neb. Nippur, II, 12.

זרש, *zuršu*, abundance, plenty.

zur-šu ba-ru-hu, V. A., 2663, II, 16.

ZI.SAG.GAL-li, supplication (cf. p. 170).

ik-ri-bi u ZI.SAG.GAL-li, O. B. I., 83, I, 17; *ina zu-ru-ub ZI.SAG.GAL-li*, Neb. Nippur, II, 12.

zittu, share.

tup-pi zitti (HA.LA), V. A., 208, 1; *a-na zittu (HA.LA) u-tir-a-ma*, to the (original) possession (owners) he returned them, V. A., 2663, III, 23; *zi-it-ti ma-na[-ma]*, no share, C. T., X, pl. V, 13.

חבן, *habāšu*, be abundant.

I, 1 inf., *na-ha-ša ha-ba-ša li-kim-šū-ma*, abundance and overflowing may he take from him, Neb. Nippur, IV, 11.

habšu, rich (cf. p. 169).

ina igi-ši (ŠI.DI) hab-šu-ū-ti, Neb. Nippur, II, 9.

Ḥabirai, the Habirean.

Ku-dur-ra mār mḤi(?)-ri-šū-ru Ḥa-bir-ai, O. B. I., 149, I, 22.

ḡegallu, affluence.

šanāti duh-ti nu-uh-ši u ḡc-gál, years of plenty, abundance and affluence, Susa, 3, V, 18; *šar ḡc-gál-lim*, D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 7; D. E. P., II, 116, 6.

חרה, *ḡadū*, to rejoice.

II, 1 inf., *libbi be-li-šū . . . hu-ud-di-i*, to gladden the heart of his lord, IV R.² 38, II, 19; *i-na hu-ud libbi(-bi)-šu*, V. A., 209, I, 23; *i-na li-tu u hu-ud libbi(-bi)*, V R. 55, 44.

ḡadiš, joyfully.

ḡa-diš ip-pa-lis-ma, C. T., X, pl. III, 10; *ḡa-diš ip-pol-su-šu-ma*, V. A., 2663, I, 29; *ḡa-diš ip-pa-lis-su-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 41.

חזי, *mahāzu*, city.

abu Di-e-ir ma-ḡa-az dA-num, V R. 55, 14; *ma-ḡa-az da-[a]l-me*, Neb. Nippur, II, 2; pl., *i-na ma-ḡa-ze rabūti*, V. A., 2663, II, 13; *šu-ša-[ub ma]-ḡa-ze*, V. A., 2663, II, 23; *ina i-š-rit ma-ḡa-ze*, V. A., 2663, II, 45.

חזן, *ḡazannu*, magistrate.

ḡa-za-an-nu ḡa-ni, London, 101, I, 18; *ḡa-za-an Bīt-mPir-dAmurru*, Susa, 14, I, 10; Susa, 3, I, 35; *ḡa-za-an piḡāti ša Bīt-mPir-dAmurru*, Susa, 3, VI, 7; *ḡa-za-an Bīt-mA-da*, III R. 43, II, 25; *lu-ū ḡa-za-an-ni ša Bīt-mA-da*, III R. 43, III, 10; III R. 45, No. 2, 4; *lu-ū ḡa-za-an-nu ša mAbuAl-ni-ri-e-a*, III R. 45, No. 2, 5; *ḡa-za-an abuNippur^{k1}*, Neb. Nippur, III, 12, 32; *ḡa-za-an abuDūr-Rim-dSin*, Neb. Nippur, V, 19; *ḡa-za-an-mu*, Susa, 14, II, 2; III R. 41, I, 32; IV R.² 38, III, 2; Neb. Nippur, III, 20; O. B. I., 149, I, 19; II, 3; V. A., *ḡa-za-an-nu(nu)*, 208, 41; V. A., 2663, V, 6, 20; C. T., X, pl. VII, 33; V. A., 209, V, 16; pl., *ḡa-za-an-na-ti*, Susa, 2, I, 17; *ḡa-za-an-na-tim*, Susa, 2, III, 7.

חטט, *ḡaṭṭu*, scepter.

isuḡaṭṭu i-šar-ti, V. A., 2663, I, 34.

חט, *ḡaṭu*, inspect, examine.

I, 1 pret., *ku-la-lan nišc i-ḡi-it*, V.

hîrûtu, digging, excavation.

hî-ru-ut nîr šarri la hî-ri-e, Susa, 3, II, 32.

hîrîtu, canal.

lu a-na na-ri i-na[-ad-du-ù] lu a-na hî-ri-ti i-na[-as-su-ku], D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 15.

harrânu, road.

harrîna(K.AS) à ti-tur-ra . . . la a-ma-ri, Susa, 3, III, 22; *iš-sa-bat ha-ra-a-na*, V R. 55, 16; *harrîna(K.AS) la a-ma-ri*, V.R. 56, 2; *har-ra-au-na pa-ri-ik-la li-se-s-bi-su*, III R. 43, IV, 30.

hurâšu, gold.

šim M.A. NA ša hurâši, London, 103, III, 21; *šiglu hurâši*, Susa, 14, I, 12, 14; *šuššu(KU) hurâši(AZ.IG. Gf)*, London, 102, IV, 25.

hurru, canal.

ba-bu-ut hur-ri alu Šā-sa-na^{ki}, O. B. I., 149, I, 10; *ha-ar-ri alu Šā-sa-na^{ki}*, O. B. I., 149, I, 5; [*hur*]-ri ša m.1 mel . . . C. T., X, pl. VI, 22; *hur-ri ša m.Nādon* . . . C. T., X, pl. VI, 26; et. also *Ha-ar-ri-Ba-si*, Susa, 3, I, 24.

hurru, hole.

hur-ri pi-šu, his throat, I R. 70, IV, 19.

huršānu, compromise(?).

ṭuppîni(?) a-na hur-ša-an il-tu-ra-aš-šu-nu-tim-ma, London, 103, IV, 38; *ṭuppîni(?) a-na hur-ša-an a-na alu Parak-māri^{ki} il-tu-ra-aš-šu-um-ma*, London, 103, V, 14; *a-na hur-ša-an la il-lik*, London, 103, V, 4; *i-na hur-ša-an i-na alu Parak-māri m.Marduk-kudur-ušur iz-kam-ma*, London, 103, V, 17; *a-na hur-ša-an iš-pur-ma m.Zir-ukin iz-kam-ma*, London, 102, IV, 16 (cf. K. B., IV, 168, II, 6-7, *dî-in-šu-nu u-par-su-ma hur-ša-an ina muḫ-ḫi-šu-nu ip-ru-su*).

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חשח, hušahḫu, famine, want.

šauāte hu-ša-aḫ-ḫi, London, 101, IV, 10; *bu-bu-ta u hu-ša-aḫ-ḫa*, V R. 56, 43; [*māre*]-šu a-na hu-šaḫ-ḫi [*li-ir-te-id-di(?)*], London, 102, I, 45.

חרה, hatû, defeat.

I, I pret., *ša mata Aššur(AŠ) iḫtû(?)* III R. 43, I, 5; II, 27.

חש, ṭ, ṭemu, report, command.

ṭe-im-šu . . . ū-tir-ma, he brought his report, London, 103, III, 1; V, 10, 19; *ṭe-im-šu-nu ū-tir-ru-ma*, London, 103, III, 38; *ṭe-ma iš-kun-ša-ma*, he gave him command, London, 103, III, 8, *amelūti ša te-mi-šu*, men of its council, Susa, 3, II, 38; *ḫša-kin ṭe-mi māt alu Ir-ri-ḫa*, D. E. P. VI, 44, I, 12; *ḫša-kin ṭe-mc*, commander, Neb. Nippur, III, 15; V, 17; *šakin(G.1R-in) ṭe-mi*, Susa, 16, III, 30; *ḫšakin(G.1R-in) ṭe-mi*, O. B. I., 149, II, 3; *šakin(G.1R) ṭe-mi māt*, V R. 56, 13; *šakin(G.1R) ṭe-mi ša Bit-ma-du*, III R. 43, III, 43, 11.

טב, ṭābu, be good.

II I pret., *i-na eli bušī ū-ṭib-u-ma*, regarding the property they made good, London, 102, VI, 13; inf., *i-na li-mu-ut-ti ū la ṭāb(DUG-ub) šcri*, in misery and discomfort of body, IV R.² 38, III, 39; *i-na [ṭib lib]-bi ū do[ui]qti iš-pur*, Susa, 16, I, 9.

ṭābu, good.

a-la-la ṭa-a-ba a-na ši-im-ti-šu lu i-man-nu-ū, London, 103, VI, 6.

ṭābtu, prosperity.

a-na liuultī(-tī) ū lā ṭābtī(DUG-ti) li-ir-te-id-du-šu, III R. 41, II, 37.

טחה, ṭiḫû, approach.

I, I pret., *a-na ni-ši-šu ai iṭ-ḫi*, Susa, 16, VI, 19; *ma-hur šarri bīli-šu iṭ-ḫi-ua*, O. B. I., 83, I, 19.

כִּי, *ṣītu*, mire.

qātū-ša ṣi-ta li-ra-ba, V R. 56, 58;
nī-š-ḫi ša ṣi-ṣi, extract of the
clay tablet C. T. IX, pl. V, 42.

ṭuppu, tablet.

i-na ka-na-ak li-ā u ṭup-pi eglī,
Susa, 16, III, 11, 15; *i-na ka-na-ak*
ṭup-pi ša-a-tu, I R. 66, II, 5;
i-na ka-na-ak abnuṭuppi (DUB)
ša-a-tu, C. T., X, pl. III, 23;
V. A., 208, 48; *i-na ka-na-ak*
ṭuppi (IM, DUB) *ša-a-tu*, V. A.,
209, II, 11; V, 13; *na ka-na-ak*
ṭuppi (IM) *sumūtu* (M, MES),
V. A., 2663, IV, 56; C. T., X, pl.
VII, 41, *tuppiāi a-na ḫar-ša-an*
il-tu-ra-āš-šū-na-tim-ma, London,
103, IV, 38, V, 14; *ṭup-pi*
zitti (J. L. A.), V. A., 208, 1;
ḫup-sar ša-ṣi abnuṭuppi (DUB),
V. A., 208, 52; *ṭup-pi eglī*, V. A.,
208, 32; *ṭup-pi bar-mu*, V. A.,
2663, V, 50; *ṭuppu* (IM, DUB)-
ša ka-na-ak-ma bi-in-ni, V. A.,
209, I, 14; *ṭuppu* (IM, DUB)
biti ar-ka-u u mah-ra-ā, V. A.,
209, I, 24; *ṭuppu* (IM, DUB) *la*
*ta-a-ru u la da-ba-bu il-na-ak-
ma*, V. A., 209, IV, 13, 36. (For
the reading *ṭuppu* cf. Hebr.
טפכר; Sab. טִפּ (Hommel, *An-
satz*, p. 141); see also Zimmern,
K. A. T.³, p. 100⁵, and H. Precht,
B. E., XX, Pt. 1, p. 17⁵).

ṭupšikku, forced labor.

il-ki ṭup-ši-ki, C. T., IX, pl. V, 38;
al-(lu) du-up-ši-ku, IH R. 45, No.
2, 2 (cf. *tu-up-ši-kam* and *tu-up-
ši-ka-a-ti*, O. B. I., Vol. I, No.
84, cols. II, 58; III, 5, 22).

ṭupšarru, scribe (Hebr. טפכר).

ṭup-sar ša māti, London, 101, I, 19;
ṭup-sar sarri, Susa, 16, II, 9; *ṭup-
sar*, Susa, 16, III, 5; Neb.
Nippur, V, 18; O. B. I., 149, I,
16, 17; (Nabû) *ṭup-sar E-sag-ila*,
D. E. P., VI, 46, IV, 4; *ṭup-sar*

ša-ṣi-ir ^{abnuṭuppi} *an-ni*, V R.
56, 25; *ḫup-sar ša-ṣi* <sup>abnuṭup-
pi</sup> DUB, V. A., 208, 28, 52;
V. A., 209, II, 22; *ḫup-sar*
šamūti, V. A., 2663, V, 15.

ṭarādu, drive away.

I, 2, *am-mi* ^{sa} *na-ḫa-bu ar-ḫi ša*
š-ta-ra-ba, days that pass
quickly, months that hurry
on, IV R.² 38, II, 21.

IV, 1 *pre-ā*, *aballī al-ša ka-meš liṭ-
ḫa-ā*, may he be driven away,
Susa, 16, VI, 16, *na pāni-šu*
Ura-niš liṭ-ḫa-a-bu, V. A., 2663,
II, 36.

ṭu, idu, side.

a-na a-di li-mat-ti iz-za-a-za-ma,
III R. 41, II, 1; *a-na a-di ram-
ni-sa-na a-di-ra-ma*, they turned
them (the fields) to their own use,
C. T. X, pl. V, 5, *a-na a-di ram-ni-
sa a-ta-ra*, C. T., X, pl. VI, 34.

ṣiṭu, idū, to know.

II, 1 *perma*, *ša-ba-tup-ša-na ul-da-a*,
whose seats are made visible,
ša-ba-at-ša-na ul-da-a, Susa, 3,
VII, 30; *es-ri-tu-ša-na ul-da-a*,
IV R.² 38, III, 31; *ša-ba-tu-su-
na ul-ḫi-da-a*, D. E. P., IV, pl.
16, II, 7; *al-si-qr-ti qis-sa-a-tu*
ul-da-a, C. T., X, pl. VII, 34.

III, 1, *ū-še-ūd-di-šū-an-ti*, inform,
London, 103, I, 35; *ū-še-ūd-di*,
London, 103, II, 6; *ah-ṣi i-šal-
ma ū-šā-ad-di-ma*, London, 103,
V, 3 (cf. 𐎶𐎶𐎶).

mūdū, intelligent.

lū mu-da-a, a witless man, London,
103, V, 42; Susa, 3, V, 50; Susa,
16, IV, 27; Susa, 14, II, 16; I
R. 70, II, 23; V. A., 2663, V, 26;
mu-du-u kal šip-ra, who under-
stands everything, V. A., 2663,
II, 49.

ūmu, day, *passim*.

ūmisamma, daily.

ūmi(-mi)-šam-ma, I R. 70, III, 23.

יָמִין, *imittu*, right hand.

ša *isumaša-ra-ša bit(?) i-mit-ti*
surri, V R. 55, 26, 36.

עֲשָׂרָה, *ešēru*, form, sculpture.

II, I perm., *ū-šu-ra-tu-šu-nu uš-gu-ra*, Susa, 3, VII, 34; D. E. P., II, 113, 21; D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 8.

ušurtu, picture, bas relief.

pl., *ū-šu-ra-tu-šu-nu uš-su-ra*, Susa, 3, VII, 33; D. E. P., II, 113, 21; *ušurātū(GIŠ.UR)-ša-nu uš-gu-ra*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 8.

ia-a-ši, me.

ša-ū *ia-a-ši la u-qul-la-la*, Susa, 3, IV, 28.

יֵשׁוּ, *išū*, have.

I, I pret., *šāninu la(XU) išū(TUK)*, relat., V R. 55, 23; *i-na i-līk mātū Na-mar išī(AN.TUK-i) gab-bi-šū*, V R. 56, 6; *lil-li ai išū*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 14; *na-da-na ul i-ši-ma*, London, 102, IV, 19; *ra-gu-un-ma-a lū i-šā-u*, pl., London, 102, IV, 34; *ša . . . la [i]-šā-u tam-šil-su*, V. A., 2663, II, 32; *ru-gum-ma-a ul i-ši*, V. A., 209, I, 28; II, 39, III, 15, 27; V, 1.

אֲשָׁרָא, *ašāru*, to be right.

III, 2, *dī-in-šā la uš-te-eš-ša-ra*, may they not let his cause succeed, London, 103, VI, 10; part., *muš-te-ši-ra te-ni-še-e-ti*, the ruler of mankind, V. A., 2663, I, 12.

išaru, righteous.

I., *išūhaftu(PA) i-šar-ti*, V. A., 2663, I, 31.

mēšaru, righteousness.

dī-in me-ša-ri, V R. 55, 6; *dī-in kit-ti u me-ša-ri*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 18; *šar me-ša-ri*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 18, *šanātī mī-ša-ri*, O. B. I., 83, II, 19.

כַּבָּבּוּ, *kabābu*, burn.

I, I pres., *i-kab-ba-bu ki-i i-šar-ti*, V R. 55, 17.

כַּבָּסוּ, *kabāsu*, tread, walk.

I, I pret., *ri-bi-it āli-šā ai ik-bu-us*, Susa, 3, VII, 4; part., *(Šumalia) ka-bi-sa-at kap-pa-a-ti*, V R. 56, 47.

II, I prec., *mi-šir-šā li-ka-bi-s*, III R. 41, II, 28; *li-kab-bi-sa šipā-šū* I R. 70, IV, 15; *ši-ir bi-ra-a li-kab-bi-sa* (dual) *še-pa-šā*, III R. 43, IV, 6.

כַּבְּתוּ, *kabtu*, heavy, mighty.

ka-bīt mātātī, Neb. Nippur, I, 12; I., *iš-ru-ba-a mātī(BAD-ti) an ka-bīt-ta*, a serious condition, Susa, 16, VI, 14; *bīlat(GUN)-su kabattim(DUGUD-tim)*, V. A., 2663, II, 15; *še-ra-su kabīt-ta(DUGUD-tu)*, V. A., 2663, V, 42.

kabittu, mind.

nu-gu ka-bīt-ti nu-mur lih-bi, Neb. Nippur, IV, 10; *u-šar-li-š kab-ta-as-su-nu*, V. A., 2663, III, 31.

^bKAD, title of an official.

London, 101, I, 22.

kidūdē, temples, shrines.

a-na ul-du-šu [eš-]ūt . . . u šul-lam ki-du-di-e, V. A., 2663, II, 24.

כִּדְּיָן, *kidin-nu*, protection.

šebu ki-di-na, clients, V. A., 2663, III, 11, 24, 32.

כִּדְּרָא, *kudurru*, boundary stone.

^d*Xabū-nišir-kudur-eqlati*, Susa, 2, IV, 34; *bīl ku-dur-ri*, London, 103, VI, 11; D. E. P., II, 113, 3, *bīl mī-i-šir-ri a ku-dur-ri*, O. B. I., 149, III, 2; III R. 41, II, 27; D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, I, 7; Neb. Nippur, IV, 19; *ku-dur-ri eqlu šā-a-ta*, London, 103, V, 39; *kadurra-šu li-suh(ZI-uh)*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 19; *ku-dur-ra-šū li-iš-su-hu*, IV R.² 38, III, 35; *ku-dur-ra-šū li-iš-su-uh*, III R. 41, II, 27; *ku-dur-ri an-ni-i*, London, 103, VI, 21; I R. 70,

II, 5; *a-na mi-iš-ra u ku-dur-ra*, III R. 43, III, 20, IV 2; I R. 70, II, 13; *as-sa mi-šir-šu u ku-dur-ra-šu* I R. 70, IV, 4, *ku-dur-ra a-na-ku-ra*, O. B. I., 150, II, 1; *kudurr*, SA.DC *-si-ma na-ak-ka-ra-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 21; *ku-dur-ra a-na-ak-ku-ra*, Susa, 16, IV, 19, *ku-dur-ra-šu ul ut-ta[k-k]ur*, O. B. I., 83, II, 2; *ku-dur-ra-sa ut-ta[k-k]ur*, O. B. I., 83, II, 5 *bu-du-tu ku-dur-ra-šu*, V R. 56, 40; *ku-dur-ra-šu li-na-gur*, London, 103, VI, 12, *bu-ut ab-bi sa-a-mi u ku-dur-ra*, Susa, 3, VII, 8; *šum ku-dur-[ri]*, London, 101, I, 1; ^dNIN.IB *u* ^dNusku *ma-kin ku-dur-ri šumšum* MC-NE), Neb. Nippur, heading 2; *a-na ku-dur da-ra-a-ti*, Susa, 3, III, 53; pl., *bu ku-dur-ri-e-ti*, III R. 43, IV, 19, *na-šir ku-dur-ri-ti*, V R. 55, 5.

כָּל, *kālu*, hold, sustain.

II, I part., *ma-kil mātati*, Neb. Nippur, I, 20.

כִּי, *kām*, prep., instead of.

ku-um SS7 *ku-pu*, London, 102, IV, 29.

kēmu, place, instead of.

ki-mu eglu la i-nam-di-na-aš-šum-ma (*kūmū* = *ina kēmī*), Susa, 3, IV, 48; *eglu ki-mu la uš-ta-an-na-aš-šum-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 13; *ki-mu ur-qu-ti ūd-ra-nu*, III R. 41, II, 33; [*kī*]-*mu-ū* SE.BAR *bu šir-ri-š*, London, 102, II, 11; *ki-mu-ū mē id-ra-na*, London, 102, II, 12.

kummu, sanctuary.

e-piš ku-um-mu ki-iš-ši u si-ma-ku, V. A., 2663, II, 11.

כָּן, *kānu*, establish, fix.

II, 1 pret., *iš-tur-ma ā-kin*, Susa, 2; Med., II, 11; *a-na da-ra-a-ti ā-ki-in-nu*, relat., Susa, 3, V, 39; *a-na mMu-uc-na-bit-ti ā-kin-nu*,

Susa, 16, II, 12, *a-kin kudurr*, V. A., 2663, III, 20; part., *mu-ku iš-du ma-a-ti*, Neb. Nippur, II, 24; V. A., 2663, II, 44; C. T., X, pl. IV, 13, *ma-ki-in ku-dur-ri da-ra-ti*, III R. 41, heading 2, II, 40; *ma-kin-na ab-bi-e*, V R. 55, 5; ^dNIN.IB *u* ^dNusku *ma-kin ku-dur-ri*, Neb. Nippur, heading 2.

kēnu, faithful.

re'ā kēnu (I.V.A., V. A., 2663, II, 25; *re'ā ki-na*, Neb. Nippur, I, 21; *re'ā ki-na*, Neb. Nippur, II, 15; *an-na-šu ki-i-nu*, Susa, 3, VII, 18; pl., *šar ki-na-a-ti*, king of justice, V R. 55, 6.

kīniš, faithfully.

ki-niš ip-pa-bis-ma, Neb. Nippur, I, 24; *ki-niš ippališ* (SE.BAR)-*ša-ma*, Neb. Nippur, II, 16; *ki-niš ip-pal-ša-ša-ma*, O. B. I., 83, II, 16; *ki-niš ut-tu-ū-ma*, V. A., 2663, I, 24; *šum-šu ki-niš im-bu-n*, V. A., 2663, II, 55; *ki-niš iš[-al-]ša*, C. T., X, pl. V, 11.

kittu, righteousness

ki-it-ta ir-tam-ma, Susa, 3, IV, 53; *ki-it-te iz-zī-ir-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 20; *kīt-ta ra-[um]*, O. B. I., 83, II, 23.

mukinnu, witness.

an-na-tu mu-kin-nu^{pl}, V. A., 209, V, 20.

kizū, bodyguard, servant.

na-an-za-az muh-har šarri ki-zu-ū, Neb. Nippur, II, 18.

כִּי, *kī*, as.

kī[-i] a-na]-*ku*, Susa 3, IV, 1; *ki-i pi-i*, according to the word, Susa, 3, IV, 13, 34, 41; V, 10; III R. 43, I, 10, 22; London, 102, III, 10; *ki-i pi-i atri* (DIR), as earnest money, V. A., 209, I, 15; *ki-i pi-i at-ru*, V. A., 209, IV, 33, *ki-i mī*, I R. 70, IV, 8;

aš-ri-im ki-i limutti(-ti), Susa, 3, V, 42; *ki-i purimi*, London, 102, I, 47; *ki-i I MA(-NA)*, for, V. A., 208, 38; *ki-i iqlu kaspī*, London, 102, IV, 23, 24, 25; V. A., 209, I, 6; II, 36; *bīta ki-i(!)* *bīti*, house for house, V. A., 209, I, 10, 20; *ki-i isteniš(I-iš)*, alike, V. A., 2663, III, 28.

kiām, thus.

ki-a-am iq-bu-ū, D. E. P., II, 93, II, 17; V. A., 209, IV, 18; *ki-am iq-bi*, London, 103, IV, 21; *ki-a-am iq-bi un-ma*, London, 102, IV, 20; VI, 9; C. T., X, pl. V, 11; V. A., 209, I, 5; IV, 6. *ki-a-am iq-bi-šū*, O. B. I., 83, I, 19; *ki-a-am iš-kun*, Susa, 3, II, 5.

kima, as.

ki-ma me-c, Susa, 3, VII, 25; D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 4; III R. 43, IV, 18; London, 102, II, 23; Neb. Nippur, IV, 21; Susa, 2, III, 34; III R. 41, II, 31; *ki-ma ši-ti-ir šam(-e)*, IV R. 38, II, 27; *ki-ma šu-ba-ti*, Susa, 3, VI, 49; *ki-ma ū-ma-am si-ri*, Susa, 3, VII, 1; *ki-ma mērupurimi*, III R. 41, II, 18, V. A., 209, V, 11; *ki-ma lu-ba-ri*, III R. 43, IV, 8; *ki-ma ili*, V. A., 2663, III, 41; *šu-pur kima (GLM) abnu^u kunuk-ki(DUB)-šu*, V. A., 208, 55; V. A., 209, II, 27.

ka'ku, weapon.

^{1u}*kakku(KU)-šu-nu kul-lu-mu*, Susa, 2, III, 20; ^{1u}*kakkē-šu-nu ku-ul-lu-mu*, Susa, 3, VII, 31; *ina* ^{1u}*kakki*, V R. 55, 9; *ū-šat-ba-a* ^{1u}*kakkē-šū*, V R. 55, 13; *ka-ak-ke-šū li-še-bir*, III R. 43, IV, 22.

כרבו, **kalbu**, dog.

ki-ma kalbi(UR.KU), III R. 41, II, 24.

I. כריה, **kalû**, drive forward(?).

II, 2, ^{1u}*ma-šā-ra-šū uk-til-la*, V R. 55, 27, 37.

II. כריה, **kalû**, end, cease.

I, 1 prec., *ina limutti(-ti) li-ik-la*, London, 101, IV, 14.

kala, all.

e-ti-li-it ka-la be-li-e-ti, Susa, 3, VII, 17; *ka-la si-ši-ip ša-ma-me*, Neb. Nippur, I, 14; ^d*E-a ba-an ka-la*, O. B. I., 83, II, 17; *mu-um-mu ba-an ka-la*, V. A., 2663, III, 5; *ilāni ka-li-šu-nu*, O. B. I., 149, III, 9; estr., *gi-mir kal da-ad-me*, V. A., 2663, I, 23; *kal da-ad-me*, Neb. Nippur, I, 15; *nu-du-u kal šip-ri*, V. A., 2663, II, 49; *šar kal šarrani*, C. T., X, pl. IV, 10.

kališ, altogether.

nu-ul-diš ka-liš ašpīte(AŠPī), V. A., 2663, II, 7.

kullu, denial(?), end(?).

lu-u-di-in kul di-ni(DI)-šu, I R. 70, III, 16; *lu-u-di(-in) kul di-ni(DI)-šū-ma*, III R. 43, IV, 11.

kallû, name of an official (cf. p. 177).

kal-lu-e šarri, V R. 55, 51; *kal-lie nari u ta-ba-li*, Neb. Nippur, III, 26; *kal-li nari kal-li ta-ba-li*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 33; *kal-lie nari kal-lu-e ta-ba-li*, I R. 66, I, 6, 7; *ka-al-li-e nari ka-al-li-e ta-ba-li*, III R. 45, No. 2, 2.

kallatu, bride.

^d*Gu-la kal-lat E-šar-ra*, D. E. P., II, 113, 13; V R. 56, 39; *kal-lat(EGE.A) mTab-a-šab-dMar-duk*, I R. 70, I, 15; *kal-lat-i-šu ša mBu-ru-ša*, London, 102, I, 28; *kal-lat-šu*, London, 102, I, 35.

כלל, **kilallân**, roundabout.

šarrini ki-lat-la-an ip-pu-šu taḥazi, V R. 55, 29.

kullatân, everywhere.

kal-la-tan nišc i-ḥi-iṭ, V. A., 2663, I, 20.

בלם, *kalāmu*, see.

II, 1 pre., *nam-ra-sa li-ka-lim-ša-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 23; perm., ^u*akki-su-nu ka-ul-lu-ma*, Susa, 3, VII, 32; *ka-lu-ma*, Susa, 2, III, 20; *ā-[ka-lim]*, D. E. P., II, 93, II, 10.

בלכא, IV, 1, look upon.

i-na aq-qi lib-bi-šā-nu li-ik-kil-mu-šā, London, 103, VI, 2; *i-na ba-nu-šū-nu iz-zu-ū-ti li-ik-ki-el-mu-šā-ma*, Susa, 3, VI, 25; *iz-zi-š lib-kil-mu-šā*, IV R., 38; III, 32; D. E. P., VI, 47, 2; V R., 56, 38; III R., 41, II, 14; I R., 70, III, 11; O. B. I., 149, II, 19.

I, בכה, *kamû*, enclose.

II, 1 perm., *ku-um-ma* 696 *šanûte*, 696 years had passed, O. B. I., 83, I, 8 (but see Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 130², 267²; Jensen, *Z. A.*, VIII, 221³).

kamātu, enclosure, wall.

i-na ka-mat ali-šu, Susa, 16, VI, 17; III R., 41, II, 18; I R., 70, III, 20; O. B. I., 149, III, 8; V. A., 209, V, 12.

kameš, bound, captive.

abulli āli-šu ku-meš liṭ-ṭa-riḏ, Susa, 16, VI, 16.

II, בכה, *kimtu*, family.

i-na ahi māri kimti (IM.RI.1), I R., 70, II, 2; III R., 43, III, 3; London, 102, I, 30; IV, 37; V. A., 208, 43 (IM.RI.), V. A., 209, I, 32.

ככל, *kammalu*, anger.

i-na na-ṭa-al ka-am-ma-li, Susa, 3, VI, 36.

kimiltu, anger.

ša ki-mil-baš (= *i-na kimilti-šu*) *is-bu-sa*, V. A., 2663, I, 18.

כנה, *kinitu*, female servant.

pl., *ar-di-en a ki-na-a-ti*, I R., 70, II, 4.

כנש, *kanāšu*, subject.

II, 1 pret., *a-kan-ni-ša a-na ur-ti-ša*, V. A., 2663, I, 39.

Kisilimu, Kislev, ninth month.

V. A., 208, 53.

כספ, *kaspu*, silver.

London, 103, III, 22; III R., 41, I, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; London, 102, III, 25, 26; IV, 23, 24, 25, 27; V. A., 208, 46; C. T., X, pl. V, 2; V. A., 209, I, 6, 15, 21; II, 3, 4; IV, 5, 19, 20, 32, 33.

כסר, *kisurru*, boundary.

ki-su-e-ci-ši-na im-ma-šu-ma, V. A., 2663, III, 19.

כפר, *kapādu*, plan, devise.

I, 1 pres., *aiia-ma a-ma-at limatti-ti* *i-ka-ap-pa-du*, Susa, 16, V, 10; *ša lib-bu-aš-su e-ka-pu-du linaatta*, V. A., 211, III, 3.

I, 2, *ša a-na ep-iš taḫāzi kil-pu-da e-na-qa-ša*, whose forces are devoted to battle, V R., 55, 7.

kuppu, spring

pl., *ka-bi-sa-at kup-pa-a-ti*, V R., 56, 47.

kiššu, dwelling, temple.

e-piš ku-am-mu ki-is-gi u si-ma-ku, V. A., 2663, II, 12; pl., *adi eqli ki-is-sa-a-ti ša e-na libbi Na-ra-ni-e*, D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 6.

kirū, garden.

^u*akā ā(SAR) abū-ša-ak-na-na-a*, Susa, 16, I, 23; ^u*akirū u šaggu-lāni*, V R., 55, 60; ^u*akiri(SAR.MES) eqli Bit-mat-na-ai*, C. T., X, pl. III, 20, *a-di u akirū zaq-pi*, V. A., 208, 8; ^u*akirū giššimmaru*, V. A., 2663, IV, 21; ^u*akirū*, V. A., 2663, IV, 29, 33, 36, 43; C. T., X, pl. VI, 24; V. A., 209, IV, 24.

כרב, *ikribu*, prayer.

i-na ik-ri-bi ū ZI.ŠAG.GAL-li, O. B. I., 83, I, 17.

karūbu, powerful.

(Nusku) *a-ri-rum ka-ru-bu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 25.

כרה, *karû*, undertake.

I, 1 pres., *i-kir-ru-ma ip-pa-šû û lu-û du-ul-la . . . i-na eš-ši il-lu-a*, Susa, 3, III, 34.

KUR.RA, a kind of garment.

a-di išten subûta KUR.RA, V. A., 209, IV, 33.

I, כרש, *kar(a)šu*, body, mind.

li-sa-an ka-ra-as-su (= karaši-šu), III R. 41, II, 26; *ka-roš ši-tul-ti*, of thoughtful mind, V. A., 2663, II, 50.

II, כרש, *kuršu* (= *karāšu*), ruin.

i-te-mil kūr-šu, Iate overtook him, V R. 55, 41 (cf. Sennach., prism, II, 37; *Aššarb. Annals*, II, 81; *Synchronistic History*, II, 30; III [8], 26; and Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 105, 241; Delitzsch, *Lesestücke*⁴, p. 170b).

KAŠ.BU (KAŠ.GID), double mile.

ši-iḫ-ta iš-ta-ka-an a-na XXX KAŠ.BU, V R. 55, 15; *i-ni-is-su-u* 3660 K.AŠ.BU, V. A., 2663, II, 37.

kišādu, (1) bank of river.

Susa, 2, I, 22, 25, 31, 34; II, 3, 8, 13, 48; London, 103, III, 42; IV, 2; London, 101, I, 5; Susa, 3, I, 5, 24, 50, 54, IV R. 38, I, 4; Susa, 16, I, 3, 24; C. T., IX, pl. IV, 21, 23; III R. 41, I, 2, 9; I R. 70, I, 3; London, 102, I, 2; C. T., X, pl. III, 17, V. A., 2663, IV, 16, 22, 23, 31, 46, etc.

(2) neck, *paṭ-ru i-na kišādū (TIK)-šu*, V R. 56, 54.

כשד, *kašādu*, reach, overtake.

I, 1 pret., *ik-šu-du ir-ni-tu-š*, he gained his victories, V. A., 2663, II, 27; prec., *li-ik-šu-da-šû*, Susa, 3, VII, 51; pres., *mim-ma ut-tu-û . . . lu i-kaš-šad*, I R. 70, IV, 20; part., *ka-šid motu A-mur-ri-i*, V R. 55, 10; perm., *li kul-du (= kušdu)*, had not been taken, London, 103, I, 29; *ku-ša-ad sa-ai-mu-a-ni*, London, 103, III, 17.

I, 2, *ik-ta-šad a-na kišād nāru* U^c-la-a, V R. 55, 28.

kišittu, property.

i-na kišittu (KUR-ta) ša im-gut-ma, because of the property which he claimed, London, 102, VI, 5.

כשה, *kištu*, grove.

kištu (TIR) ša m.Mor-duk, V. A., 2663, IV, 26.

kaškaš(š)u, most powerful.

^d*Šamaš daianu kaš-kaš nišci*, III R. 43, IV, 10; ^a*Za-mā-mā kaš-kaš ilāni*, London, 102, II, 6.

כשר, *kiširru*, perhaps support.

a-lik ki-ši-ir-ri ilāni oḫ-šû, III R. 43, IV, 26.

ku-ši-ri.

D. E. P., II, 113, 23.

kušartu, preservation.

ku-ša-ar-ti û hi-iš-ša-ti ša nār šarri, Susa, 3, II, 20.

Kaššû, the Cas-site.

šā-lī-lu Kaš-ši-i, V R. 55, 10.

כשש, *kiššatu*, universe, world.

(Nazi-Maruttash) *šar kiššati (KIS)*, Susa, 2, I, 2; (ŠAR.RA), Susa, 2, II, 27; (Marduk-apal-iddina I.), Susa, 2; Med., II, 3, IV R. 38, I, 24; D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 24; (Rammān-šum-ušur), D. E. P., II, 97, 8; (Meli-Šipak), London, 101, I, 13; (Nebukudurri-usur), Neb. Nippur, II, 23; (Nabû-nimkin-aplu), London, 102, IV, 2, 12; C. T., X, pl. IV, 10, 11, 12; *ri'u ki-ššat*, D. E. P., VI, 46, IV, 5; *abkal kiš-šat šamû (-e) u iršitum (-tim)*, V. A., 2663, I, 8; *purussû (EŠ.BAR) kiš-šat nišci*, V. A., 2663, I, 38.

ki-ta-a-ti.

^d*Rammān bil ki-ta-a-ti*, D. E. P., VI, 47, 7.

כתם, *katāmu*, cover.

I, 1 perm., *ša-qum-mat-su mātiti ka-at-ma*, Neb. Nippur, I, 16.

kuttinnu, younger (cf. Hebr. קָטָן).

*m*Ki-di-ni *m*ari-šu *kat-tin-nu*, V. A., 208, 3, 21. *m*ari-šu *kat-tin-nu*, placed between *m*ari-šu *rabī(-i)* and *m*ari-šu *šal-šo-ai*. London, 102, IV, 32.

lā, not, *passim*.

li'ū, tablet (cf. p. 10).

li(𐎶)-ū ū *ṭuppi eqli*, Susa, 16, III, 11; *i-na ka-wo-ak li(𐎶)-ū ū ṭup-pi eqli*, Susa, 16, III, 15; *i-na ka-pak li(𐎶)-u ša-a-bu*, Neb. Nippur, V, 8; *uqlī'ū(L)*, D. E. P., II, 93, II, 9, 12.

litu, power, victory.

it-ta-ši-iš i-na le-ti, he stood in triumph, V R. 55, 42; *i-na li-ti u hu-ad libbi(-bi)*, V R. 55, 44; *lit-ti par-ši-e i-ta-ni-e i-ša-bu-ma*, he asked for the annulment of the decrees in force, O. B. L., 83, II, 9, *i-na le-ti*, III R. 43, I, 5, *4Is-hu-ra bi-lit le-ti da-ad-ma*, III R. 43, IV, 28; *tal-bi-iš ina le-ti*, V. A., 2663, II, 40.

227. libbu, heart

nu-mur libbi, Neb. Nippur, IV, 10. *i-na hu-ad libbi-šu*, V. A., 209, I, 23; *ma-lu lib-bu-uš(=ina lib-bi-šu) im-šu-u*, V. A., 2663, II, 38; *i-na ag-gi libbi-šu-na*, London, 103, VI, 2; *libbi be-li-šu*, IV R.² 38, II, 17; used as prep., *a-na libbi(-bi) eqli ša-a-ša*, against, London, 102, II, 33; *i-na libbi*, of, from, Susa, 3, I, 7; V. A., 208, 5, V R. 55, 59, I R. 70, II, 16; C. T., X, pl. VII, 35. *a-na libbi(-bi) ōlomi*, into, V R. 55, 54; *ina lib-bi-šu*, within it, V. A., 209, IV, 24; *ša lib-bu-uš-šu i-ka-pu-du*, V. A. 211, III, 2.

libbu, young(?).

I alpu libbu alpi, III R. 44, I, 20; *I alpu libbu alpi ša rit-ti*, London, 102, III, 26, IV, 24.

libbū, demarcation(?)

itti lib-bu-ū eqli, V. A., 2663, IV, 25; *pu-na-at uqlī' e-li-ni-i lib-bu-u eqli*, V. A., 2663, IV, 34; *UŠ SA.DU lib-bu-u eqli*, V. A., 2663, IV, 37; *itti(DA) eqli libbi-bu eqli*, V. A., 209, II, 34; *itti eqli libbi-bu-u eqli*, V. A., 209, III, 19, *itti eqli lib-bu-u eqli*, V. A., 209, IV, 10; *UŠ SA.DU libbu-ū eqli*, London, 102, I, 5, S. 9.

ṭāb, labānu, libēnu, throw down, prostrate.

I, 1 prec., *ap-pa li-l-bi-in*, D. E. P., VI, 46, III, 20; *ap-pa-šu li-l-bi-in-na*, V R. 56, 55, pres., *ap-pa i-lab-bi-na*, Neb. Nippur, I, 6; inf., *ina li-bi-en ap-pi*, Neb. Nippur, II, 10.

lubnu, calamity.

lu-nu-na ma-ka-ū u li-mi-anu, V R. 56, 44, *lu-nu-na ni-el-me-na a-mat naš li-gi-ša-šu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 7.

ṭāb, labāru, become old.

I, 1 int., *a-na lu-bar ūmi(-mi)*, to distant days, Susa, 16, III, 26; *ūmi lu-bar-i*, old age, O. B. L., 83, II, 19.

labiru, old.

ga-ba-ri-e la-bi-ci-šu, a copy of its original, Susa, 2; Med., II, 10; *ul-tu la-bi-ri*, from of old, Susa, 3, III, 37; *bit abi(AD) la-bi-ri ma-hu-ra-at(-ti)*, C. T., X, pl. V, 12, *ku i-na la-bi-ri*, as was of old, V R. 55, 50; pl., *parsi(BAR-SUD) la-bi-ru-ti*, Susa, 16, II, 27; fem., *eqlāti mīrē Bābīl^{ka} la-bi-at*, V. A., 2663, III, 15; *eqlāti bit abi-e-a labirati(Ū.RA-ME)*, C. T., X, pl. V, 2.

lubāru, garment.

iš-ru-ba-a ki-i lu-bu-ri, I R. 70, III, 19, *išrabā(-a) ki-ma lu-ba-ri*, III R. 43, IV, 8; *iš-ru-ba(-a) ki-*

ma lu-ba-ri li-lab-biš]-šu, London, 102, I, 46.

לבש, **labāšu**, clothe.

II, 1 prec., *iš-ru-ba-a . . pa-gu-ar-šu li-la-bi-iš-ma*, Susa, 3, VI, 51; *zu-mur-šu li-la-ib-[biš]-ma*, Susa, 16, VI, 15; *la-ni-šu li-loh-biš-ma*, III R, 41, II, 17; *ki-i lu-ba-ri li-la-ab-bi-su-ma*, I R, 70, III, 19; *li-li-bi-ša zu-mu-ur-šu*, III R, 43, IV, 9; *iš-ru-ba[-a ki-ma lu-ba-ri li-lab-biš]-šu*, London, 102, I, 47; *iš-ru-pa-a li-loh-bi-iš-su-ma*, V, A., 209, V, 11.

talbišu, garment.

tal-bi-iš ina le-ti, clothed in strength, V, A., 2663, II, 39.

ל, **lū**, (1) adv., truly,

Neb. Nippur, IV, 16, 26; Susa, 2, IV, 31, etc.

(2) conj., either, or.

lu-ū . . ū, Susa, 2, III, 4; *lu-u . . lu-ū*, London, 102, V, 1, 2, 3, London, 101, II, 13-15; III, 3, 6, etc.

לז, **lazzu**, destructive, evil (cf. p. 181).

si-im-ma la-az-za, Susa, 14, IV, 6; D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 3; D. E. P., VI, 47, 12; Neb. Nippur, IV, 20; III R, 41, II, 30; London, 102, II, 21; *si-im-ma la-az*, Susa, 3, VII, 19; III R, 43, IV, 16.

לפ, **lipu**, descendant.

lu-pu ri-bu-ū, fourth descendant, IV R, 38, II, 1.

lu, laughter (?), merriment (?).

lu-li ai iši(TU'K), Neb. Nippur, IV, 14.

למנ, **lamānu**, **limēnu**, be evil.

I, 1 inf., *lu-ub-nu ma-ku-ū u li-mi-nu*, distress, fault and evil, V R, 56, 44.

II, 1 prec., *šimti-šu li-lam-min*, make his fate evil, London, 101, III, 11; *i-gir-ra[šu] [(i-)]lam-min*, O. B. I., 149, II, 23; part . *daiani*

sirūti lu mu-lam-me-nu i-gir-ri-šu, Neb. Nippur, IV, 16.

limnu, evil.

fem., *ina lim-ni-ti ū-ša-ha-zu ubani-šu*, Neb. Nippur, III, 23.

limniš, miserably, with evil intent.

ina pāni-šu lim-niš i[-tar-ra-du], V, A., 2663, II, 35; *nu'-a . . lim-niš ū-ma'-a-ru*, V, A., 2663, V, 27.

limuttu, the evil.

or-rat limuttu(HUL-ti) li-ru-ru-šu, Susa, 2, III, 23; Neb. Nippur, V, 6, *ar-rat lu nap-šā-ri limuttu(-ta)*, I R, 70, IV, 24; Susa, 14, III, 2; *li-e-mu-ut-ta*, Susa, 3, VI, 17; *li-mut-ta*, O. B. I., 149, II, 26; *or-ra-ti limutti(HUL-ti)*, I R, 70, II, 19; *ina limutti(HUL) li-ir-di-šu*, London, 101, III, 13; *a-na limutti(-ti) li-ir-te-id-di-šu*, I R, 70, III, 24, III R, 43, IV, 14, London, 103, VI, 14; *i-na li-ma-ut-ti . . ša bal-ta luq-ti-ma*, IV R, 38, III, 38; *ul-te-s-hi-ir limutte(-te)*, V R, 55, 41; *a-na limutti(-ti) lu-ih-bu-as-su-šu-ma*, V R, 56, 52; *limutta(-ta) zi-ir-ma*, O. B. I., 83, II, 21; *i-di li-mat-ti*, III R, 41, II, 1; *a-na limutti(-ti) u la fābtī(DU(-ti) li-ir-te-ūl-du-ša*, III R, 41, II, 37, *ki-i limut-ti(-ti) il-ta-ka-an*, Susa, 3, V, 42; *ubāni-šu a-na limutti(-ti) i-tar-ra-su*, Neb. Nippur, III, 24; (Xuku) *lu rabšu limutti-šu šu-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 26; ^d*Rammān limutta pa-at-ti-nu da(ṣ?)-riš*, London, 101, 1, 3; *i-ka-pu-pu-da limuttav(HUL MEŠ)*, V, A, 211, III, 4.

lamassu, tutelary deity.

ilu šarri ū lamassu(KAL) šarri, Susa, 16, VI, 8.

lānu, body.

gi-mir lu-ni-ša, III R, 41, II, 17.

לפת, **liptu**, work, construction (cf p 198).

- pl., ^dMarduk *bil lip-te-tu*, O. B. I., 149, II, 21.
- lipittu**, enclosure (cf. p. 184).
i-na lipittu LIBIT- il-tē-ti, Susa, 3, V, 53; *ina libittu (LIBIT) i-pi-hu-ū*, Neb. Nippur, V, 2.
- la(u puttu)**, chief (cf. p. 171).
la-pu-ut-tu-ū, III R. 43, III, 13, *NUTUR*, London, 101, II, 14; IV R.² 38, III, 1; Susa, 16, III, 28; D. L. P., II, 97, 11; O. B. I., s3, II, 12; *NUTUR.DA*, III R. 41, I, 32, I R. 70, II, 5.
- laqū**, seize, take.
 I, 1 prec., *u-sa-tu li-iqut(ŠÚ.TI)-ša*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 12; *a-na aš-ša-ti [-il-qī]*, London, 102, VI, 4; pres., *sa ultu libbi nār pihuti sa šarru il-iq-a-a*, Susa, 3, I, 52.
- I, 2, *eqū bit abi-[in al-ti]-ki*, C. T. X, pl. III, 1.
- laqātu**, snatch away.
 I, 1 prec., *i-na zīri-šū il-qut*, London, 101, III, 17; *zīri-ša il-qu-tum*, IV R.² 38, III, 37; [*zīri-ša*] *li-il-ku-tum*, Susa, 16, VI, 26.
- ma**, part. of emphasis, *passim*.
- mī**, *na-din-mi*, London, 101, III, 1; London, 103, V, 38; *šarri-mi*, O. B. I., 149, II, 7, *šū-mi*, Susa, 16, II, 32; *ma-ḫi-ir-mi*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 2.
- mu**, [*ma*]-*la ib-ši-mu*, C. T. X, pl. VII, 40, *is-me-e-mu*, V. A., 209, I, 17, *i-tur-ru-mu*, V. A., 209, II, 39; III, 27, *ik-nu-ku-ū-mu*, V. A., 209, IV, 37.
- mê**, water.
a-na mi i-nam-du-u, I R. 70, III, 1; III R. 43, I, 33, Susa, 16, IV, 31; O. B. I., 149, II, 11; V. A., 2663, V, 28; IV R.² 38, III, 18; London, 103, V, 45; London, 101, III, 3; Neb. Nippur, V, 1; C. T., X, pl. VII, 36, *ki-i mi li-ir-muk*, I R. 70, IV, 8; Neb. Nippur, IV, 21; Susa, 3, VII, 25, III R. 41, II, 31; O. B. I., 149, III, 5; D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 4, *ki-ma mi lit-bu-uk*, Susa, 2, III, 34; *mi sah-ḫi*, V R. 55, 19; *apil-šu na-qa mi-ša*, III R. 43, IV, 20; *aplu u[ua-a]q mi*, London, 102, II, 19; *na-aq mi*, Susa, 3, VII, 10; D. E. P., VI, 45, IV, 10, *ki-mu-ū mi il-ra-nu*, London, 102, II, 13; *mi ša mu-še-bi-ri*, Susa, 3, III, 1; *mi nār šī-qī-ti-ša*, Susa, 3, III, 4; *mi lu a-zī-um-ma*, Susa, 3, III, 7.
- ma'adu**, be much.
 II, 1 prec., *li-ma'-a-da at-mi-šū*, may he multiply his words: III R. 41, II, 23.
- ma'adu**, much.
amī(-mī) ma'-du-ti, many days, Susa, 3, V, 17.
- ma'aru**, send.
 II, 1 prec., *mu-qr-šū a-ma-ir-ma*, Neb. Nippur, II, 21; *ū-ma'-ir-šū-na-ti*, O. B. I., s3, II, 8; pres., *ū-ma'-a-ru ša-nam-ma*, Neb. Nippur, III, 22; *ū-ma'-a-ru*, London, 103, V, 35, Susa, 16, IV, 28; V R. 56, 35; Neb. Nippur, III, 22; III R. 41, II, 9; I R. 70, II, 23; V. A., 2663, V, 25, 27; *ū-ma-a-ru-ū-ma*, III R. 43, I, 32; part., *mu-ma'-ir šamī(-e) u irsti*, Neb. Nippur, I, 20.
- II, 2 pret, *la mu-da-a um-ta'-ir-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 50.
- māru**, son, *passim*.
- mārtu**, daughter.
mārti(TUR.SAL)-ša aššati(D.AM)-šū ša, London, 102, I, 17; *a-na mārti-šū id-de-nu*, London, 102, I, 21.
- mēru**, child.
^dGirru *iz-zu me-ru ša* ^dNusku, Susa, 2, IV, 19; ^dŠiru *me-ru ša* ^dK.A.DI, Susa, 2, IV, 23.

מֵשׁוּ, *mēšu*, disregard.

- I, 1 pret., *a-ma-ta iš-tu-ru-ma* . . .
a-na-ku la i-mi-e-šū, Susa, 3,
 IV, 26.

- I, 2, *šū-ā la i-te-ni ū la im-laš*, Susa,
 3, V, 9.

מַגָּרֻ, *magāru*, be gracious.

- I, 1 pret., *“Aššur-aḥ-ūddina šār bili-
 šu im-gur-šu-ma*, C. T., X, pl. V, 6.

migru, favorite.

- rubū me-gir-šū*, Neb. Nippur, I,
 23; II, 21; *me-gir dEn-lil*, Neb.
 Nippur, II, 15.

mitgurtu, agreement.

- i-na me-ūt-gur-ti-šū*, London, 103,
 III, 16.

מַדָּאֻ, *madādu*, measure

- I, 1 pret., *(G)EN NA in-du-ud-ma*,
 London, 103, III, 26.

מָתוּ, *mātu*, die.

- I, 1 pret., *i-mu-ut-ma*, London, 103,
 V, 6; *i-mu-tu*, London, 103, IV,
 12; V, 8.

mūtu, death.

- iš-ru-ba-a mūti (BAD-ti) an ka-
 bīt-ta*, Susa, 16, VI, 14.

mehū, storm.

- i-sa-ar me-hu-ū*, a storm rages, V
 R, 55, 32; *i-na me-hi-e tu-ho-zi-
 šū-nu*, V R, 55, 33.

muḥḥu, prep.

- i-na muḥ-ḥi*, against, III R, 13,
 III, 23; IV, 32; edge II, 1, O. B.
 I., 149, II, 6; V. A., 209, I, 35;
 IV, 20; *i-na muḥ-ḥi nāri eš-šit*,
 at, V. A., 209, I, 10; *i-na muḥ-ḥi-
 šū-nu*, in their behalf, C. T., IX,
 pl. IV, 8; *a-na muḥ-ḥi*, to, C. T.,
 IX, pl. IV, 1; D. E. P., II, pl.
 20, 2.

מַחָשׁוּ, *maḥāšu*, smite, break.

- I, 1 prec., *pu-ni-šū līm-ḥaš-ma*, III
 R, 41, II, 19.

- I, 2 part. pl., *mun-daḥ-šu-ti*, war-
 riors, V R, 55, 46.

- II, 1 perm., *ku-dur-ri-ši-na nu-uk-ku-
 ru-ma la mu-uh-ḥu-sa*, their

boundary stones were changed,
 but not broken, V. A., 2663, III,
 22.

מַחָרֻ, *maḥāru*, receive.

- I, 1 pret., *im-ḥur*, London, 103, III,
 36, V. A., 209, II, 4; London,
 102, IV, 26; *im-ḥu-ru*, relat.,
 London, 102, IV, 40; V. A., 208,
 47; III R, 41, I, 12; *ai im-ḥu-ur-
 šū*, V R, 56, 56; *im-ḥur[šū]*,
 D. E. P., II, 93, II, 7; *am-ḥu-ru*,
 C. T., X, pl. V, 3; *an-ḥu-ru*, V.
 A., 209, I, 13; part., *ša is-ki
 ma-ḥir*, London, 102, III, 11, 14,
 15, perm., *kašpa ul ma-ḥur*, V.
 A., 208, 46; V. A., 209, II, 3;
ma-ḥi-ir-ma, Neb. Nippur, IV, 2;
kašpa maḥ-ru, V. A., 208, 38;
maḥ-ru apḥu za-ku-u, London,
 102, IV, 34; *ma-ḥir a-pil za-ku*,
 V. A., 209, I, 27; II, 39; III, 14,
 26; IV, 39, V, 1.

- I, 2, *ina qatā* . . . *im-taḥ-ḥu-ru*, V.
 A., 208, 34, *li-i LV šiqu kašpi*
[am-]da-ḥar, V. A., 209, I, 7;
 perm., *a-na šimi V šu'u-zi-ru*
mi-taḥ-ḥu-ru, he received, III
 R 41, I, 30.

maḥru, before.

- maḥ-ri En-lil*, Neb. Nippur, II, 9;
ina maḥ-ri šakkanakki, Neb.
 Nippur, II, 19; *li šarri a-līk*
maḥ-ri, Neb. Nippur, II, 7; *ma-
 ḥar bēl bīti*, V. A., 2663, II, 18;
ma-ḥar ili-šū, Susa, 2; Med., I,
 5; *ma-ḥar dŠamaš*, Susa, 3, III,
 17; V, 2, 24, 35, *ma-ḥar šarri*,
 O. B. I., 83, I, 18; *na-an-zaš*
maḥ-ḥar šarri, Neb. Nippur, II,
 18; *a-na ma-ḥ-ri ilāni*, III R,
 43, IV, 13, *a-na ma-ḥar ili u*
šarri, I R, 70, III, 23; *a-na ma-
 ḥar šarri*, C. T., X, pl. V, 10.

maḥrū, former.

- ša-kīn ubuHu-da-da ma-ḥa-ra-a*,
 Susa, 16, II, 23; *ṭuppu bīti ar-
 ku-ū à maḥ-ru-a*, V. A., 209, I, 25.

mihru, bulwark.

mī-ih-ri nam-ba'-i, Susa, 3, II, 19.

mihirtu, front.

eglti ša mihirti (SI-ti) ^{31a} *Bābili*,
opposite, Susa, 2, I, 7.

maḡiru, price.

ŠE.BAR *maḡiri* (KILAM.MEŠ)
mātu Akkadī, London, 102, IV,
27; *amelī-šu ma-ḡi-ri kaspi*, C. T.,
X, pl. VI, 24; *ki-i LIT šiglu*
kaspi maḡiri (KILAM) *im-bi-e-*
ma i-šam, V, A., 209, II, 37;
5 *šiglu šibirtu* (AZAG.PAD.DU)
maḡiri im-bi-e-ma i-šam, V, A.,
209, III, 25; 4 *šiglu kaspi*
maḡiru im-bi-e-ma i-šam, V, A.,
209, III, 12; *eglti bit abī-e-a*
laburati (Č.RA.ME) *u maḡirāti*
(KILAM.ME) *kaspi*, C. T., X,
pl. V, 2; *bit abi* (AD) *lu-bi-ri u*
m[u-h]i-ru-a[ti], C. T., X, pl.
V, 12.

maḡarātu.

V urite i-na libbi(-bi) II ma-ḡa-ru-
tu, IV R. 43, edge IV, 3.

⁴MUK, title of an official.

London, 102, I, 17, 28, 35, 37,
II, 32, IV, 29, 30; VI, 3, 7; V,
A., 209, II, 33.

ככה, **makû**, frailty.

lu-ub-nu ma-ku-û u li-mi-nu, V R.
56, 44; *ma-ki-i qut-su lim-gu-ug*,
V R. 56, 45.

makkaltu, perhaps enclosure or hedge.

[*ma*]-*ak-kal-ti* ³⁴*kiri lu na-ka-si*,
V R. 55, 60 (cf. *ma-kal-ti-e*,
dam, Neb., 760; B. A., IV, 21,
Winckler, *Forschungen*, I, 453;
Peiser, *Vertrüge*, 231; *makkaltu*,
suburb).

ככס, **mâkîsu**, tax-gatherer.

a-na ³⁵*ma-ki-si lu na-da-ni*, V R.
55, 57; *ma-ki-su a-na ûli-šû*
a-na la e-ri-bi, III R. 45, No. 2, 9.

I. ככר, **mikêru**, irrigate.

I, I int., *lu mi-ki-e-ri*, Susa, 3, III, 11.

II. ככר, **makkûru**, possession.

i-š-ta-lal makk uru ³⁶*ŠA.GA*, V R.
55, 43.

mala, as many as, as much as.

Susa, 2, III, 16; London, 103, V, 32,
40; Susa, 3, VI, 14; VII, 27,
IV R. 38, III, 29; Susa, 16, VI,
9; Susa, 14, IV, 15; D. E. P., II,
113, 2, 20; D. E. P., IV, pl. 16,
II, 5; V R. 55, 47; 56, 4, 8; Neb.
Nippur, V, 5; C. T., IX, pl. V,
38, III R. 41, II, 36, I R. IV, 22,
III R. 43, III, 23, 24; IV, 33,
O. B. L., 149, II, 14, III, 9; V, A.,
208, 4; London, 102, V, 6; V, A.,
2663, II, 38; III, 32; V, 24, 45;
C. T., X, pl. VII, 40.

כל, **malû**, be full.

I, I, *lu e-na'i ir-ri-i im-[lu]-u*, D. E.
P., VI, 45, V, 16.

II, I prec., *nârâte-šu li-mil-la-a sa-*
ki-ki, V R. 56, 42; *nârâte sa-ki-ki*
li-mi-li, III R. 43, IV, 4; *ta-me-*
ra-ti-šû li-mi-la-u pu-qut-ta, III
R. 43, IV, 5, *li-ma-li-šû*, Susa,
14, III, 8.

miltu, filling

dal-[ti] asar mi-il-ti nuri-šû, Susa,
16, V, 6.

tamlîtu, terrace.

pûtu šaplû šâr III UŠ.SA.DU
to[m]-li-tabl, V, A., 2663, IV, 1.

כלב, **muli(u)gu**, dowry.

egil mu-lu-gi, I R. 70, I, 4; *eglu ki-i*
mu-lu-gi, I R. 70, II, 17; *ûl-ti*
mu-lu-gi u nu-dun-ni-e, London,
102, I, 15.

כלל, **melultu**, pleasure, happiness.

me-lul[-ta?] *ni-me-ki ša* ³⁷*Nabû*, IV
R. 38, II, 7.

כלל, **malâku**, counsel.

I, I part., *ma-li-ku ram-ni-šu*, V, A.,
2663, II, 51; *ma-li-ki-ia*, Susa,
3, IV, 14; *ma-li-ki-šû*, Susa, 3,
IV, 35; V, 10; *ma-lik šarri*,
Susa, 3, VI, 2; *ma-lik a-bi-šu*,

- D. E. P., II, 115, 6; (Marduk)
ma-lik ibīni, V. A., 2663, I, 9.
- I, 2** part., *man-tal-ku*, the wise,
 V. A., 2663, I, 45.
- maliku**, prince
ma-al-ku it-pi-su, V. A., 2663, II,
 47; *ina pu-ḫur šu-at ma-al-ku*
 (= *malḫū*), V. A., 2663, I, 42.
- milku**, counsel.
mī-lik mītu Šu-me-ri u Akkad^{kī},
 V. A., 2663, I, 37; *mī-lik[-šu-nu]*,
 O. B. I, 80, 2.
- melammu**, splendor.
ilu ša melammī (ME.LAM)-šū
saḫ-(?)-pu-ū, Neb. Nippur, I, 13.
- mu-um**.
mu-um u su-ḫur-ma-šū . . . ša
E-a, Susa, 2, IV, 5.
- mummu**, prototype.
ma-um-ma ba-an ka-la, V. A., 2663,
 III, 5 (cf. B. A., V, 280).
- מנא, manū**, count.
I, 1 pre., *a-na iṣṣakki na-li-ri li-*
um-nu-us, may she surrender
 him to the weapon of the enemy,
 London, 103, VI, 20; pres., *a-na*
ši-im-ti-šū lu i-man-nu-ū, Lon-
 don, 103, VI, 8; *lu-ū a-na pi-ḫat*
i-man-nu-u, C. T., X, pl. VII, 34.
- minūtu**, number.
mī-nu-at šanati, D. E. P., VI, 46,
 IV, 7.
- manū**, mine.
šim M.A.N.A ḫurāši, London, 103,
 III, 21; *a-ki ½ M.A.N.A kaspi ¾*
M.A.N.A V šiglu pa-ri-si, V. A.,
 209, IV, 5; *I M.A.N.A XIII šiglu*
kaspuka, V. A., 209, IV, 1, 19;
II M.A.N.A V šiglu kaspi, V. A.,
 209, IV, 34.
- mu-ne**.
šisi mu-nel(MU.NE), III R. 43,
 edge IV, 1.
- mamma**, anyone.
ma-am-ma e-di-e, Susa, 3, II, 46;
ilu ma-am-ma, Susa, 3, VI, 31;
ma-am-ma ša-nu-um-ma, any
 other one, V R. 56, 27; III R.
 41, II, 5; London, 102, I, 31.
- mammāna**, anyone.
lu ai-am-[ma] lu ma-am-ma-na,
 IV R.² 38, III, 14.
- manāma**, anyone.
ma-na-ma arkū(-ū), C. T., X, pl.
 VII, 32; *zi-it-ti ma-na[-ma]*, C.
 T., X, pl. V, 13.
- mamman**, anyone.
ni-kil-tu ma-am-man i-ša-ḫa-zu,
 V. A., 2663, V, 24.
- mammanāma**, anyone whatsoever.
lu ai-mu-na mīr ma-am-ma-na-ma,
 London, 101, II, 15; *na-ka-ra*
mīr ma-am-ma-na-ma, Susa, 3,
 V, 48.
- mimma**, any whatsoever.
lu-u mīm-ma maš-ši-la, any har-
 vest, Susa, 3, II, 50; *mīm-mu*
id-di-nu-šū, whatever he gave
 him, Susa, 3, III, 45; *mīm-ma*
šā i-na abnu nīri-šu iš-tu-ru-ma,
 Susa, 3, IV, 8; *u mīm-ma a-ma-at*
limutti(-ti), Susa, 16, V, 9; *a-na*
mīm-ma la ba-še-e li-šā-li-ku-šū,
 London, 103, VI, 24; *ina mīm-ma*
šumi-šu ma-la ba-šu-u, V. A.,
 2663, V, 23.
- mannu**, whoever.
man-nu arkū(-ū), V. A., 2663, V, 18.
- mu-ni-ri**.
ḫsukkallu mu-ni-ri, London, 101,
 I, 11.
- masabbu**, censor (Zimmern).
ma-sab ru-ba-ti, Susa, 2, IV, 26.
- מסא, masāku**, set aside, annul (cf. p. 163).
III, 1, *ša i-piš pi-šu lu i-šam-sa-ku*
ilu ai-um-ma, Neb. Nippur, I, 9.
- ma-su-uš-še-e**.
 30 ugār Dār-šarru-ukīn *ma-su-uš-*
še-e, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 20.
- מסא, mašū**, find, gain.
I, 1 pret., *ma-la lib-bu-uš im-*
su-u, he gained all that was
 in his heart, V. A., 2663, II, 39.

מצר, *mišru*, boundary.

bil mi-iš-ru, Neb. Nippur, IV, 19;
bil mi-iš-ru a ku-dur-ri, O. B. I.,
149, III, 1, III R. 41, II, 27;
-ka mi-iš-ru à ku-dur-ru, Susa,
3, II, 12; *i-ka mi-iš-ru a-tu-qa*,
Susa, 16, IV, 18; *mi-šir-ša as-
sah-ši*, O. B. I., 83, II, 5; *e ta-
sah-ši mi-iš-ru*, O. B. I., 83, II,
23, *mi-šir-ša ul as-sah-ša*, O. B.
I., 83, II, 1; *mi-sir-ši li-ka-bi-š*,
III R. 41, II, 28; *ša mi-iš-ru*
a ku-dur-ru, I R. 70, II, 13;
III R. 43, III, 20, IV, 1, *as-sa*
mi-šir-ša ku-dur-ru-ša, I R. 70,
IV, 3; *mi-iš-ru in-na-a*, O. B. I.,
150, II, 1.

מקק, *magāgu*, fasten.

I, 1 prec., *ma-ki-i qit-sa lin-ga-aq*,
may trawly fasten its grip. V R.
56, 45.

maqurru, ship + Zimmern.

ma-qr-ra sa Šin, Susa, 2, IV, 11.

I, מַקָּת, *maqātu*, fall down.

I, 1 perm., *sa ul-ta la-bi-ri i-na qa-ti*
ma-aq-ta-ma, which from of old
had completely fallen down,
Susa, 3, III, 38.

III, 1 pret., *šà dān-nu ma-ta-lal-la-
bi-ri i-šam-ki-ta*, overthrew. V R.
55, 9.

miqtu, tall.

mi-iq-ta la ta-ba-a, a tall without
rising, Susa, 14, IV, 7.

II, מַקָּת, *maqātu*, claim(?).

I, 1 pret., *i-na kišita(-ta) ša im-
qat-ma*, London, 102, VI, 5.

^hMIR.GAL, title of an official.

London, 101, II, 41.

I, מַרְאִשׁ, *marāšu*, be sick.

III, 1, *a-ga-lá-til-la-a li-šam-ri-sa-šá-
ma*, may they afflict him with
leprosy, Susa, 16, VI, 20;
*gaupidsu(S.AG.NI) li-šam-re-
sa-ša*, Susa, 14, IV, 12; *li-šam-
ri-is-ša*, D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, 11;

[*lānu*] *sarrātu a mati-ša li-šam-
re-ša-ša*(?), D. E. P., VI, 47, 6.

maršu, sick.

q uppu-da.S.AG [*mar*]-*zi-ma a-qa-lu-
[bi-lu-a] mi-šir maqlatu li-ik-ma-
[sa]*, D. E. P., II, 113, 18.

muršu, sickness.

ma-ar-ša, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 5,
marša bu[-bu]-tu, D. E. P., VI,
47, 20.

II, מַרְאִשׁ, *namrašu*, difficulty.

nam-ra-ša li-ka-l-lam-ša-ma, Neb.
Nippur, IV, 23.

מַרְאִשׁ, *marāqu*, pay in full. Aram. מַרְאִשׁ,
finish.

I, 1 pret., *a-na libbi-bi q[-mi-bi-
ti] in-ra-aq*, London, 102, VI, 14
et. B. I., IX, Nos. 48 + 19;
S2, 20, II, 1, *a-mar-ra-aq-qa-am-
ma*, and IV, 1, *am-ra-ri-ik-ka-a*,
B. E., IX, 64 + 9).

מַרְאִשׁ, *marāru*, be bitter.

I, 1 prec., *i-na ar-rit lam-ri-ru*, Susa,
14, IV, 17.

מַרְאִשׁ, *maruštu*, marustu, evil.

ma-ru-as-ta li-iš-da-ad, V R. 56,
59, *ša-mat mar-ra-as-ti li-šam-
ša-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 6;
ar(-rat) la nap-ši-ru ma-ru-as-ta
le-ru-ru-ša, III R. 41, II, 15;
London, 102, I, 39; *ar-rit la*
*nap-sur marušta(S.AG.NI) li-
ru-ru-ša*, V. A., 209, II, 10; V,
5; *ar-ra-at la nap-ši-ri-in ma-ru-
us-ta li-ru-ru-ša*, Susa, 16, VI,
13; *li-da-ad mar-ru-as-ti*, V. A.,
2663, V, 40.

MAŠ.DA.MEŠ.

I R. 66, I, 4.

I, מַשָּׁה, *mašu*, forget.

IV, 1, *ki-sur-ri-ši-ma im-mu-ša-ma*,
V. A., 2663, III, 19.

II, מַשָּׁה, *māšu*, night.

ar-ra à ma-ša, V R. 56, 44; III R.
41, II, 23.

מַשָּׁה, *mašāhu*, measure.

I, 1 pret., *eplu ša-a-tum in-šā-hu-ma*,

London, 101, I, 21; Susa, 16, II, 10; III, 8; D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 15; *iš-pur-ma im-ša-hu-ma*, Susa, 3, I, 38; C. T., IX, pl. V, 28; *eglu im-ša-uh-ma*, Susa, 14, I, 17; *im-ša-uh-ma a-na sa-ti i-ri-cu-šu*, III R. 43, I, 13; inf., *i-na ma-ša-hi egli*, Susa, 14, I, 8; perm., *eglu [ša-a-tum ul ma-ši-ih]*, Neb. Nippur, III, 33.

mašihānu, surveyor.

ma-ši-ha-an egli, III R. 41, I, 14.

מָשָׁלוּ, **mašālu**, be equal.

II, 2, *la um-daš-ša-lu ila-su*, whose divinity cannot be equaled. Neb. Nippur, I, 17.

tamšilu, equal.

la [i]-šū-u tam-šil-šu, V. A., 2663, II, 33; (*kunukku*) *ša lu tam-šil* (the royal seal), which has no like, V. A., 2663, V, 49, *abnu kunukku šarru-ū-ti-ša ša la tam-ši-li*, C. T., X, pl. V, 8; VI, 30.

maššitu, harvest(?).

lu-ū tibnu (IX, NU) *lu-ū ŠE.BAR* *ū lu-ū min-ma maš-ši-ta*, Susa, 3, II, 50.

mātu, land, *possim*.

מָתִימָה, **matīma**, whenever.

Susa, 2, III, 1; London, 103, V, 27; London, 101, II, 12; Susa, 3, III, 55; Susa, 16, III, 24; D. E. P., II, 112, 10; V R. 56, 26; Neb. Nippur, III, 17; O. B. I., 83, II, 11; III R. 41, I, 31; V. A., 208, 43; London, 102, IV, 36; V. A., 209, I, 31; *matīma* (U.D.-ME.DA), D. E. P., II, 97, 10; *im-ma-ti-ma*, I R. 70, II, 1; III R. 43, III, 1; *ma-te-ma*, O. B. I., 149, II, 1.

נָדָו, **nādu**, lofty, sublime.

rabū na-a-du, V R. 55, 1; O. B. I., 83, I, 20; *rabū [na]-i-du*, V. A., 2663, II, 31.

נָרָו, **nāru**, river.

a na nāri i-na-du-ū (i-nam-du-ū),

O. B. I., 150, II, 2; London, 102, V, 1; III R. 41, II, 10; *h₂i-ri-ε nāru*, Neb. Nippur, III, 25, *nār pihāti ša šarri*, Susa, 3, I, 52; III, 3, for the *nār šarri* cf. p. 219; for *kišād nāri* cf. *kišāda*, *nāri-šu i-si-ih-ki-ru-ma*, Susa, 16, V, 7; *nāri-šu a-na la sa-ha-ri*, III R. 45, No. 2, S; [*nārāt*]-*ε-šā li-is-ki-ri-ma*, O. B. I., 149, II, 21; *nārāte sa-hi-ki li-mu-li*, III R. 43, IV, 3; V R. 56, 42; *ka-al-lī-ε nāri ka-al-lī-ε te-bu-lī*, III R. 45, No. 2, 2, cf. C. T., IX, pl. V, 33; Neb. Nippur, III, 26; I R. 66, I, 6, 7, *i-na muh-ḫi nāri ε-šit*, V. A., 209, I, 11; *ittu nāri al^aDa-ū-tu*, V. A., 209, IV, 25.

I, 8, 22, **nabū**, call.

I, 1 pret., *šam-šu ke-riš im-bu-u*, V. A., 2663, III, 1, *V šigla šubtu mahiri im-bi-ε-ma i-šam*, for five sheqels as purchase price he offered to buy, V. A., 209, III, 25, cf. V. A., 209, II, 37; III, 12, pres., *ε-nam-bu-šu-ma a-na ri'-at ma-ti i-na-as-ša-šu*, Susa, 3, III, 58; "Marduk šam-šu i-nam-bu-u", V. A., 2663, V, 21, part., *na-ba-u re'a ki-mu*, relat., Neb. Nippur, I, 21, perm., *lu-ū a-mi-lu-ū-tum ma-lu šu-ma na-bi-ε-at*, Susa, 3, VI, 14.

II, 8, 22, **namba'u**, inundation.

ma-ih-ri nam-bu'-i ku-sa-ar-ti u hi-is-sa-ti ša nār šarri, Susa, 3, II, 19.

נָבָא, **nabātu**, light up.

II, 1, *amī(ε-mi)-is nu-qb-lu-ḫi*, lit up like day, IV R.² 38, II, 16.

נָבָל, **nablu**, flame.

ḫu-am-ma-ḫu ki nab-li, V R. 55, 18.

8, 22, **nigū**, be light.

II, 1, *nu-qu ka-bit-ti*, cheerfulness of heart, Neb. Nippur, IV, 10.

nāgīru, commander.

lu-a di-ku-ū lu na-gi-ru, D. E. P.,

II, 97, 12, ^h*nāgīru*, **LIGIR**, *a-na*

ālu la e-ir-bi, V R. 55, 52, *ša-kin*

ma^{ta}Na-mar, ^h*nāgīru*, V R. 56.

10, 24 ^h*nāgīru*, **LIGIR**, *ikall*.

E GALL, V A., 2663, V, 7.

nangaru, carpenter.

Susa, 3, I, 22; V, A., 208, 9.

נָגַשׁ, **nagāšu**, oppress, overwhelm.

I, 1 prec., *a-mat nīs lu-qi-sa-sa*, Neb.

Nippur, IV, 8 (cf. p. 189).

נָדָה, **nadū**, throw, overthrow.

I, 1 pres., *a-na mi u isāti i-na-m-du-u*,

Susa, 16, IV, 32; *a-na me-e lu*

a-na isāti nam-du(RU-u), Lon-

don, 101, III, 3, *a-na mi inam-*

dū(RU-u), Neb. Nippur, V, 1; V.

A., 2663, V, 28; *a-na mi i-na-m-*

du-ū, I R. 70, III, 1; O. B. I.,

149, II, 11. C. T., X, pl. VII [36].

a-na nāri i-na-m-du-ū, London,

102, V, 1; III R. 41, II, 10;

a-na nāri a-na-du-ū, O. B. I.,

150, II, 2; D. E. P., VI, 45, V,

14; *a-na mi i-na-du-u*, III R. 43,

I, 33, *lu a-na isāti i-na-du-[u]*,

D. E. P., II, 113, 16; D. E. P.,

VI, 45, V, 12, *ša-ar-qi eglu šū-a-*

tum i-na-m-du-ma, who over-

throws the grant of this field,

Neb. Nippur, III, 21.

I, 2, *a-na me-e u isāti it-ta-di*, Susa, 3,
V, 51.

III, 1, *a-na me-e ū-sa-ad-du-ū*, Lon-
don, 103, V, 45; *a-na mi a-na*
isāti(NE) ū-sad-du-ū, IV R. 38,
III, 19.

nidū, throwing down.

zēr-šū a-na šū-ti ai ir-šū-ū ni-da

a-hi, throwing down of side, i.e.,

rest may he not have, Susa, 2,

III, 29.

נָתַן, **nadānu**, give.

I, 1 pret., *id-din*, London, 103, III,

5, 14, 28; IV, 10; V, 26; Lon-

don, 102, I, 18, 29, 35, 37; IV,

25, V, A., 209, I, 22, 26; IV,

15; *id-di-in-ma*, Susa, 2, I, 10;

Susa, 16, III, 14, *iddin(NE)-ma*,

Susa, 2, I, 15; I R. 70, I, 18;

id-di-na, C. T., IX, pl. V, 30;

V, A., 209, IV, 38; *i-din-mu*,

D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 8; *id-di-in-*

na-ma, London, 103, II, 11;

eglu ad-di-na (relat.), Susa, 3,

IV, 50; c. suff., *id-di-nu-sa*,

Susa, 3, III, 45, *id-di-nu-ni-s-*

sum-ma, C. T., X, pl. V, 7;

ad-di-na-as-sa, Susa, 3, V, 14,

33, pret., *adban*, c. suff., *id-do-*

as-si, V, A., 209, I, 19; *id-da-as-*

šu-nu, V, A., 209, IV, 32; prec.,

id-di-nam-ma, C. T., X, pl. V,

9; *bitu ki-i bitu* . . . *lud-dak-ka*,

V, A., 209, I, 11, 16; pres., *a-na*

ahāt-ia a-nam-din, London, 102,

I, 24; pres., c. suff., *i-na-m-di-*

na-as-sum-ma, Susa, 3, IV, 49;

imper., *a-na mBu-[ru-sa]* *i-din*,

London, 102, VI, 11; inf., *na-*

da-an kaspu, Susa, 14, I, 14;

na-dan ur-ti-sa, Neb. Nippur, I,

5; *la na-da-ni*, V R. 55, 56, 57;

eglu ul na-dan i-qa-bu-ū, III R.

43, III, 6; *na-da-ni i-si-ma*,

London, 102, IV, 19; *na-da-na*,

London, 102, VI, 11; *a-na na-*

dan eqlāti, V, A., 2663, III, 10;

perm., *ul na-din-mi i-qab-bu-ū*,

London, 103, V, 38; London,

101, III, 1; I R. 70, II, 17; *ul*

na-di-in ul ma-hi-ir-mi i-qab-

bu-ū, Neb. Nippur, IV, 1; *bītāti*

šū-a-tu ul nadinū(SE MES)-ma

kaspu ul ma-hir, V, A., 209, II,

3; *kaspu ul nadin(SE-in)*,

London, 102, IV, 39; *eglu ul*

na-din, V, A., 208, 46; *ša a-na*

šimi eqlī nad-nu(?), London,

102, IV, 23; *ša a-na mBe-la-ni*

na-ad-nu, London, 103, III, 4;

a-na šimi nu-ad-nu-ma, London,

103, III, 45; *ša a-na bcl mātāti*

nadnu(SE-nu), Neb. Nippur, III, 5.

2, *arad-su* . . . *i-ta-ad-di-nu*, III, R. 43, edge IV, 6; *it-ta-din*, London, 102, IV, 14; *šarru it-ta-din*, C. T., X, pl. III, 6.

nadinānu, seller.

na-di-na-an egli, Susa, 16, II, 23; *na-din-an*, London, 102, III, 3.

nidintu, **nidittu**, gift.

ul ni-di-it-ti šarrini, Susa, 16, IV, 20; *ul ni-di-it-ti šarri*, Susa, 14, II, 12; III R. 41, II, 7; O. B. I., 149, II, 7; *egli ul ni-di-it šarri*, III R. 43, edge IV, 2; *ša ni-din-ti šū-a-tu ū-ša-an-nu-u*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 33; *ul ni-din-ti šarri-im-ma i-gab-bu-[ū]*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 35.

ndunnū, dowry.

it(!)-ti mu-lu-gi ū nu-dun-ni-e, London, 102, I, 16.

na, **nažāzu**, stand.

I, 1 pres., *iz-za-az-zu*, are present, Susa, 16, III, 23; I R. 66, II, 16; III R. 41, II, 1; D. E. P., VI, 43, II, 19; C. T., X, pl. III, 30; London, 102, IV, 10; I R. 70, II, 9; *iz-za-zu*, Neb. Nippur, V, 25; *iz-za-zi*, V. A., 2663, V, 15; *izzazū*(DU.MEŠ-zu), V R. 56, 24; London, 101, II, 11; prec., *ina pa-rik-ti li-iz-zis-su*, with violence proceed against him, I R. 70, III, 17; inf., *i-na nazāzi* (GUB.B.1), III R. 43, I, 29; II, 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29; *i-na nazāzi*(GUB-zi) *ša aḥi-šu*, London, 102, I, 25.

III, 1 pret., *ma-ḥar ili-šū uš-zi-iz*, before his god he set up, Susa, 2; Med., I, 5; perm., *šu-zu-uz-zu ina mah-ri šakkanak Bābili*, (whose word) had standing before the potentate of B., Neb. Nippur, II, 19; *abšinu*(AB.SIM) *la šū-zu-za-at-ma*, vegetation had not grown up, Neb. Nippur, II, 30.

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IV, 1 perm., *na-zu-uz-zu ša-aḥ-tiš*, Neb. Nippur, I, 8.

ušužzu, stand.

IV, 2, *ni-is-qu ša rabūti sīsē it-ta-ši-iz-zu*, the excellence of the horses stood still, i.e., disappeared, V R. 55, 20; *it-ta-ši-iz i-na li-ti*, he stood in might, i.e., he triumphed, V R. 55, 42.

manzazu, **nanzazu** (p. 172), highest dignitary.

ma-an-za-az pān(ŠI) *šarri*, D. E. P., II, 97, 13; *na-an-za-az mah-ḥur šarri*, Neb. Nippur, II, 18 (cf. Nabū-hum-ishkun, edge 7, *ilāni ma-la ina eli nari an-ni-i šur-šu-du na-an-za-zu*; IV R. 2 31*. No. 1(c), Col. III, 11, *ti-ru u na-an-za-z[u]*).

Na-ḥas-si-pa-ni.

Susa, 16, I, 32.

naḥāšu, be tall.

I, 1, *na-ḥa-ša ḥa-ba-ša li-kim-šū-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 10.

nuḥšu, abundance.

šanāte duḥ-di nu-uh-ši ū ḥegall(HÉ.GÁL), Susa, 3, V, 18.

naṭālu, see.

I, 1 int., *i-na na-ṭa-al ka-am-ṣa-li*, Susa, 3, VI, 35; *ši-ma-at la na-ṭa-li*, a fate of not seeing, i.e., blindness, Susa, 3, VII, 36; part., *la na-ṭil ša pāni-ša*, a short-sighted man, V. A., 2663, V, 26 (cf. Sippar tablet of Nabū-apal-iddina, I, 12, *la na-ṭil ma-na-ma*, not seeing anything).

nuḡatimmu, baker.

nuḡatimmu(MU), V. A., 209, II, 16.

ni'u, enclose.

I, 2, *i-na lipitti it-te-'i*, Susa, 3, V, 53.

nu'u, weakling, feeble.

nu-'a giš-ḥab-ba, III R. 41, II, 9; *nu-'a la pa-tiḥ ilāni*, V. A., 2663, V, 27; *sak-la sak-ka nu-'a*, V. A., 211, III, 9.

נָכַד, **nakādu**, pass quickly(?).

amīš-mīš ša na-ka-du arbi ša ša-ta-ru-du, IV R.² 38, II, 20.

נָכַל, **nakālu**, be skilful, wondrous.

I, I perm., *al-ka-la-ta-šu na-ka-la*, Neb. Nippur, I, 19.

naklu, skilful.

par-sa-a na-ka-la, V. A., 2663, II, 48.

nikiltu, cleverness, mischief.

ā-su-an ni-kil-tū, a mind of cleverness, V. A., 2663, III, 4; *i-ban-na-ā ni-kil-tū*, he practices mischief, V. A., 2663, V, 24; *ši-pir ni-kil-tu*, by a mischievous deed, C. T., X, pl. VII, 36.

נָכַח, **nakintu**, treasure (cf. p. 170).

ina na-kin-ti na-ri^d En-lil, Neb. Nippur, II, 9.

נָכַס, **nakāsu**, cut off.

I, I pres., *lik-ki-sa na-ap-šat-[sa]*, V R. 56, 57, inf., *u^ukirī a u^ušay-galāni la na-ka-si*, V R. 55, 60.

II, I pres., *lanakkisū* (TAR.ME) *arkab E^dIR²-sa*, V. A., 2663, V, 47.

נָכַר, **nakāru**, change.

II, I pres., *i-na ā-ri-šū ā-na-ka-ra-ma*, London, 101, III, 3; *ā-na-ak-ka-ra a-hal-tiq-qu*, London, 103,

• V, 13; *ka-dur-ra ā-na-ak-ka-ra*, Susa, 16, IV, 19; *ka-dur-ra ā-na-ka-ra*, O. B. I., 150, II, 2; *ā-na-ka-ra ina šub-ti-ša*, V. A., 2663, V, 28; perm., *kudarri-ši-na nu-ak-ka-ra-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 22.

II, 2 pres., *a-mat ki-bi-ti-šū-nu la ut-ta-ak-ka-ra*, Susa, 3, VI, 22; *ku-dur-ra-šu ul ut-ta²kk²ur*, O. B. I., 83, II, 2; pret., *ku-dur-ra-ša ut-tak-kir*, O. B. I., 83, II, 5.

nakaru, enemy.

na-ka-ra a-ha-a la nu-da-a ā-ma²-a-ra-ma, I R. 70, II, 22; *a-ha-am na-ka-ra . . . um-ta²-ir-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 48; *tu na-ka-(ra) la a-ha*, IV R.² 38, III, 10.

nakiru, enemy.

u^ukakku na-ki-ri, London, 103, VI, 19; *u^ukakku na-ki-ri-š i ā-šib-bi-ma*, Neb. Nippur, II, 4.

nakru, hostile, enemy.

a-na u^ukirī KUR² bēli-šu i-te-ru-ab, V R. 55, 39; *it-ta-eul a-na^h nakru*, V R. 55, 38; *šir-rit nakri-šu*, Neb. Nippur, II, 5; *nakri-šu ina pāni-ša lu-mi-š i²-tar-ra-du*, V. A., 2663, II, 35; *namūn* (ZAB) *nakru*, V. A., 2663, III, 16; pl., *i-na nakra-ū-ti a muu-dah²-su-ti*, V R. 55, 46, 48.

נָכַר, **namāru**, shine.

I, I pres., *bil i-mūt-ti šarri bēli-šu la um-mur-šu-ma*, V R. 55, 27, 37.

II, I part., *mu-nam-mur qī-nir e-kur-a*, who makes brilliant all temples, V. A., 2663, II, 5.

namru, slaying.

āmī-šu nam-ra III R. 41, II, 20; pl., *i-na bu-ni-šū nam-ru-ti*, Neb. Nippur, I, 22; C. T., X, pl. III, 9; V. A., 2663, III, 41; C. T., X, pl. V, 15.

namerūtu, splendor.

dSin bil a²gi na-me-ru-ti, Neb. Nippur, IV, 13.

numru, gladness.

nu-mur libbi, Neb. Nippur, IV, 10.

namrīr(r)u, glory.

ni-ip-hu nam-ri-ra, flaming disk, Susa, 2, IV, 12; *ilu ša melammī-šū . . . nam-ri-ir-ri ša²-nu*, Neb. Nippur, I, 13.

nannaru, lamp.

dSin na-an-nar šamē ellāti, III R. 41, II, 16; *dSin na-an-na-ru a-šib šamē(-e) ellāti*, I R. 70, III, 18; *dSin nannara* (*dSEŠ.KI-na-ra*) *šamē(-e) u iršitim(-tim)*, V. A., 209, V, 9.

נָסַח, **nisū**, depart, move away.

I, I pres., *i-ni-is-su-u* 3660 *kaš-bu i-mu e-muq^d Bil(EN)*, V. A., 2663, II, 36.

Nisaba, grain

ki-mu ^d*Nisaba*(*ŠE.ELTEG*) *pu-qut-tu li-iš-na-bi*, III R. 41, II, 33; ^d*Nisaba li-hal-li-qa pu-qut-tu li-iš-mu-uh*, I R. 70, IV, 12.

נָסָה, *nasāhu*, tear out.

I, 1 prec., *ku-dur-ra-šū* *li-is-su-hu*, IV R. 38, III, 36; *ku-dur-ra-šū li-is-su-uh*, I R. 70, IV, 4; III R. 41, II, 27; *li-is-su-hu*, London, 102, II, 16, *kudurra-šu li-is-su-hu*(*ZI-uh*), Neb. Nippur, IV, 19; *isid-su li-is-su-hu*, I R. 70, III, 12; *e-šī-is-su li-is-su-hu*, III R. 43, III, 27; *isid-su liissuhū*(*ZI-hu*), Neb. Nippur, V, 7, [*isid-su*] *li-is-zi-hu*, Susa, 16, VI, 25, *pī-ri-uh-šu li-is-su-uh-hu*, III R. 43, III, 29; *pīr'-šu li-is-su-hu*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 10; *li-su-uh-šu-ma*, D. E. P., II, 115, 7; *li-su-hu-šu-ma*, D. E. P., II, 113, 22, inf., *na-sah ku-dur-ri an-ni-i*, I R. 70, II, 8.

nishu, extract.

a-na pi-i ni-is-hi ša pi-i-ti, C. T., IX, pl. V, 42.

נָסַךְ, *nasāku*, appoint, put.

I, 1 pres., *a-na nari i-na-su-hu* (relat.), V R. 56, 36; *a-na bi-ri i-na-as-su-ku*, III R. 41, II, 11; London, 102, V, 2, part., *na-sik šurānū*, V R. 55, 11.

nisakku, priest.

nisak(*NU.AB*) *ilū bīl bīlī*, London, 103, I, 47; *nisak*(*NU.AB*) ^d*En-lil*, Neb. Nippur, II, 13; *ina amūt šarri nisakki*, Neb. Nippur, II, 12; *mKaš-šu-ū šup-šar nisak* (*NIS.IG.GA*) *Bil*^{md} *Šin-še-me*, Neb. Nippur, V, 18.

Nisannu, first Babylonian month.

C. T., X, pl. III, 30.

נִסַּט, *nissatu*, lamentation.

ni-is-su-tu li-il-qū(*ŠU.TI*)-šū Neb. Nippur, IV, 12.

נָסַק, *nasāqu*, respect.

I, 1 perm., *at-mu-šū na-as-qu-ma*, Neb. Nippur, II, 19.

nasqu, noble.

rabū na-a-du na-as-qu, V R. 55, 2; *šarra na-as-qu*, V R. 55, 22.

nisqu, excellence.

ni-is-qu ša rabūti šisī, V R. 55, 20.

^h*NI.SUR*, title of an official.

V. A., 209, III, 20.

נָפַח, *napāhu*, kindle.

IV, 1, *in-na-pi-ih i-ša-tu*, V R. 55, 30.

niphu, flaming rise (of sun).

ni-ip-hu nom-ri-ru, flaming sun disk, Susa, 2, IV, 12.

^h*nappahu*, smith.

V. A., 209, III, 6, 21.

נָפַשׁ, *napāšu*, crush, destroy.

I, 1 prec., *lip-pa-šu zīr-su*, I R. 70, IV, 25.

Nippurū, the Nippurian.

šābu Nippurū(*EN.LIL-u*), V R. 56, 3.

נַפְשׁוֹ, *napištu*, soul, life,

na-pišt-tu-šū ki-ma mī lit-ba-uk, Susa, 2, III, 33; *lik-ku-sa na-a-p-šat-[sa]*, V R. 56, 57; *nap-ša-tuš li-bal-li*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 4; *na-p[ī]-iš-ta-šū* *aplē zīri-šū li-[hal]-l[ī]-qu*, O. B. I., 149, II, 19.

נָצַר, *našāru*, guard, protect.

I, 1 part., ^d*Xabū nāsir*(*SEŠ*) *ku-dur eglati*, Susa, 2, IV, 34; *ilu na-šir-ri-šu*, Susa, 14, IV, 13; *na-šir ku-dur-ri-ti*, V R. 55, 5.

נָקַב, *naqbu*, fountain.

šar naqbē, D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, 4; (Rammān) *bīl naq-bi u zu-un-ni*, V R. 56, 11.

נָקַה, *naqū*, pour out water.

I, 1 part., *na-qa me-e*, libator, Susa, 3, VII, 10; D. E. P., VI, 45, IV, 10, *aplu ū n[ā-a]q mē*, London, 102, II, 19; *apil-šu na-qa mē lu-še-li*, III R. 43, IV, 20.

niqū, libation.

ina niqū(*ŠIGIŠ*) *šum-du-li*, Neb. Nippur, II, 8.

𐎧𐎶, *naqāru*, destroy

I, 1 pres., *ku-dur-ra-sa li-na-gir*, London, 103, VI, 12; pres., *a-sa-aq-qi-ra i-na-aq-qa-ra*, IV R. 2 38, III, 17, *ina abni i-na-aq-qa-ra*, V R. 56, 35; m., *II bititi abtūti* (GUL.MES) *ša na-qa-ra u e-pi-[sa]*, V. A., 209, III, 17; *bītu ša-a-la ša na-qa-ra u e-pi-ša*, V. A., 209, IV, 23.

I, 2, *it-ta-qar i-ta-bat ul-bat-liq*, Susa, 3, V, 55.

III, 1 pres., *ū-ša-aq-qa-ra*, London, 103, V, 42; IV R. 2 38, III, 16.

narū, inscribed stone.

na-ri-i, Susa, 2, III, 17; *na-ri-e*, Susa, 2, IV, 33; Susa, 2; Med., II, 5; III R. 43, IV, 32; *na-ra-a*, Susa, 2; Med., I, 3; Med., II, 9; III R. 43, III, 32; D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 9, *abnu N.A.RU.A*, London, 101, IV, 5; Susa, 3, III, 51; IV, 9; VII, 28; IV R. 2 38, III, 9, 30; Susa, 14, IV, 16; Susa, 16, IV, 29; VI, 9; D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, 8; D. E. P., II, 113, 20; D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 9; D. E. P., VI, 47, 19, V R. 56, 25, 35; III R. 41, II, 36, 40; I R. 70, II, 24, IV, 22; III R. 43, III, 23; O. B. I., 149, II, 8, 14; London, 102, V, 1; V. A., 2663, V, 45; V. A., 209, V, 5; Neb. Nippur, heading 1; IV, 28; V, 5; *abnu RU.A*, Susa, 3, IV, 9, 41, 60; V, 22, 34, 46; C. T., X, pl. VII, 36.

narzu.

na-ur-zu kisāl nār šarri, V. A., 2663, IV, 31.

nišu, spirit.

ni-iš ilāni rabūti is-qur, I R. 70, I 21.

nišu, people.

pl., *nīšē*, *a-na ni-ši aḥ-ra-a-ti*, London, 101, II, 13; *E-a pa-ti-ik ni-ši*, London, 101, III, 11; *a-na ni-ši-šū ai iṭ-bi*, Susa, 16,

VI, 19; *na-šam-mu-hu ni-ki-ši*, V R. 55, 4, *nīšē UN.MES*, *a-pa-ti*, Neb. Nippur, III, 18; *a-mat nīšē lu-qi-sa-ša*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 8; *nīšē di-ša-a-ti*, III R. 41, II, 39; *Šamas* *kaš-kaš nīšē*, III R. 43, IV, 10; *i-na* *pī nīšē lu-ḫal-luq*, London, 102, II, 17, V. A., 2663, V, 47; *nīšē (UN.ME) i-ḫi-at*, V. A., 2663, I, 21; *ši-bir-ru mu-sal-lim nīšē (UN.ME)*, V. A., 2663, I, 36; *kiš-sat nīšē*, V. A., 2663, I, 39; *nīšē da-ad-ma sa-phūti* (BIR.ME), V. A., 2663, II, 28.

𐎧𐎶𐎵, *našū*, take up.

I, 1 pret., *ri-eš eqli šū-a-tum iš-šū-ma*, Susa, 16, III, 6; *reš(SAG) eqli iš-šū-ma*, O. B. I., 149, I, 20; *reš(SAG) eglu šū-a-tu [iš-šū-ma]*, London, 103, II, 46; *reš(SAG) eglūti ša Bit-mSin-ma-gir . . . iš-šū-ma*, O. B. I., 83, I, 13; *E-ri-a i-ti Bīl(EN) a-na Bābī-lī^{ku} iš-ša-a* (Dual), C. T., IX, pl. IV, 12; *mūri-šū ša mBe-la-ni iš-šā-am-ma* (Dual), they brought, London, 103, III, 13; pres., *i-na-aš-šū-šu a-na ri-ut māti*, they raised him, Susa, 3, III, 60; inf., *imiri-šū u ameli-šu la na-še-e*, Susa, 3, II, 53; *a-na la na-še-e ša mātu* *Al-ni-ri-e-a*, III R. 45, No. 2, 3; *a-na našē (ZIG.A) ā-še-iš-su-ū*, I R. 70, II, 11; part., *na-aš u qašti iz-zi-ti*, V R. 55, 8; *ilāni na-ši-šū*, the gods urging him on, V R. 55, 22; *la na-še-šū-nu*, I R. 66, I, 8.

III, 1, *ū-ša-aš-šū-ma*, London, 101, III, 7; Susa, 16, IV, 30; Neb. Nippur, V, 3; London, 102, V, 5; III R. 41, II, 10; O. B. I., 149, II, 10; *ū-ša-aš-šū-ū*, III R. 43, I, 32; Neb. Nippur, III, 27; I R. 70, II, 24; pres., *ri-ki-iš-su la*

- pa-tu-ra li-šis-ši-sá*, I R. 70, III, 11; *a-qa-bi-il-la-a lišišu*(GA.-TU-šu -šu-ma, V. A., 2663, V, 43; *ša ri-ki-i-sa la ip-pat-ta-ru li-še-eš-ši-sa*, Susa, 3, VI, 47; *ri-ik-sa la pa-tu-ra [li-šis-ši-sá]*, III R. 43, III, 32; London, 102, I [41]; *li-ša-aš-ši-sa*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, I, 2.
- III, 2, *uš-taš-ši-ma a-na me-e u išáti il-ta-di*, Susa, 3, V, 5, 13.
- III, 3, *eglu ki-mu uš-ta-an-na-aš-šum-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 13.
- IV, 3, *eglu ki-mu il-ta-na-aš-šum-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 32.
- nišûtu, nišûtu**, relatives, family.
ahî mârî nišûti(IM.RI.A) *u sa-la-ti*, London, 103, V, 29; *i-na kîmti*(IM.RI.A) *nišûti*(IM.RI.A) *ù salûti*(IM.RI.A), III R. 43, III, 3; London, 102, I, 30; IV, 37; V. A., 209, I, 33; *kîmti*(IM.RI.A) *nî-šu-ti u sa-la-ti*, I R. 70, II, 3; *nî-su-ta u sa-la-ti*, V. A., 208, 44.
- nišru**, diminution.
estr., [ni-s]i-*er she'ne'ru ig-zu-uz-ma*, O. B. I., S3, I, 14.
- niširtu**, diminution.
nî-šir-ta qî-za-ta i-šak-ka-nu, Susa, 2, III, 14; *nî-ši-ir-ta u qî-iš-ša-ta la ša-ka-ni*, Susa, 3, II, 9; *nî-(ši)-šir-tu il-ta-kan*, Susa, 3, V, 29; *nî-šir-ta qî-iš-ša-tu*, Susa, 16, IV, 16; *qî-iš-ša-ta nî-šir-ta i-šak-ka-nu*, III R. 41, II, 6; *nî-šir-ta qî-iš-ša-ta i-na lib-bi i-šak-ka-nu*, I R. 70, II, 15; *nî-ši-ir-ta qî-iš-ša-ta*, III R. 43, III, 21; *nî-ši-ir-ti gi-iš-ša-a-tu ud-da[a]*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 34.
- nušurrû**, diminution.
nu-šur-ra-a la ša-ka-ni, Susa, 3, III, 5.
- nuširtu**, loss(?).
nu-šir-ti, London, 102, III, 20; [nu]-šir-ti-šu-nu *ultu šatti V^{kan}* *adi šatti 24^{kan}*, London, 102, III, 12.
- 'S.A., probably a worker in leather.
 D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 8 (cf. *álu* (šar) hSA MEŠ. B. E., IX, 70, 7; 97, 4, 6; etc.).
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, **sabâsu**, turn away, be angry.
 I, I pret., *ša ki-mil-tuš is-bu-su*, V. A., 2663, I, 18 (cf. Nabû-apaliddina, Sippar tablet, III, 14, *is-bu-su kišâd-su*).
- 𐎶𐎵, **sugû**, want.
um(-um) su-gi-e u ar-ra-ti, III R. 41, II, 34; *su-ga-a u ni-ib-ri-ta liš-ku-na-aš-šum-ma*, I R. 70, IV, 17.
- 𐎶𐎶, **sadâru**, set in order.
 I, I inf., *ina sa-dur satuk E-kur*, Neb. Nippur, II, 3, S.
- 𐎶𐎶, **sûnu**, thigh.
šir taḥ-ši-e šir sūni(UR), V. A., 208, 5.
- 𐎶𐎶, **sûqu**, street.
su-u-nq âli-šu, Susa, 3, VI, 39; *itti sūqi*(SILA) *kad-ni*, V. A., 208, 13; *itti sūqi*(SILA) *u bîti*, V. A., 208, 16, 17.
- 𐎶𐎶, **saḥû**, destroy.
 II, I pret., *e tu-saḥ-ḥi mi-iš-[ra]*, O. B. I., S3, II, 23; inf., *ku-dur-ra la su-nḥ-ḥi-i*, Susa, 3, II, 14.
- II, 2, *mi-šir-ša ul us-saḥ-ḥ[a]*, O. B. I., S3, II, 1; *mi-šir-ša us-saḥ-ḥi*, O. B. I., S3, II, 5.
- III, 1, *eglati-šu id-ra-[nu] li-ša-as-ḥi-ma*, Susa, 14, III, 11.
- saḥḥu**, cistern (Hebr. שִׁתְּחָה) (Haupt).
ia'-nu mi saḥ-ḥi, V R. 55, 19.
- saḥmaštu**, revolt.
i-na e-ši-tu u saḥ-maš-ti ša mātu Akkadikî, C. T., X, pl. V, 3.
- 𐎶𐎶, **siḥpu**, extent (cf. p. 165).
ka-la si-ḥi-ip ša-ma-me, Neb. Nippur, I, 14.
- 𐎶𐎶, **saḥâru**, turn.
 I, 2, *su-u-nq âli-šu li-is-su-aḥ-ḥar*, Susa, 3, VI, 40.

III, 2, *al-ti-is-hi-er limuthe-tu* *lu ana šar m^{tu} Elamti*, he caused disaster to enclose the king of Elam, V R. 55, 41.

suhurmašu, goatish Zimmern.

ma-um i sa-har-ma-ša, a-ši-er-tum rabitum *ša^d E-a*, Susa, 2, IV, 5.

סר, rage.

I, I pres., *i-sa-ar ma-ha-á*, V R. 55, 32.

סכ, **sakáku**, stop up.

I, I inf., *sa-ka-ak az-ni*, stopping up at ears, i.e., deafness, Susa, 3, VII, 37; Susa, 11, III, 4; *sa-ka-ak*, D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 4; *sa-ka-ak [az-ni]*, D. E. P., II, 116, 3; *sa-kak aznû*, *PI²*, V, A 2663, V, 38.

sakku, deat.

ha-ak-la sa-ak-ka, London, 103, V, 41; Susa, 14, II, 14; Neb. Nippur, V, 3, Susa, 16, IV, 26, O. B. I., 149, II, 9; *sak-la lu sak-[ka]*, IV R.² 38, III, 11; *sak-la sak-ka*, III R. 41, II, 9; I R. 70, II, 21; III R. 43, I, 31, V R. 56, 34; V, A. 211, III, 9; *sa-ak-ka sak-la*, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 20; *sak-ka sak-la*, Susa, 3, V, 49, *sak-ka sak-la*, V, A., 2663, V, 25.

sukkuku, a deat man.

lu sak-lam lu sak-ka-ka, London, 101, III, 6.

sakikê, **šakikê**, mud.

nârâte-šu li-mil-la-a sa-ki-ke, V R. 56, 42, *nârâte sa-ki-ke li-mi-li*, III R. 43, IV, 4; *lu-á ša-ki-i-ik-ki dal[-ti] á asar(KI) mi-il-ti nâri-šu i-si-ik-ki-ru-ma*, Susa, 16, V, 5.

סכל, **saklu**, fool.

ha-ak-la sa-ak-ka, London, 103, V, 41; Susa, 16, IV, 26; Susa, 14, II, 14; O. B. I., 149, II, 9; Nippur, V, 2; *sak-la lu sak-[ka]*, IV R.² 38, III, 11; *sak-lam lu sak-ka-ka*, London, 101, III, 6; *sak-la sa-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 49;

lu-á sak-la lu-a sak-ka, V R. 56, 34, *sak-la sak-ka sa-ma-a*, I R. 70, II, 21; III R. 43, I, 31; *sa-al-ka sak-la*, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 20, *sak-la lu ša-ma-a*, London, 102, V, 4, *sak-la sak-ka*, III R. 41, II, 9, V, A. 211, III, 9, *sak-ka sak-la*, V, A., 2663, V, 26.

suk k^uallu, minister.

^dPap-sukal sa-kal-la ilâni rabûti, III R. 43, IV, 25; *^hsakallu (LU²)*, IV R.² 38, I [11], II, 35; Susa, 16, III, 18; V R. 56, 14; I R. 70, I, 17, 19, I R. 66, II, 12; III R. 43, I, 9, edge IV, 4, 5; London, 102, IV, 5, VI, 19 C, T., X, pl. III, 27; pl. VII, 12; *^hsakallu nu-ni-ri*, London, 101, I, 11; *^dNabû sakallu gi-ru*, III R. 41, II, 34; III R. 43, IV, 1; *sak-kal-lu gi-ru*, I R. 70, IV, 16.

si-kil-la.

mar-ka-su rabûs-âv ša bit si-kil-la (Zimmern suggests that it may stand for E-sag-ila), Susa, 2, IV, 28.

סכך, **sakâpu**, throw down.

I, I pret., *i-skip-sa-ma*, D. E. P., VI, 45, IV, 6.

סכר, **sakâru**, **sikêru**, stop up, dam.

I, I prec., [*nârâte-ku li-is-ki-ru-ma*, O. B. I., 149, II, 22; pres., *ašar mi-il-ti nâri-šu i-si-ik-ki-ru-ma*, Susa, 16, V, 7, inf., *nâri-šu a-na lu sa-ka-ri*, III R. 45, No. 2, 8; *lu-a ša si-ki-ri lu-a ša pi-te(-e)*, Susa, 3, II, 30.

סלם, **salimu**, favor.

ša . . . ir-sa-a sa-li-me, who granted favor, V, A., 2663, I, 19 (cf. Napû-apal-iddina, Sippar tablet, III, 17, *sa-li-ma ir-si-ma*).

salatu, household.

nišûti u sa-lu-ti, London, 103, V, 29, *ni-šu-ti u sa-lu-ti*, I R. 70, II, 3; *ni-su-ta u sa-lu-ti*, V, A., 208, 11; *kimti(M.R.I.A) nišûti*

- (IM.RI.A) *a salatu*(IM.RI.A), III R. 43, III, 4, London, 102, I, 30, IV, 37, V, A., 209, I, 33.
- סמא, samû, blind.**
sak-lum lu sak-ku-la lu sa-mu-a, London, 101, III, 6; *sak-la sak-ku sa-mu*, Susa, 3, V, 49; *sak-ku sa-mu-a*, Susa, 16, IV, 27, V R. 56, 34, I R. 70, II, 21; III R. 43, I, 31; *sa-ak-ku sa-mu-a*, Susa, 14, II, 15, O. B. I., 149, II, 9.
- simaku, shrine**
ε-piš ku-am-mu ki-iš-si u si-ma-ku, V. A., 2663, II, 12.
- simmu, sickness** (cf. p. 181).
si-im-ma la-az-za, Neb. Nippur, IV, 20; III R. 41, II, 30, I R. 70, IV, 6, *si-im-ma la[-az-za]*, O. B. I., 149, III, 3; *si-im-ma aq-ga la-az-za*, Susa, 14, IV, 6, *si-im-ma la-az*, Susa, 3, VII, 19, III R. 43, IV, 16.
- סנא, sanâqu, pres.**
 I, 1 pret., *rit-ti-su an is-ni-ig*, Susa, 16, VI, 22; prece., *a-di ūru-um*) *bal-du lit(-)niq* (= *lisniq*?) *ma-a-la*, Susa, 16, VI, 18.
- sisû, horse.**
nî-is-qu ša rabûti sîsi (imcKUR-R.I.MEŠ), V R. 55, 20; *sal sîsi*, see *uûta*, V R. 55, 53, 59; *ruk-kab sîsi*, riding saddles(?), III R. 41, I, 16; *sîse mu-ne*(MU-NE), III R. 43, edge IV, 1; *xxx sîsi*, III R. 43, edge IV, 2; *ri'û sîsi*, London, 102, III, 11, 13, 15, 23.
- ספח, saphû, scattered.**
mu-pa-ah-hi-cu saphûti(BIR.ME), *ie*, *nîše*, V. A., 2663, I, 33; *nîše da-ad-me saphûti*, V. A., 2663, II, 29.
- suppu.**
ina su-up-pu irsitim(-tim) isugišimmaru šadi, V. A., 209, II, 30.
- סאָר, saqâru, swear** (perhaps = סָבַר).
 I, 1 pret., *nî-is ilîni rabûti* . . . , *is-qu*, I R. 70, I, 22.
- surtu, wickedness** (Aram סִרְתָּי).
i-na su-ur-ti ma-la ba-šu-û, London, 103, V, 40.
- סרק, satukku, temple dues, tithes.**
*satuku*ŠĀ.DU(r) *E-kur*, Neb. Nippur, II, 3, 8.
- פאל, pa-lu.**
 III, II, 1 pret., *a-na-ku la e-mu-û ū lu uš-pi-lu*, I have not annulled, have not revoked, Susa, 3, IV, 12; *ša si-it pi-šû lu ma-am-ma lu uš-pi-el-lum*, Susa, 3, VI, 32; *uš-pi-lum*, O. B. I., 150, II, 1.
- III, II, 2 pret.** *ša si-it pi-i-ku lu uš-te-pil-lu*, V. A., 2663, I, 15.
- pagumu, object made of leather.**
pa-qu-mi a-na Bi-ti-li-ia-a-ša ig-mu-ur-ma, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 4 (cf. *meshku-pa-qu-ma*, Amarna Letters, Berl. 26, I, 48).
- פגר, pagru, body.**
iš-ra-ba-a . . . *pa-qu-a-šu li-la-bi-iš-ma*, Susa, 3, VI, 50.
- pātu, front.**
pātu(SĀG) *elu* and *pātu* *šaplu*, *pa-sin*. For orientation of fields cf. pp. 39–41.
- פוזר, puzru, concealment.**
pu-uz-ra uš-la-hi-iz, Susa, 3, V, 43; *pu-uz-ru u-ša-hu-za*, V. A., 2663, V, 30, *a-šar la a-(ma)-ri pu-uz-ri* [*i-tam-me-ru*], C. T., X, pl. VII, 37.
- I. פחה, pihû, enclose.**
 I, 1 pres., *ina* ^u*lipittu*(LIBIT) *i-pi-hu-û*, (relat.), Neb. Nippur, V, 2; *i-na i-qu-ri i-p* [*i-hu-u*], D. E. P., II, 113, 17.
- I, 2** *i-na i-qu-ri ip-te-hi*, Susa, 3, V, 54.
- II. פחה, pahātu, provincial district.**
bi *pahûti*(EN.NAM) *governor*, Susa, 16, III, 23; IV, 1; Neb. Nippur, V, 15; V R. 56, 19; I R. 66, II

14; III R. 43, II. 4, III. 9, O. B. I., 149, II. 2, London, 102, IV. 8; VI. 21; IV R. 38, I. 28; V. A., 2663, V. 3; *bilē pahūtū* (N.A.M.-N.A.M.EŠ.), Susa, 2, III. 6.

pihātu, district, province.

pi-hat šarri, V. A., 2663, IV. 14, 49; *ana pi-hat i-man-na-u*, C. T., X, pl. VII. 34; *pihātu* (N.A.M.), Susa, 2, I. 28, 37; II. 9, 14, 19; London, 103, III. 42, London, 101, I. 6; Susa, 3, I. 52; III. 3, 16, 24, 31; IV. 16, 37, 51; V. II, 14, 33; VI. 4, 7, 12; D. E. P., II. 112, 7; IV R. 38, I. 5, Susa, 16, I. 4, IV. 6; Neb. Nippur, II. 28; III. I. 8, O. B. I., 83, I. 15; O. B. I., 83, II, edge; III R. 41, II. 2; III R. 43, II. 23.

paḥāru, gather, collect.

II, 1 pret., *nišē da-ud-me saḥūtū a-paḥ-ḥi-ra*, V. A., 2663, II. 29; part., *ma-pa-aḥ-ḥi-ra saḥūtū*, V. A., 2663, I. 33.

paḥru, assembly.

ina pu-ḥar ša-ut ma-al-ku, V. A., 2663, I. 42.

napharu, totality, all.

nap-ḥar qin-ni-e a kal da-ud-me, Neb. Nippur, I. 15; *ba-ut-at nap-[ḥa-ri]*, D. E. P., II. 113, 1; *ina nap-ḥar sal-mat qaqqadi*, V. A., 2663, I. 22, *naphar* (PAP), Susa, 2, I. 26, 35; Neb. Nippur, III. 7; C. T., IX, pl. V. 26; III R. 41, I. 27, C. T., X, pl. III. 19; V. A., 102, IV. 27, V. A., 2663, IV. 2, 17, 42, V. A., 209, IV. 34; C. T., X, pl. VI. 29; *naphar naphar*, V. A., 2663, IV. 46.

paṭāru, break, free.

I, 1 pret., *eglu šū-u-tu ip-tu-ur*, London, 103, III. 29; *mUr-^dBēlūt-muballīṭat-mītātī ip-tu-ur*, London, 103, III. 46; int., *ri-ki-is-su la pu-ti-ra*, an unbreakable bond, I R. 70, III. 14, *ri-ik-su*

la pu-ti-ra, III R. 43, III. 32; *ša rik-su la pu[ti-ra]*, London, 102, I. 41.

IV, 1, *ša ri-ki-is-su la ip-paṭ-ta-ru* Susa, 3, VI. 46, III R. 41, II. 26

paṭru, dagger.

al-tu pāt-ru ina kišadī-ša, V R. 56, 54.

ṣi, pū, mouth.

ṣi-ūt pi-šu, command, Susa, 3, VI. 30; *ṣi-ūt pi-i-šu*, V. A., 2663, I. 14, 31; *qi-būt pi-i-šu*, Susa, 3, VII. 45; *i-piṣ pi-šu*, Neb. Nippur, I. 9 *ki-i pi-i*, according to the word of, Susa, 3, IV. 13, 34, 44, V. 10; London. 102, IV. 27; III R. 43, I. 10; *a-na pi-i ni-is-ḥi*, according to the extract, C. T., IX, pl. V. 42; *i-nu pi-i nišē li-ḥal-ki-qa*, from the mouth of men, III R. 41, II. 39; London. 102, II. 17; V. A., 2663, V. 47; *ṣi-bīt pi-i*, the holding of the mouth, i.e., dumbness, Susa, 3, VII. 38; *ša pi-i waruṣal-ma-ni*, the mouth of the river Š., I R. 66, II. 2.

pi-i.

in the phrase *pi-i šū-ul-pi*, V. A., 208, 36, uncultivated or pasture land; the opposite is *eglu zaq-pu*, cf. V. A., 208, 7, 8, 35, 36; ¹⁵⁴*kirū* ¹⁵⁴*qišimmari zaq-pu u pi-i* [šul-pi], C. T., X, pl. VI. 24.

paḫū, reign

i-na paḫ(B.II-e) ^dMarduk-apal-iddina, Susa, 2; Med., II. 1; *ina ūmī(-me) paḫī-š[u]*, C. T., X, pl. IV. 15.

paḫū, fear.

I, 1 pres., *aš-šu ar-a[ti] i-paḫ-lu-ḥu-ma*, London, 102, V. 4; *aššu (MU) ar-ra-ti a-na-ti i-paḫ-la-ḥu-ma*, London, 101, III. 5; *zi-ki-ir* ^dENGUR ^dNinā *i-paḫ-la-ḥ[u]*, O. B. I., 83, II. 14; part., *pa-li-ḥu ilāni-šū*, O. B. I., 83,

I, 21: *pa-liḫ ilu-ti-ša*, V. A., 2663, I, 28; *pa-liḫ* ^d*Nabū u* ^d*Marduk*, V. A., 2663, II, 1; *ardu pa-liḫ-ša*, V. A., 2663, III, 37; *lu pa-liḫ ilāni*, V. A., 2663, V, 27.

I, 2, *ša-ū la ip-ta-lu-aḫ-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 27; *ša i-na* ^{abu}*nari* *ša-at-ra ip-ta-lah-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 47; *šarru u ilāni-šu la ip-tal-ḫu-ma* (relat.), V R, 56, 32.

palḫiṣ, reverently.

ā-taq-qu-ū pal-ḫiṣ, Neb. Nippur, I, 6; *ana* ^d*En-lil u* ^d*NIN.IB pal-ḫi-ṣ ā-taq-qu-ū*, Neb. Nippur, II, 11.

פלך, **palāku**, fix limits.

I, 1 pret., *pil-ki ip-lu-uk-ma*, O. B. I., S3, I, 5; part., *pa-lik eḡlu šū-a-tu*, Neb. Nippur, III, 13.

pilku, plot.

ki-i pil-ki ip-lu-uk-ma, O. B. I., S3, I, 5; *a-na pil-[ki]-šū ā-tir-ru*, O. B. I., S3, II, 10; *pil-lik-šū li-ni*, III R, 41, II, 28.

pulukku, boundary.

pu-lu-uk-ku la šit-ku-nu, V. A., 2663, III, 20; *pu-luk-ka-šu-un iṣ-ni-ma*, C. T., X, pl. V, 4.

pu-lu-uk(g), perhaps a measure.

pu-lu-uk(g) u imīru burāši, V R, 55, 56.

פלכר, **palkū**, wide, comprehensive.

ḫu-si-sa pal-ka, of wide intelligence, V. A., 2663, III, 7.

פלט, **palāsu**, look.

IV, 1 pret., *ki-niṣ ip-pa-lis-ma*, Neb. Nippur, I, 24; *ki-niṣ ippalis-(šI B. AR)-su-ma*, Neb. Nippur, II, 16; *arad-su ip-pa-lis-ma*, III R, 43, I, 7; *ḫa-diṣ ip-pa-lis-ma*, C. T., X, pl. III, 11; *ḫa-diṣ ip-pal-su-šu-ma*, V. A., 2663, I, 29; *ḫa-diṣ ip-pa-lis-su-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 42; prec., *lip-pal-su-šā-ma*, Susa, 3, V, 16; *ki-niṣ lip-pal-su-šū-ma*, O. B. I., S3,

II, 16; pres., *ul ip-pal-la-sa ša-na-a-ša it-ti-šu*, V R, 55, 34.

pānu.

(1) face, *zu-ut pa-ni*, blindness, Susa, 14, III, 4; *la-na-ṭil ša pāni-(šI)-ša*, V. A., 2663, V, 26; *pa-ni-šū lim-ḫaṣ-ma*, III R, 41, II 19; *pān* ^d*Šamš(ū)-š(ī)*, V R, 55, 31. (2) presence, *pān*, before, in presence of, Susa, 16, I, 25; London, 101, III, 8; London, 102, VI, 6; V. A., 208, 22, 49, 50, 51; *i-na pa-an*, before, in presence of, London, 103, III, 23, 24; VI, 16; *i-na pa-ni*, from his presence, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 3, V. A., 2663, II, 35; *ina pa-ni-ka*, at thy disposal, V. A., 209, I, 9; *pa-an ilṭānu* (*šātu*, *amurru*, *šadū*), towards north, etc., London, 103, III, 47, 49, IV, 1, 3, 4; London, 101, I, 7, 8, 10, 11; Susa, 14, I, 2, 7; D. E. P., II, 112, 2, 6; with the verb *dagālu*, cf. *pāni-šu ā-šad-gil*, he entrusted to him, C. T., IX, pl. V, 41; C. T., X, pl. V, 6; V. A., 209, IV, 8, 22; V. A., 2663, III, 24; V. A., 208, 6, 21; (3) former time, *ultu āmi(-mi) pa-na*, from former days, Neb. Nippur, II, 29; *šarru pa-na*, a former king, V R, 55, 48; cf. *šarru a[liḫ] pa-ni-a*, my predecessor, Susa, 3, IV, 2; *eli ša pa-ni*, more than formerly, V. A., 2663, III, 29; also in the titles: *man-za-az pān šarri*, D. E. P., II, 97, 13; and *amelu ša pān(šI)* *ekall*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 43.

pānātu, in front of, before.

tup-tu-a pa-na-at ^u*akirū*, V. A., 2663, IV, 33; *a-di tup-te-e ša pa-na-at* ^u*akirū*, V. A., 2663, IV, 44.

pānū, title of an official.

^h*pa-mi-ū* ^h*šanū*(?) ^h*ṣu-ḫi-li*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 34.

פרכה, *ceas-e*.

IV, 1, *bi nai-pi-cha-a*, without rail.

IV R. 38, II, 23.

purimu, wild ass.

ē-ma mē-ru-purimī šarī li-ar-pa-ad, Susa, 14, IV, 3; *ki-ma mē-ru-purimī* (EDIN.V.1), III R. 41, II, 18, V, A., 209, V, 11; *ke-i purimū-ma*, I R. 70, III, 20; London, 102, I, 47.

parāsu, decide.

I, 1 part., *dī-in-šu u parassī-ša ai ip-ru-us*, London, 102, II, 3; prec. *ina-bi-ti-ti-šu (li) ip-ru-us*, D. E. P., II, 115, 3; part. *pa-ri-us parassi*, Susa, 14, III, 7.

parsu, decision.

par(?)-sa-ša šit-ru-lu, Neb. Nippur, I, 18; pl. *lit-ti pār-si-e i-ta-ni-e-ša-lu-ma*, O. B. I., 83, II, 9.

parsû, decider, judge.

šarra parsu (BAR.SUD.MEŠ) *i-sal-ma*, the king asked the judges, V R. 55, 50; *parsû* (BAR.SUD) *la-bi-ru-ti illikū šarra*, *i-sal-ša-au-ti-ma*, Susa, 16, II, 27, *par-su-u nak-lu*, skilful arbitrator, V, A., 2663, II, 48.

purussû, judgment, decision.

pa-ri-is purussû (EŠ.B.IR.MEŠ), Susa, 14, III, 7; *dī-in-šu u purussû* (EŠ.B.IR) *šu ai ip-ru-us*, London, 102, II, 2; *purussû* (EŠ.B.IR) *kis-šat nīsi*, V, A., 2663, I, 38; *bili purussû*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 39.

parāšu, decide.

I, 1 perm., *a-ki ½ ma-na kaspi ½ ma-na V šuqlu pa-ri-ši*, V, A., 209, IV, 5.

paršu, command.

a-na paraš (GARZA) *šarri*, Susa, 3, II, 43; *paraš ša-kin*, Susa, 3, II, 41; *paraš ma-am-ma*, Susa, 3, II, 45.

pašât, **pašâtu**, efface.

I, 1 pres., *ša-mi šâ-aṭ-ra i-pa-aš-ši-tu*

relat., Susa, 16, V, 4, *šam šaṭ-ra i-pa-aš-ši-tu*, V, A., 2663, V, 32.

I, 2, *ša-mi šaṭ-ra ip-ta-ši-iṭ*, Susa, 3, V, 57.

II, 1, *a-pa-aš-ša-tu-ma ša-nam-ma i-saṭ-ṭa-ru* (relat.), I R. 70, III, 5.

II, 2, *šâ-am di u šarri ša šaṭ-ru up-taš-ši-tu-ma*, V R. 56, 33.

pašâru, loosen.

I, 1 int., *ar-rat la pa-ša-ri*, IV R. 38, III, 33.

IV, 1, *ar-rat la nap-ša(ša)-ri*, London, 101, IV, 6; Susa, 3, VI, 26, Susa, 16, VI, 12; I R. 70, IV, 23; III R. 43, III, 25; IV, 34, III R. 43, edge II, 2; O. B. I., 149, II, 16, London, 102, I, 39; arrat AS₁ *la nap-ša-ru*, V, A., 2663, V, 37; *ar-rat la nap-šur marašta li-ru-ru-ša*, V, A., 209, II, 9; V, 8.

pitû, open.

I, 1 int., *lu-û šâ si-ki-e-ri lu-û šâ pit-ti*, *hi-ru-ul non šurri lo hi-ri-e*, Susa, 3, II, 31.

patânu, keep off.

II, 1 imp., *ḏRammân umuttu(?) pa-at-ti-nu du(?)-ris*, London, 101, I, 3.

patinnu, some kind of dress.

ṣubotu pa-tin-nu, III R. 41, I, 26.

patâqu, make, create.

I, 1 part., (Ea) *pa-ti-iq ni-ši*, London, 101, III, 11; (Šamaš) *pa-ti-iq šami(?) u (uršitum)-tīm*, D. E. P., II, 113, 5.

pitqu, building.

du-ul-li pit-ki, Susa, 3, II, 18

šênu, sheep.

šibit ulpi u ši-e-ni, V R. 55, 55; *ina(?) ši-bit ši-en-ni (= šeni) ma-ki-su a-na āli-ša la e-re-bi*, III R. 45, No. 2, 9; *a-la-ad a-me-lu-ti alpi u šênu* (U.LU.ZU.N.-MEŠ), London, 102, II, 28.

šânu, fill.

I, 1 prec., *li-ša-an ka-ra-as-su*, III R.

41. II, 26, perm., *nam-ri-ir-ri sa'-nu*, Neb. Nippur. I. 13.
- 𐎶𐎵, *šêru*, field.
- â-ma-am šî-ri*, Susa, 2, VII, 1; *â-ma-am šî-ri* (EDIN), D. E. P., VI, 47, 11: *šî-ra li-ir-pu-ud*, Susa, 2, VII, 2: *pu-an šî-ri* (EDIN), Susa, 16, I, 25: *purîme šî-ri*, Susa, 14, IV, 4; *i-na âli â šî-ri*, V R. 56, 5.
- šîru*, lorry.
- billadû* (iARZA)-*šû šî-ru*, Neb. Nippur. I. 18; *Nabû sukallu šî-ru*, III R. 41, II, 34; I R. 70, IV, 16; III R. 43, IV, 1: (Ninib) *mâr En-lil šî-i-ru*; pl. (Šamaš and Rammân) *daianî šîrûti* (M.19.MEŠ), Neb. Nippur. IV, 16.
- צבא, *šâbu*, soldier.
- šâbi* (ZAB) *šurî*, V R. 56, 3, pl., *šâbi* (ZAB MEŠ) *abu Nippurû(-û)*, V R. 56, 3; *šâbi a-šîb âlânî šu-atum*, V R. 56, 9; *šâbi* (ZAB.ME) *ki-din-nu*, V. A., 2663, III, 11; *pa-nî šâbi ki-din-nu* . . . *û-šad-gil*, V. A., 2663, III, 24, 31.
- צבב, *šûmbu*, wagon.
- šûmûbi* (MAR GID.DA)-*šû šû-mitti* (LAL)-*šû*, Susa, 3, II, 51.
- צבה, *šabû*, desire, want.
- I, I pret., *a-na ma-la i-šî-bi-i*, IV R. 38, II, 28.
- צבת, *šabātu*, seize.
- I, I pret., *i-ša-at*, he took, London, 103, III, 33, *qât* *dBel* (EN) *i-ša-ba-ta* (Dual), C. T., IX, pl. IV, 11: pres., *i-na ta-ha-zi qât-su la i-ša-bat*, III R. 43, IV, 24; inf., *ina il-ki di-ku-ti ša-bat amelu hi-ri-e nûra*, Neb. Nippur. III, 25; *i-na âli û šî-ri ša-bat amelu*, V R. 56, 5; *ta ša-ba-ti*, V R. 55, 55, 59; C. T., IX, pl. V, 37: perm., *ša-bit âlânî ša mât* *dIstar A.GA.DEŠ*, Susa, 3, II, 26; *ša-ab-tu*, London, 103, IV, 30.
- I, 2, *i-ša-at bat hur-ru-a-ma*, he undertook the march, V R. 55, 16; *i-ša-at bat matu Elamtu*, V R. 55, 43.
- III, I pres., *hur-ru-an-na pa-ri-ik-ta lu-še-iš-bi-su* (= *lu-še-bit-su*), III R. 43, IV, 31; *ki-i i-tenîš* (I-iš) *â-ša-as-bît-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 28.
- šibtu*, holding, increase.
- (1) *šî-bit pi-i*, holding of the mouth (= dumbness), Susa, 3, VII, 38; (2) revenue, increase, *šibt* (BIR) *alpi û šî-e-ni*, V R. 55, 55; *ina šibt šî-en-ni* (*šî-ni*) III R. 45, No. 2, 9.
- šubātu*, garment.
- ki-ma šu-ba-ti pa-qu-ar-šû li-la-bi-i-ša*, Susa, 3, VI, 49; *šubātu* (*litu* MU) *be-lu-u*, III R. 41, I, 23; I *šubitu ša qab-lu*, III R. 41, I, 24; *šubatu nahlapu* (TIK-UD.DU), III R. 41, I, 24; *šubatu* (*lu*) *ru-û*, III R. 41, I, 25; *šubatu pa-tin-nu*, III R. 41, I, 26, *a-di i-ten šubātu KUR.RA*, V. A., 209, IV, 33.
- šabitânu*, captor.
- a-na ša-bi-ta-ni-šu ap-pa-šû lil-bi-im-ma*, V R. 56, 55.
- צור, *šâdu*, chase.
- I, 3, *a-šam-ša-tu i-š-ša-nun-da*, V R. 55, 32.
- šuhilu*, title of an official.
- šû-hi-ti*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 34.
- צחר, *šehêru*, be little.
- I, I, *ul-tu a-na-ku šî-i-ri-ku*, since I was little, London, 103, IV, 27.
- šihru*, little.
- i-šu šî-hir ru-bi*, great or small, V R. 56, 29, *šihru* (TUR) *u rabâ(-a)*, V. A., 2663, III, 27.
- צלח, *šiltu*, war.
- i-na šî-îl[-tu] ša Su-bar[-tu]*, D. E. P., II, 93, I, 3.
- צלל, *šillu*, protection.
- ša ina šilli* (MI) *bi-li-ia am-hu-ru*, C. T., X, pl. V, 3.

šulūlu, protection.

eli šibi ki-din-an . . . iš-ta-kan
-u-bu-li, V. A., 2663, III, 33.

I. צלם, **šalmu**, picture

ša-lum mArdi^d Sibitti, London, 102.

III, 1, 4, *ša-lum^d Nabū-makīn-
 apbu*, London, 102, IV, 1; *sa-
 lum^d Marduk-apal-iddina*, V. A.,
 2663, at picture, I, 1.

II. צלם, **šalmu**, black.

šal-mat (sc. *nīšē*) *qaqqadi* (SAG-
 DU), Neb. Nippur, I, 11; *ina*
nap-hur sal-mat qaqqadi, V. A.,
 2663, I, 22; *šal-mat qaqqadi*, V.
 A., 2663, II, 55.

צב, **šimittu**, team.

šimbi (MAR.GID.DA)-*šu* *išū* *ši-
 mitti* (LAL)-*šu*, Susa, 3, II, 51.

šuppātu, orchards.

šu-up-pa-a-ti ša^h Na-hu-si-pa-ni,
 Susa, 16, I, 31.

צפר, **šupru**, finger-nail.

šu-pu-ri-šu, D. E. P., II, 113, 7;
šu-pur mIdlīnū, V. A., 208, 54;
šu-pur mIna-ešē-īfir(-ir), V. A.,
 209, II, 26.

צר, **šarru**, opponent, enemy.

(Gula) *za-ar-ri-ša si-im-ma la-
 az . . . i-na zu-um-ri-šu liš-ku-
 un-ma*, Susa, 3, VII, 18; *za-ar-
 ri-ša si-im-ma lu-az-za li-še-la-
 šum-ma*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II,
 1.

širru, opponent.

šir-ri-šu, D. E. P., 43, IV, 5.

širritu, scepter.

*šir-rit^h nakri-šu qa-tu-uš-šu it-
 muh*, Neb. Nippur, II, 5.

šurru, heart, mind.

šur-ru šad-lu, of broad mind, V. A.,
 2663, II, 49.

קבא, **qabū**, speak.

I, 1 pret., *ki-a-am iq-bi* (*um-ma-a*),
 London, 102, IV, 20; VI, 9; C.
 T., X, pl. V, 11; V. A., 209, I,
 5; IV, 6; London, 103, IV, 21;
ki-a-am iq-bi-šu, O. B. I., S3, I,

19; *o-na šarri i-iq-bi-ma*, III R.
 43, edge IV, 4; *iq-bi-ma*, III R.
 43, I, 10; Susa, 16, II, 18; *la*
ba-laš-su iq-[bu-ū], London, 102,
 V, 7; *iq-bi ina ši-iš pi-i-šu*, V. A.,
 2663, I, 31; *ki-a-am iq-bu-ū*,
 D. E. P., II, 93, II, 18; V. A.,
 209, IV, 19; *iq-bu-ū-ma*, Susa,
 16, II, 33; prec., *la balūš-su liq-
 bu-ū*, O. B. I., 149, III, 11; Lon-
 don, 101, IV, 7; *la ba-la-az-zu*
[liq-bū-ū], Susa, 16, VI, 24; pres.,
ul na-din-mi i-qab-bu-ū, London,
 103, V, 38; London, 101, III, 1;
ul ni-di-it-ti šarrāni i-qa-ab-bu-ū,
 Susa, 16, IV, 21; Susa, 14, II, 13;
i-qa-bu-ū, III R. 43, III, 6, 7, 16,
 17; edge IV, 3; O. B. I., 149, II,
 8; *i-qab-bu-ū*, III R. 41, II, 7;
 I R. 70, II, 18; London, 102, I,
 32; IV, 38; Neb. Nippur, IV, 2;
 III [32]; V. A., 209, II, 4; V. A.,
 208, 45, 47; C. T., X, pl. VII,
 35; inf., *ina qa-bi-e šar me-ša-ri*,
 Neb. Nippur, II, 22.

II, 1 prec., *lu-ū-qa-bu-ū*, London, 101,
 IV, 4.

qibītu, command.

šā a-mat qi-bi-ti-šu-nu, Susa, 3, VI,
 21; *šā qi-bit pi-i-šu*, Susa, 3, VII,
 45; *ša in-nu-ū qi-bi-su*, D. E. P.,
 II, 115, 7; *i-na qibīt* (KA) ^d*Ištar*,
 V R. 55, 40; *la in-nin-nu-u qi-
 bit-su*, V. A., 2663, I, 16.

קבל, **qablu**, midst, battle.

(1) midst, *i-na qabal* (MURU)
arhu Dūzu, V R. 55, 16. (2)
 battle, ^d*Sū-qa-mu-na ū^d Sū-ma-
 li-ia ilāni qabli ta-mu*, Susa, 2,
 IV, 22; *šubātu ša qab-lu*, III R.
 41, I, 24; ^d*Nergal bēl qab-lī ū*
ta-ha-zi, London, 102, II, 4.

qabaltu, midst.

ina qa-bal-ti āli, V. A., 208, 12.

קבר, **qabāru**, bury.

I, 1 pres., *i-na iršūt^h i-qab-bi-ru*, IV
 R. 38, III, 20.

IV, 1 pret., [*salamta*]-*ša ai iq-qi-bir*, D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 14; *ša-lu-m-ta-ša i-na i-sati ai iq-qi-bir*, Susa, 16, VI, 21.

qibīru, grave

qi-bi-ra ai [i-ša-i-ša-i-ša], London, 102, II, 25.

קִּיּוּ, qīpu, official.

qi-pu ai-nu-ma, Susa, 3, II, 39; *ai-nu-ma qi-pu*, III R. 41, I, 33; *"qi-i-pu ša E-saq-da*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 41; *qi-i-pu lu-a šak-nu*, V. A., 2663, V, 19, pl. 1; *qi-pu-ū-tum ša qaq-qa-tu-m*, Susa, 2, III, 5; *qi-pu-tu ša Bit-mA-da or-ku-tu*, III R. 43, III, 14; *qi-pu-tu lu-a ha-zu-an-nu Bit-mA-da or-ku-tu*, III R. 45, No. 2, 4, 5; *qi-pu-ut mate Na-mar*, V R. 56, 29 (cf. "The Kēpu," A. J. S. L., XXII (1905), pp. 81-88).

קִּשׁוּ, qāšu, present.

I, 1 pret., *ša dE-a . . i-qi-ša-ša*, V. A., 2663, III, 6; *qi-ša-a-tu i-qi-sa-nu-ti-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 34.

qīštu, present.

pl., *ir-ba u qi-ša-a-ti*, V. A., 2663, II, 17; *qi-ša-a-ti i-qi-sa-nu-ti-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 34.

קָלִי, qalū, burn.

I, 1 pres., *i-na išātī(i-ša-ti) i-qal-lu-ū*, Neb. Nippur, V, 1; O. B. L., 149, II, 12; London, 102, V, 3; C. T., X, pl. VII, 37; *i-na išātī(NE) iqallū(ŠU + AS-ū)*, V. A., 2663, V, 29; *i-na i-ša-ti i-qa-lu-ū*, III R. 43, I, 34.

III, 1 *išātī ā-ša-q-lu*, V R. 56, 36; *i-ša-ta ā-ša-aq-qa-[lu]*, London, 103, V, 44.

קָלָל, qalālu, despise.

II, 1 pres., *šū-ū lu-a-šī lu ā-qal-lu-lu*, Susa, 3, IV, 29.

qullultu, wrongdoing.

qu-ul-lu-ul-ta i-zī-ir, Susa, 3, IV, 54; V, 21.

קָמִי, qamū, burn

II, 1 pres., *li-qa-atu-m šar-si-šū*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 27.

I. **קָנִי, qanū**, perhaps acquir

II, 1 pres., *li-qa-an-ni-mot*, D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 8.

II. **קָנִי, qanū**, reed

qan Giluppuri ŠUK, reed thicket, C. T. IX, pl. IV, 19.

קִּנְיָ, qinnu, habitation, family.

1) habitation, *ma-p-har qin-ni-e u šal-da-ud-ma*, Neb. Nippur, I, 15; 2) family, *qin-ni mā-hu-ni-e-a*, Susa, 16, IV, 9; *qin-ni*, D. E. P., 16, IV, 11.

קָנָא, kanāku, seal.

I, 1 pret., *ik-nu-ak-ma*, London, 103, III, 36, IV, 6, 34, V, 23; Susa, 16, 13; III, 12; C. T., IX, pl. IV, 16, V. A., 209, I, 25; IV, 14; C. T., X, pl. VI, 30; V. A., 2663, IV, 51; *ik-nu-ak*, D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 21; *i-ik-nu-ak-ma*, III R. 43 edge IV, 5; *ik-nu-kam-ma*, London, 102, I, 15, 26, 34; *ik-nu-ka-ma*, London, 102, I, 21; *ik-nu-ka-u-ma*, V. A., 209, IV, 37; pres., *ak-nu-ak-ma*, London, 102, I, 21; imper., *ṭappa-šu ka-nu-ak-ma bi-in-ni*, V. A., 209, I, 14; int., *i-na ka-nak ṭappi ša-a-tu*, I R. 66, II, 5, V. A., 209, II, 11; V, 13; C. T., X, pl. VII, 41; V. A., 2663, IV, 56; C. T., X, pl. III, 23; *i-na ka-nak b(𐎶)-a u ṭap-pi qli*, Susa, 16, III, 14; *i-na ka-nak abnuṭap-pi ša-ma-lu(?)* (so Dr. Fagnat), V. A., 208, 48; *i-na ka-nak kan-qi ša-a-tu*, London, 102, VI, 14; *i-na ka-nak li(𐎶)-ū ša-a-tu*, Neb. Nippur, V, s. perm., *kanuk-ku ul ka-nuk-ma i-qa-bu-ū*, III R. 43, III, 7; *kanukku ul ka-ni-ki i-qa-bu-ū*, III R. 43, III, 17; *dan(an)[-ni] ka-ni-ki*, III R. 43,

I, 23; *ul ka-nuk-ma*, D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 22.

kân(¹)*ku*, document.

ka-nuk di-na, Susa, 16, III, 11; *na ka-nuk lak-qi sa-a-tu*, London, 102, VI, 14, *ka-nuk di-nim*, London, 103, VI, 28.

kunukku, seal.

ka-nu-nuk šimī eglī, London, 103, III, 9, *abnu¹kanuk¹ DUB*; *du-ni sa-a-tum*, Susa, 16, III, 16; *ku-nu-nuk šarri*, C. T., X, pl. III, 32, V, 7; *abnu¹kanuk šarra-ū-ti-sa*, C. T., X, pl. V, 8; VI, 30, *a-nu¹ abnu¹kanuk¹ DUB*; *šarri ša šip-ri-ti*, V. A., 2663, V, 48, I R, 66, II, 19, *kunukku ul ka-nuk-ma i-qa-bu-a*, III R, 43, III, 7; *kunukku ul ka-ni-ki i-qa-bu-a*, III R, 43, III, 17; *kīma abnu¹kanuk¹ki-sa*, V., 208, 55; V. A., 209, II, 27; *abnu¹kanukku šī-tir šami-sa ik-nu-nuk-ma*, V. A., 2663, IV, 53.

quppû, pomard, knie.

ul-tu pat-tu kīnna kīšidī-sa ū qap-pu-ū i-na i-ni-sa, V R, 56, 54.

qāšāšu, cut off.

I, 1 prov., [*ni-šī*] *i-er she'az, ru ig-za-a-z-ma*, O. B. I., 83, I, 14.

qiššatu, curtailment.

nī-šīr-ta qī-ša-ta i-šak-ka-nu, Susa, 2, III, 14; *nī-šī-ir-ta ū qī-šī-ša-ta la ša-ka-ni*, Susa, 3, II, 10; *nī-šīr-ta qī-šī-ša-ta*, Susa, 16, IV, 16; *nī-šīr-ta qī-šī-ša-ta i-na libbi(-bi) i-šak-ka-nu*, I R, 70, II, 15; III R, 43, III, 21; *nī-šī-ir-ta qī-šī-ša-a-tu ud-da-[u]*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 34; *qī-šī-ša-ta ū nī-šī(-šī)-šīr-ta*, Susa, 3, V, 29; *qī-šī-ša-ta nī-šīr-ta i-šak-ka-nu*, III R, 41, II, 6.

qaqqadu, head.

qaqqad(SAG)-su li-šam-ri-šu-šu, Susa, 14, IV, 12; *qaqqadu(SAG)* [*mar*(²)]-*zi-ma* . . . *li-ik-mi-šū*;

D. E. P., II, 113, 18; *šal-mat qaqqadi*, the blackheaded, Neb. Nippur, I, 11, V. A., 2663, I, 22, II, 55.

קָרָר, **qaqqaru**, piece of land.

a-na qaq-qa-ri it-ti-mi-ir, Susa, 3, V, 52; *i-na qaq-qa-ri i-ta-im-me-ru*, Susa, 16, IV, 33, *qaq-qa¹ mītu Na-mar*, V R, 55, 47, 56, 8, *qaq¹)-qa-ša*, I R, 66, I, 11; *qaq-qa-ra ša-a*, V. A., 209, I, 5; *am-ma qaq-qa-a i-ba-aš-ši*, V. A., 209, I, 7; *qaq-qa¹ ša i-na qītaw¹Š¹* (²) *mīddim¹ d¹ Nabū an-ku-ru*, V. A., 209, I, 12; pl., *qī-pa-ū-tum ša qaq-qa-ra-tim*, Susa, 2, III, 9.

I. **קָרָב**, **qarābu**, approach.

I, 1 perm., *a-nat aḫ-ḫu-ti* . . . *lu qir-bu*, London, 103, I, 29; IV, 42.

II, I, pres., *a-qa-ri-a-bu-ma a-ša-aš-šā-ma*, O. B. I., 149, II, 10; perm., *a-na aḫ-ḫu-ū-ti* . . . *ul qir-ru-ab*, London, 103, IV, 26; *qir-ru-ab ib-ši*(¹), London, 103, III, 20.

qirbu, midst.

a-na ke-rib Bā[hili i-tar-ma], C. T., X, pl. IV, 16, *ša ki-rib D¹ri¹*, V. A., 209, II, 31, III, 2, 18; IV, 25.

II. **קִרְבָּה**, **qirubû**, arable land (Aram. כִּרְיָה, cf. p. 173).

eglu qī-ru-ba-a šā a-na bu-tuq-ti šaknu(-nu), Neb. Nippur, II, 25.

qarbâti, plowed fields.

qar-ba-ti kadurru(SA.DU)-šī-nu nu-nuk-ku-ru-ma, V. A., 2663, III, 21.

קָרָד, **qardu**, strong, powerful.

ti-iz-qa-ru qar-du, D. E. P., II, 115, 5; *išsaku qar-du*, V R, 55, 3, *zī-ik-ru qar-du*, V R, 55, 7; *ed-tu qar-dī*, V R, 55, 21; ^d*Ram-mān* . . . *mār d^dA-num qar-du* I R, 70, IV, 10.

qarrurtum, torch(?) (Zimmern)

¹⁵⁴*qar-u-ar-tum bar-ra-ar-tum* *ša dIstur*, Susa, 2, IV, 14.

qaštu, bow.

na-aš ¹⁵⁵*qaštu* *BAN* *iz-zi-ti*, V R, 55, 8; pl. ^d*Nergal bēl be-lī-e u qa-ša-ti*, III R, 43, IV, 21.

qātu, hand

qa-ti . . . *a-lir-ra*, compensate, Susa, 2, I, 18; *ana qātī* . . . *id-din*, London, 103, III, 5; *i-na qāt* ^m*Marduk-zākir-šuma*, IV R.² 38, III, 21; *qāt* ^d*Bēl* *EN* *iš-ba-ta*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 11; *a-na qāt*, from the hand of, III R, 41, I, 10; V. A., 208, 33, 37; London, 102, IV, 28, 30; *ina qātā* (^{ŠU}), V. A., 209, I, 6, 12; c. suff., *qa-tu-uš-ša* = *ina qātī-šu* *it-muḫ*, Neb. Nippur, II, 5; *qāt-su la i-ša-bat*, III R, 43, IV, 24; *a-šar qa-tuš*, London, 103, VI, 18; *qa-az-zu bar-rat*, compensation has been given, Susa, 3, I, 26; *tu-ri-iš qa-ti-šu*, V. A., 2663, I, 27, III, 38; *ši-bir-ru ip-qid qa-tuš-šu*, V. A., 2663, I, 36; *qātō-šu ři-tu li-ru-ba* (Dual), V R, 56, 58.

qatū, complete, end.

I, 1 prec., *āmi* (-mā) *i-šu-ti šā bal-ta liq-ti-ma*, IV R.² 38, III, 41; *liq-ta-a zumur* (^{ŠU})-*šu*, may his body perish, V. A., 2663, V, 44.

qati, adv., completely.

i-na qa-ti ma-aq-tu-ma, Susa, 3, III, 38.

qattinu, a class of farmers.

ir-ri-ši ša āli-šu lu-ū qa-at-ti-ni lu-ū a-šib āli, Susa, 3, II, 35 (cf. B. E., XV, 37:1).

rēbitu, street.

ri-bi-it āli-šu, Susa, 3, VII, 3; *li-ib-ta'-i-ta i-na ri-bi-it āli-šu*, III R, 41, II, 24.

rē'u, feed, pasture.

I, 1 inf., *šammē* *lu ri'-e*, Susa, 3, III, 21.

rē'ū, shepherd

Nabū *ri'ū* *SIB* *kiš-šat šamē* (-) *u aršitim*, D. E. P., VI, 46, IV, 5; *na-bu-ri'ū* *ri'ū* *SIB* *ki-nu*, Neb. Nippur, I, 21, [u]-*na šarri ri'ū ki-nū*, Neb. Nippur, I, 151; *lu-ū ri'ū* *SIB* *lu-ū šakkanakku*, Neb. Nippur, III, 19; *ri'ū* (*SIB*) *mu-pa-ah-bi-ra saphtū*, V. A., 2663, I, 32; *ri'ū ki-nu* (*GL.NA*), V. A., 2663, II, 25; *ri'ū šis*, London, 102, III, 11, 13, 15, 23.

rē'utu, rule.

a-na ri'ū-ut mutū *šū-me-ri u Ak-kad*,^{ki} Neb. Nippur, II, 1; *ri'-ut ma-ti*, Susa, 3, III, 59; *a-na ri'ū-ut šal-mot qagqudi*, V. A., 2663, II, 54; *ina la ri'ū-tu*, in the rulerless time, V. A., 2663, III, 17.

ri'tu, rittu, pasture.

a-na i-ki-li ri'-ti, Neb. Nippur, III, 21; *al-pu libbu alpi ša rit-ti*, London, 102, III, 26; IV, 24 (cf. Clay, B. E., XIV, 123: *I alpu ri-it-ti*).

rāmu, (1) love, (2) present, give. I, 1 (1) love, imper., *kit-ta ra-[-am]*, O. B. I., 83, II, 24.

(2) present, I, 1 pret., *i-ru-um*, Susa, 2, II, 24; *arad-su i-ri-mu*, Susa, 2, II, 33; D. E. P., II, 97, 10; D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 4; O. B. I., 149, I, 22; C. T., X, pl. III, 22; *i-ri-mu*, V. A., 2663, V, 35; *arad-su i-ri-im*, Susa, 3, I, 40; Susa, 16, I, 8; V. A., 2663, IV, 52; *arad-zu i-ri-e-mu*, D. E. P., II, 112, 9; *arad-su i-ri-im-ma*, D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 21; *ana āmē* (-me) *ša-a-ti i-ri-im*, Neb. Nippur, III, 13; *a-nu āmē ša-ti i-ri-in-šu*, III R, 43, edge IV, 6; *a-har-ti-iš i-ri-mu*, London, 101-1, 15; *a-har-ti-iš i-ri-im-šu*, IV R.², 38, II, 29; *i-ri-im-[-šu-ma]*, D. E. P., II, 93, I, 8; *i-ri-en-šu*, III R.

- 43, I, 13; *i-ri-mu-ša*, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 6; *ša . . . i-ri-mu*, Susa, 3, II, 5; prec., *šarru li-ri-man-ni-ma*, C. T., X, pl. III, 7.
- I, 2**, *ki-it-tu ir-tom-ma*, (who) loves righteousness, Susa, 3, IV, 53; *qu-ul-lu-ul-ta ir-tam*, Susa, 3, V, 21.
- rímútu**, grant, gift.
- II *še'uziru ri-mut* ^{md}*Sin-bil-ilāni*, O. B. I., 149, I, 2; *a-na tabal eqli ri-mut* ^d*Marduk-apal-iddina* . . . *uznū-šu i-šak-ka-nu*, V. A., 2663, V, 33.
- rīmnu**, merciful.
- [*šar*] *ilāni it-pi-šu rim-nu-ū*, C. T., X, pl. IV, 15.
- narāmu**, beloved.
- na-ra-am* ^d*Marduk*, V R. 55, 11; *na-ram-šu*, C. T., X, pl. IV, 17.
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, rāqu**, distant.
- pl., *a-na umi ru-qu-ū-ti*, Susa, 3, III, 56.
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, rēšu**, (1) head, (2) boundary stone.
- (1) head, *amīlu ša riši* (SAG) *ša mūtūti*, III R. 43, II, 2.
- (2) boundary stone (cf. p. 197), *reš* (SAG) *eqli šu-a-tu iš-ši-ma*, London, 103, II, 21; *ri-eš eqli šu-a-tum iš-šu-ma*, Susa, 16, III, 6; *riš* (SAG) *eqlāti ša mātī tāmdī iš-ši-ma*, O. B. I., 83, I, 12; *riš* (SAG) *eqli iš-šu-ma*, O. B. I., 149, I, 20.
- rēštu**, top.
- pl., (^d*Šumaliu*) *a-ši-bat ri-še-c-ti*, V R. 56, 47.
- rēštū**, first.
- i-na šatti rištī*, Susa, 16, II, 13; *šak-ku-šu riš-tu-ū*, Neb. Nippur, I, 19; ^d*Vabū* [*māru*] *reš-tu-ū ša E-sag-ila*, London, 102, I, 44.
- רב, rabū**, great, prince.
- daianu rabū*, Susa, 2, IV, 13; Susa, 14, III, 3; *rabū ma-lik šarri*, Susa, 3, VI, 2; (^d*Šamas*) *rāb šamī(-e) u iršiti(-ti)*, III R. 43, 20
- IV, 10; *Anu rabū bīlu rabū*, III R. 43, IV, 30; *mar-ka-su rabū(-ū)*, Susa, 2, IV, 27; *māri-šu rabi(-i)*, London, 102, IV, 31; *ištu ši-hir ra-bi*, V R. 56, 29; ^h*rāb ū-ri-e*, master of the horse, V R. 55, 53; fem., *rabūtum*, *a-ši-ir-tum rabūtum ša* ^d*E-a*, Susa, 2, IV, 6; *a-zu-gal-la-tu rabūtum*, Susa, 14, IV, 6; *še-ir-ta-šu ra-bi-i-ta*, Susa, 3, VI, 34; *i-na am-ma-ti ra-bi-i-ti*, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 6, and *passim*; *biltu rabūtu*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 20; *be-el-tu rabūtu(-tu)*, III R. 41, II, 29; ^d*Nina mārāt* ^d*E-a rabi-ti(-ti)*, O. B. I., 83, I, 22; pl., *ilāni rabūti*, Susa, 2, III, 16; IV, 30; Susa, 14, III, 3; London, 103, VI, 1, etc.
- rubū**, prince.
- (Ellil) *rubū* (NUN) *bil gim-ri*, Neb. Nippur, I, 2; *rubū me-gir-šu*, Neb. Nippur, I, 23; II, 21; *rubū me-gir* ^d*En-ti*, Neb. Nippur, II, 15; *rubū mun-tal-ku*, V. A., 2663, I, 45; pl., *i-na pa-on šarri ū rubūti* (NUN.MEŠ). London, 103, VI, 47; *eli šarri* [*bili*?] *ū rubi*, London, 101, IV, 12; *rubū*, D. E. P., II, 97, 14; *rubū na-a-du*, V R. 55, 1; V. A., 2663, II, 31; O. B. I., 83, I, 20; ^d*Iš-tar be-el-tu ru-ba ilāni*, III R. 41, II, 21; fem., *mu-sab ru-ba-ti*, Susa, 2, IV, 26.
- rubūtu**, lordship.
- ul-lu-ū rubū* (NUN) *-us-su iq-bi*, V. A., 2663, I, 30.
- šurbū**, sublime, glorious.
- i., ^d*Gu-la biltu(-tu) šur-bu-tum*, Susa, 3, VII, 15.
- 𐎶𐎵𐎶, rabāšu**, crouch.
- I, 1** pret., *i-na ka-mat āti-šū aī ir-bi-š*, O. B. I., 149, III, 8.
- III, 1** prec., *li-šur-bi-šu-šū-nu*, Susa, 16, VI, 17.

rabišu, demon.

lu rabišu, M.1.ŠKIM, *limutti-šu šu-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 26.

tarbašu, court.

būta šūta tar-bu-šu, V. A., 209, II, 29.

רגם, **ragāmu**, raise a claim.

I, 1 pres., *i-da-ab-bu-bu i-rag-gu-mu*, London, 103, V, 34; *i-rag-gu-mu u-šar-ga-mu*, Susa, 14, II, 10; *a-na u-ḫa-meš ul i-rag-gu-mu*, London, 102, IV, 35; V. A., 209, I, 30; II, 40; III, 16, 28; V, 3; int., *aš-šu la ra-ga-mu*, C. T., X, pl. V, 9; *lu ta-a-ra u la ra-ga-mi*, London, 103, III, 30.

III, 1 pres., *u-šar-ga-mu*, London, 103, V, 35, Susa, 14, II, 11.

rugummū, reclamation.

tap-qir-tu u ru-qu-um-ma-a, Susa, 3, II, 16; *ru-qu-um-ma-a li u-šū-ū*, London, 102, IV, 34; *ru-gam-ma-a ul i-ši*, V. A., 209, I, 28, II, 39; III, 14, 27; V, 1, *aš-šu ru-qu-um-[mī-i] an-ni-i ki-niš iš-[ol]-šu*, C. T., X, pl. V, 10.

ררה, **ridū**, march.

I, 1 pres., *il-lak šarru . . . i-rid-du* ^d*Nabū-kudurri-ušur*, V R. 55, 23.

II, **ררה**, **ridū**, drive, lead.

I, 1 prec., *i-na limutti(-ti) li-ir-di-šū*, London, 101, III, 13.

I, 2 prec., *a-na limutti(-ti) u la ḫābtī(-ti) li-ir-te-id-du-šū*, III R. 41, II, 37; *a-na li-mut-ti li-ir-te-di-šū*, III R. 43, IV, 14; *i-na limutti(-ti) lirtedūšu* (UŠ-UŠ-šū), London, 103, VI, 14; *a-na limutti(-ti) li-ir-te-id-di-šu*, I R. 70, III, 24.

III, 1 inf., *a-na ta-mi-ir-ti-šū la šū-ru-di-im-ma*, Susa, 3, III, 20.

ridū, leader, captain (cf. p. 176).

lu ri-du-ū lu ḫa-za-an-nu, Neb. Nippur, III, 20.

ridūtu, government.

Bit-^mTu-na-me-ssu-ah ša ri-du-ti, IV R. 38, I, 15.

ריו.

II, 1 int., *ša ru-ab-ša a-bu-bu*, whose destruction (or perhaps angel).

ריו, as a stormflood, Neb. Nippur, IV, 22 et. p. 182.

ריו, **rēšu**, helper.

ri-šu-šu-ma, D. E. P., VI, 47, 21.

ריו, **rahāšu**, flood.

I, 1 prec., ^d*Rammān . . . ugar-šu li-ir-ḫi-i-ḫu*, III R. 41, II, 32; I R. 70, IV, 11.

ריו, **riḫu**, remaining.

²⁰⁶*she'uziru ri-ḫu*, Susa, 2, II, 25; *ul ri-ḫu . . .* Neb. Nippur, III, 29; *u ri-ḫi eqli bit abn-ia*, C. T., X, pl. III, 6.

רכו, **rakkabu**, saddle (?).

rak-kab sišē, III R. 41, I, 16; *rak-kab imēru amurrū*, III R. 41, I, 18.

narkabtu, chariot.

bil ^u*narkabti*, charioteer, V R. 55, 34; ^u*narkabtu lu ra-ka-si*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 37; III R. 41, I, 15.

רכס, **rakāsu**, hitch up, attach.

I, 1 inf., *imēri-šu lu ra-ka-si*, ^u*narkabtu lu ra-ka-si*, C. T., IX, pl. V, 36, 37; *[imēre]-šu-nu a-na la ra-ka-si-im-ma*, I R. 66, I, 9, part., *li-mi-nu . . . lu-ū ra-ki-is it-ti-šu*, V R. 56, 44.

riksu, bond, hold.

ša ri-ki-is-su lu ip-paḫ-ṭa-ru, Susa, 3, VI, 45; III R. 41, II, 25; *ri-ki-is-su la pa-ṭi-ra*, I R. 70, III, 14; *ri-ik-su la pa-ṭe-ro*, III R. 43, III, 32; *ša rik-su lu pa-ṭe-ra*, London, 102, I, 41.

markasu, band.

mar-ka-su rabū(-ū), Susa, 2, IV, 27.

רסן, **ramāku**, pour out.

I, 1 prec., *ki-ma mē li-ir-mu-uk*, Susa, 3, VII, 25; *kīma mē li-ir-muk*,

D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 4: *ki-[ma] mē li-ir-muk*, O. B. I., 149, III, 5; London, 102, II, 24; *ki-i-ma mē li-ir-muk-muk*, III R. 43, IV, 18; *ki-i mē li-ir-muk*, I R. 70, IV, 8.

1, 2 prec., *ki-ma mē li-ir-tam-muk*, III R. 41, II, 31.

ramānu, ramnu, self.

a-na ra-na-ni-šu i-šak-ka-nu, I R. 70, II, 12; III R. 43, III, 19: *ma-li-ku ram-ni-šu*, V. A., 2663, II, 51; *a-na i-di ram-ni-šu-nu ū-tir-ru-ma*, C. T., X, pl. V, 5; *a-na i-di ram-ni-šu ū-tir-ru*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 34.

רִינִיּוּ, rinīnu, whining.

li-rik ri-nin-šū-ma, London, 101, IV, 13.


רַפָּאדוּ, rapādu, lie down.

1, 1 prec., *ki-ma ū-ma-am šī-ri šī-ra li-ir-pu-ud*, Susa, 3, VII, 2; *e-ma purīmē šī-ri li-ir-pu-ud*, Susa, 14, IV, 4.

1, 2 prec., *i-na ka-mat āli-šū li-ir-tap-pu-ud*, III R. 41, II, 18; I R. 70, III, 21; *li-ir-ta-pu-ud*, D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 15; *i-na ka-mat āli-šū liš-tap-pu-ud*, V. A., 209, V, 12.

רַפְּשׁ, rapšu, wide.

rap-ša uzna(PI), broad minded, V. A., 2663, II, 48; fem., *hi-šib tam-tim rapštim(DAGAL-tim)*, V. A., 2663, II, 16.

riqqu, , gardener.

hriqqu ša ili rubi, V. A., 209, IV, 17. (For the ideogr. cf. Clay, B. E., XIV, List of Signs, No. 129.)

רַשְׁבּ, rašbū, powerful.

ra-šub-bi ^dA-nun-nu-ku, Neb. Nippur, I, 11.

רַשׁוּ, rašū, take possession, have.

1, 1 pret., *ai ir-šū-ū ni-da a-ši*, may he not have a resting place, Susa, 2, III, 27; *pī-ri ai ir-šu*,

Susa, 14, IV, 17; *ir-ša-a sa-li-me* (relat.), granted favor, V. A., 2663, I, 19, inf., *a-na paq-ri la ra-še-e*, not to make reclamation, I R. 70, I, 20; *ru-qu-um-ma-a la ra-še-e*, Susa, 3, II, 17; *aš-šu paq-ri la ra-še-e*, London, 102, II, 34.

III, 1 pret., *še'uzēra u pi-ir-a ai ū-šar-ši-šū*, may he not let him have, Susa, 3, VII, 13; *na-aq mē* [*ai ū*]-*šar-šu*, D. E. P., VI, 45, IV, 11; *ai ū*[-*šar*]-*šu*[-*u*], D. E. P., VI, 46, III, 4, 7; *šummu ai ū-šar-šu-šu*, D. E. P., VI, 47, 3; [*na-a*]*q mē ai ū-šar-ši-šu*, London, 102, II, 19.

rāšū, creditor.

^m*Zēr-ukin mār Kar-zi-ab-ku ra-šū-ū*, London, 102, IV, 33; *ra-ša-a ul zak-ki*, the creditor has not been satisfied, London, 102, IV, 39.

rittu, hand.

[*eṭemmi-šu*] *a-na eṭemmi rit-ti-ši* *ai is-ni-iq*, Susa, 16, VI, 22.

ša, (1) who, (2) of, *passim*.

šāšu, that, he.

i-na šatti ša-a-ši, London, 103, V, 5; *ša i-na eqli ša-šu ša-ak[-nu]*, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 10; *ša-a-šu šumi-šu ū zēri-šu*, he himself, London, 101, IV, 8; *amelu ša-a-šū*, V R. 56, 37; *a-na libbi(-bi) eqlu ša-a-šu*, London, 102, II, 33; pl. fem., *eqliti šu-ši-na*, C. T., X, pl. V, 6; *eqēti šu-ši-na*, V. A. 211, III, 5.

šu'atu, that, *passim*.

Usually *šū-a-tu*, Neb. Nippur, III, 13, 20, 27, etc.: *i-na šū'-a-ti*, whereupon, London, 103, IV, 30; *abnuṭuppi šu-ma-tu(?)* (so Dr. Ungnad), V. A., 208, 48; *ina ka-nak ṭuppi(LM) šumāti(MU-MEŠ)*, V. A., 2663, IV, 56.

𐎶𐎵, *šattu*, eternity.

a-na šal-ti, forever, Neb. Nippur, I, 22.

še'u, seed.

Only found as a determinative for *še'uḡiru*, seedfield, Susa, 2, I, 14; Neb. Nippur, II, 25, III, 7, etc., and in *she uBAR*, London, 103, III, 18, 19, etc.

𐎶𐎵𐎶, *šē'u*, to see.

I, 2 pret., *aš-rat dNabū u dMarduk iš-te-e-ma*, he looked after (caared for) the sanctuaries, V. A., 2663, III, 10, *iš-te'-u-ma* [*ur-(?)-ti bīt ilāni*, he paid attention to the law of the lord of the gods, V. A., 2663, II, 19; part., *muš-te'-ū aš-ru-ti-šu*, Neb. Nippur, I, 24,

𐎶𐎵𐎶, *ša'ālu*, ask.

I, 1 pret., *it-ti a-ḥa-meš i-sal-šū-nu-ti-ma*, London, 103, IV, 19; *i-sal-šū-nu-ti-ma*, London, 103, I, 25; *aḥi-šū i-sal-ma*, London, 103, V, 2; *parsi(BAR.SUD) la-bi-ru-ti . . . i-sal-šū-nu-ti-ma*, Susa, 16, II, 30; *šurru parsē i-sal-ma*, V R. 55, 50; *i-ta-ni-e i-šā-lu-ma*, O. B. I., 83, II, 9.

šitultu, decision.

a-na ši-tul-ti-šū dA-nun-na-ku aš-riš šū-ḥar-ru-ru, Neb. Nippur, I, 7; *ka-raš ši-tul-ti*, of thoughtful mind, V. A., 2663, II, 50.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *šāru*, cardinal point.

šāru(IM) I, V. A., 2663, III, 44; IV, 15, 23, 35, *šāru(IM)* II, V. A., 2663, III, 47; IV, 14, 25, 36; *šāru(IM)* III, V. A., 2663, III, 54; IV, 11, 30, 41; *šāru(IM)* IV, V. A., 2663, III, 50, IV, 6, 28, 38.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *širu*, (1) flesh, (2) body.

(1) *šir(UZU) taḥ-ši-e šir sūni*, the meat of a ram, the meat of the thigh, V. A., 208, 5; (2) *tā-tūb(-ub) širi*, ill health of body, IV R.² 38, III, 39; *ina ši-ḫat širi*,

with the bloating of the body, V. A. 2663, V, 44.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *šērtu*, punishment.

bi-ba-ta ša-ū-ta-šū ra-bi'-ta, Susa, 3, VI, 33, *še-pi-sa kašip-ta DUGUD-ḫu a-qa-bi-ti-lu-a* *lūšit(A.TU)ša-šū-ma*, V. A., 2663, V, 42.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *šētu*, leave, escape.

I, 1 pres., *ar-ra-a-ta-bu aḥ-na-a-tum . . . la i-še-ḫi-ta-šū bi-ḫe-ša-da-šū*, may these curs- not mis- him, but overtake him, Susa, 3 VII, 50.

Šabātu, the month Šiebat.

I R. 66, I, 2; II, 17, V. A. 208, 30.

ŠĀ.BAL.BAL, grandson, descendant.

Neb. Nippur, III, 14; Susa, 2, I, 3; IV R.² 38, I, 25, II, 3; C. T. X, pl. IV, 12 (cf. p. 174).

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *šabāru*, break.

II, 1 pret., *šakku na-ḫi-ri-šū a-šab-bir-ma*, Neb. Nippur, II, 4; pres., *ka-ak-ke-šū li-še-bi*, III R. 43, IV, 22.

šibirtu, purchase price (Hebr. שִׁבְרָה, *buy*).

V *šiglu šibirtu(AZAG PAD.DU) mahiri(KI.LAM) im-bi-ma*, V A., 209, III, 25.

šibirru, staff.

ši-bir-ru mu-šal-lim niši, V. A., 2663, I, 35.

ŠE.BAR, barley.

(The meaning of this word is definitely determined by the rendering שִׁבְרָה pl., which found in the Aramaic endor-sements of the Murashû tablets, according to Prof. Clay), London, 103, III, 18, 19; Susa, 3, II, 49; London, 102, IV, 27.

šaggullu, palm grove(?).

pl., *šakiri u šaggulāni(SAG-KIL*, cf. Br. 8046), parks and palm groves(?), V R., 55, 60.

𐎶𐎶𐎶, *šigaru*, lock, gate.

mu-daḫ-ḫi-id ši-gar-šū-nu, who fills

with plenty their gates, V. A., 2663, II, 4.

שָׂדָד, *šadādu*, draw, drag.

I, 1 pret., *ma-ru-uš-ta li-iš-du-ud*, may he drag along misery, V R. 56, 59; *liš-du-ud ma-ru-uš-ti*, V. A., 2663, V, 40; *šā-di-id eqli*, probably "the one who drew the line," i.e., measured the field, London, 101, I, 17.

šiddu, side of a field, *passim*.

šiddu (UŠ) *elā* and *šiddu* (UŠ) *šaplā*.

שָׂדָה, *šadū*, 1) mountain.

šū-ma-li-ia be-lit šadi (KUR-MES) *il-lu-ti*, mistress of the shining (i.e., snowclad) mountains, V R. 56, 46.

(2) east, *passim*.

šadū (M.KUR.RA).

שָׂדָל, *šadlu*, wide.

šur-ra šad-lu, of broad intelligence, V. A., 2663, II, 50.

*šumdu*lu, magnificent.

nāq šum-du-lī, Neb. Nippur, II, S.

שָׂא, *šū*, he.

šū-ma, he is, Neb. Nippur, IV, 26; *šū-mī* (emph. *mī*), Susa, 16, II, 32; *šū-a*, he, Susa, 3, IV, 28; V, 8; used as adj., *amelu šū-ū*, Susa, 3, IV, 52; V, 20; VI, 1; *qaq-qa-ra šū-a*, V. A., 209, I, 5; pl., *eqlātu šū-na-ti*, these fields, III R. 41, II, 2; *ar-ra-a-ti šū-na-a-ti*, Susa, 3, V, 45; Susa, 16, IV, 23.

šūmu, boundary, limit.

be-l ab-lī šū-ū-mī ū lu-dur-cī, Susa, 3, VII, 7.

שֵׁפִי, *šēpu*, foot.

Dual, *li-kab-bi-sa šē-pa-šū*, III R. 43, IV, 6; *li-kab-bi-sa šē-pū* (NER² pl.) *šū*, I R. 70, IV, 15.

šēpītu, foot end.

šē-pī-it zu-uz-tu, V. A., 2663, III, 51.

שָׂר, *masāru*, wheel.

šū-ma-šū-ra-šū, whose charioteer,

V R. 55, 26; *ša ū-ma-ša(ma)-ra-šū*, V R. 55, 36; *šū-ma-šū-ra-šū ul-til-la*, V R. 55, 27, 37.

šūtu, south, *passim*.

šūtu (IM.ER.LU).

šūt, genitive particle, of.

ina pu-šur šū-ut ma-al-ku, V. A., 2663, I, 42; *mārē Sippar . . . ū šū-ut ma-ša-zi šū mātu* Akkad¹ *kī*, V. A., 2663, III, 13.

שִׁי-הִי, *šī-hi*.

ittī (DA) *šī-hi ša dIB* (Peiser proposes the reading *papahī* (-*hī*), which cannot be substantiated thus far), V. A., 208, 39.

שָׁחַט, *šihṭu*, march.

šī-iḥ-ṭa iš-ta-ka-am, a march he made, V R. 55, 15; *ših* (?) *-ṭa ina muḥ-ḥi-šū-ut i-pu-uš-ma*, an expedition (?) he made in their behalf, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 7.

(ט) שַׁחַתָּה, *šahāt* (t) *u*, fear, reverence.

I, 1 pret., *bēl ilani* [i] *-ḥu-ṭu* (cf. the adj. *ša-ah-ṭu*, Delitzsch, II, W., 651a), V. A., 2663, II, 21.

šaḥtiš, submissively.

na-zu-uz-zu ša-ah-ṭiš, Neb. Nippur, I, S.

שָׁחַרְרַר, *šuharruru*, tremble.

I, 1 perm., *aš-riš šū-ḥar-ru-ru*, Neb. Nippur, I, S.

שָׂתַר, *šatāru*, write.

I, 1 pret., *iš-ṭar-ma*, Susa, 2; Med., I, 4; II, 11; *iš-ṭar-ma*, Susa, 3, III, 51; *iš-tu-ru-ma*, Susa, 3, IV, 10, 24; *aš-tu-ru-ma*, Susa, 3, IV, 42; V, 1; V, 23, 34; *il-tu-ra-aš-šū-nu-ti-ma*, London, 103, IV, 39; *il-tu-ru-ū-ma*, D. E. P., II, pl. 20, 7; *il-tu-ra-aš-šū-nu-ma*, London, 103, V, 16; pres., *ša-nam-ma i-šat-ṭa-ru*, I R. 70, III, 6; inf., *i-na šū-a-me ša-ṭa-ri ū ba-ra-me*, London, 102, IV, 41; part., *ḥup-šar ša-ṭir abnuṭa* *ppu*, V. A., 208, 28, 52; V. A., 209,

II, 22; *ša-ti-ir abnu nari en-ni'*, V R. 56, 25; perm., *ša-mi šaf-ra*, Susa, 3, V, 57; Susa, 16, V, 3; *šam ša-af-ra*, Susa, 14, IV, 16; *ša šaf-ra*, V R. 56, 33; *ša i-ma abnu nari ša-af-ra*, Susa, 3, V, 46; pl. tem., *šum šaf-ra i-pa-as-še-tu*, V. A., 2663, V, 32.

I, 2, *ša-nam il-ta-af-ra*, V R. 56, 33.

II, 1 pres., *lu a-na ili lu a-na rubi?* *a-ša-ta-ra-ma*, IV R.² 38, III, 25, *šitru*, writing.

ki-ma ši-ti-ir šame(-e), IV R.² 38.

II, 27; *abnu karuk ši-tir šam-šu ik-mu-ak-ma*, V. A., 2663, IV, 53.

III, *šitru*, bloating?.

ina ši-hat širi liq-ta-a zumu(-SU)-šu, V. A., 2663, V, 44.

I, *šamu*, fix, determine (et. Hebr. *šam*).

I, 1 pres., *a-na ši-ma-ti-šu li-šim-šu*, III R. 41, II, 35; *a-na ši-ma-ti-šu li-ši-ma*, London, 101, IV, 11; *li-ši-mu-šu*, Susa, 3, VII, 40; *ši-mat balāti li-ši-ma-šu* (Dual), O. B. I., 83, II, 18; *ši-mat ma-ra-us-ti li-šim-šu-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 7.

II, 1 part., *ma-šim ši-mat ilāni*, who determines the fate of the gods, Neb. Nippur, IV, 5; *bēli mu-sim-mu šim-ti*, V. A., 2663, V, 41.

šimtu, fate.

bēli mu-šim-mu šim-ti, V. A., 2663, V, 42; *a-na ši-im-ti-ša*, London, 103, VI, 7; *šimti* (V.L.M.T.A.R.) *šu li-lam-mān*, London, 101, III, 11; *a-na ši-im-[ti]*, D. E. P., VI, 46, IV, 10; pl., *šimūte*, *a-na ši-ma-ti-šu li-ši-ma*, London, 101, IV, 11; III R. 41, II, 35; *ša ši-ma-ti*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, I, 3; *ši-mat balāti* (T.L.A.) *li-ši-ma-ša* (Dual), O. B. I., 83, II, 18; *ši-ma-at la na-ta-ti*, Susa, 3, VII, 35; *ši-mat ilāni*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 6; *ši-mat ma-ra-us-ti*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 6.

tasimtu, wisdom.

La bal to-šim-ti, Neb. Nippur, IV, 9.

II, *šamu*, pay (cf. Talm. *שמע*).

I, 1 pret., *i-šam šim-ša qan-ru-ti*, he paid its full price, V. A., 209, II, 37; III, 13, 26; *ša i-ša-a-mu* C. T., X, pl. III, 16, mt., *i-na ša-a-ma ša-ta-a-ti a-ba-ra-me*, during the paying of the price, writing and sealing, London, 102, IV, 41.

šimu, price.

ka-na-uk šim qli, London, 103, III, 9; *šim M.L.V.1 sa huroš*, London, 103, III, 21; *a-na šim na-ad-mu-ma*, London, 103, III, 45; *ša a-na šim qli na-d-na*, London, 102, IV, 22; *a-na šim im-hu-ru*, III R. 41, I, 12, 30; *šimu qan-ru-ti*, full price, V. A., 209, IV, 34; *šam-ša qan-ru-ti ma-hir a-pul za-ka*, V. A., 209, II, 37; III, 13, 26.

šairamānu, taxer, valuer.

ka-ša-ad ša-ar-ma-a-na, London, 103, III, 17.

šakkū, law.

šak-ku-ša reš-ta-a, Neb. Nippur, I, 19.

III, *šakānu*.

I, 1 pret., *za-ku-us-sa ki-a-am i-kan*, its freedom he thus established, Susa, 3, II, 8; *za-ku-tu i-ku-na*, Susa, 3, IV, 5, 21; *za-ku-tu aš-ku-ma*, Susa, 3, IV, 32, 57; *za-ku-ut ali-šu* . . . *i-ku-un-ma*, Susa, 3, III, 46; *šairu fa-a-ma i-kan-šu-ma*, the king gave him a command, London, 103, III, 8; *i-kan-ma*, London, 102, IV, 18; pres., *ši-im-ma la-az* . . . *i-na zu-am-ri-šu liš-ku-un-ma*, Susa, 3, VII, 22; *i-na zu-ri-šā li-iš-ku-ma*, may she put into his body, III R. 43, IV, 17; *i-na*

- zu-un-ri-sa liš-ka-ma*, I R. 70, IV, 7; *ni-šur-ta* *liš-ka-ma*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 21; *sa-ga-a u ni-ib-ri-ta liš-ka-na-aš-šam-ma*, may he bring want and famine upon him, I R. 70, IV, 18; *ka-sa-aš-ka liš-ka-ma*, V R. 56, 43, pres., *ni-šur-ta ki-za-ta i-šak-ka-nu*, who shall cause dismemberment and diminution, Susa, 2, III, 15; cf. I R. 70, II, 16; III R. 43, III, 22; C. T. X, pl. VII, 35; Susa, 16, IV, 17; III R. 41, II, 6; *a-šar la a-ma-ri i-ša-ka-nu*, places it in an invisible place, Neb. Nippur, V, 4; I R. 70, III, 8; Susa, 16, V, 1; *a-šar la a-ma-ru i-šak-ka-nu* (S.A.M.EŠ), V. A. 2663, V, 31; *i-šak-ka-nu ū-zu-an-šu*, who puts his mind to, III R. 41, I, 36, V. A., 2663, V, 23, 35; *i-šak-ka-nu ū-zu-aš-šu*, V. A. 214, III, 6; *a-un ra-ma-ni-šu i-šak-ka-nu*, puts it to his own use, I R. 70, II, 12; III R. 43, III, 19; int., *ni-šur-ta ū qī-aš-ša-ta la ša-ka-ni*, Susa, 3, II, 11; *ni-šur-ra-a la ša-ka-ni*, Susa, 3, III, 5; *ša-bat amē la ša-ka-na*, V R. 56, 5, perm., *a-na biš ša^mBe-la-ni šu-ak-nu*, it had been placed, London, 103, III, 10, *biš ša a-na U.S.S.I. DU-ša šak-na*, V. A., 209, I, 18; *na-ra-a ša i-na eqli ša-šu ša-ak[nu]*, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 10; *ša a-na bu-luq-ti šaknat* (S.I-mu), which had been exposed to flooding, Neb. Nippur, II, 26, *a-na me-te-aq mē šaknat-nu*, Neb. Nippur, II, 31.
- I, 2, *ši-ih-ta iš-ta-ka-an*, an advance he made, V R. 55, 15; *iš-ta-kan sa-lu-ti*, he established protection, V. A., 2663, III, 33; *iš-tak-ka-nu si-ma-ta*, he puts works of art (in the temples), V. A., 2663, II, 46; *ni-(ši)-šur-tā i-na libbu(-bi) il-ta-ka-an*, he inflicts diminution upon it, Susa, 3, V, 30; *i-na aš-ri-im ša-ni-am-ma . . . il-ta-ka-an*, puts it in another place, Susa, 3, V, 42; *il-ka il-tok-nu*, imposes taxes, V R. 56, 32, perm., *pu-lu-ak-ku la šit-ku-nu*, the boundary had not been established, V. A., 2663, III, 20.
- II, 1 pres., *a-šar la a-ma-ri ša-nam-ma u-ša-ka-nu*, O. B. I., 150, II, 5, prec., *a-na iš-ki-šā li-ša-kin-nu*, as his portion may they appoint, Susa, 3, V, 19.
- III, 1 pres., *ū-ša-aš-šā-ma a-šar la a-ma-ri ūšak-nu* (S.I-mu), London, 101, III, 7; prec., *i-na pu-an šarri ū rabāti li-ša-aš-ki-na-šā*, before king and princes may they cause him to stand, London, 103, VI, 17.
- IV, 1 pret., *bēl bitu . . . ša i-šur-ki-nu-ma*, (who) has been appointed, III R. 43, edge IV, 1; III R. 45, No. 2, 6, cf. III R. 43, III, 15; London, 102, I, 32; V R. 56, 28, pres., *iš-ša-ka-nu-ma*, (who) will be appointed, III R. 41, I, 31, Susa, 3, III, 18, 26, 33; IV, 46, VI, 6, Susa, 16, IV, 8.
- šaknu**, governor
^h*šak-nu*, V. A., 2663, V, 20; often followed by name of city or country, ^h*ša-kin* . . . , Susa, 16, II, 6, 22, 25; III, 3; Susa, 14, II, 4, D. E. P., VI, 43, II, 18; D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 7, IV R.² 38, II, 33, V R. 55, 52, 55; V R. 56, 10, 18, Neb. Nippur, II, 20, III, 9; O. B. I., 83, I, 11; II, 4, 6, 7; O. B. I., 149, I, 1, 17; C. T. X, pl. III, 25; V. A., 209, I, 2, I R. 66, II, 7; this title occurs also in the list of officials, *lu-u ša-kin lu-u bēl paḫāti*, O. B. I., 149,

II, 2: et. C. T., X, pl. V, 4, 13; VII, 32; Susa, 3, VI, 4; c-tr., either *ša-kin*, Susa, 3, II, 44, III, 15, 24, 30; IV, 44, VI, 4, C. T., X, pl. VII, 42, 49 or *sa-kan* C. T., X, pl. V, 4, 13; VII, 32, Neb. Nippur, I, 21: in titles of officials, as *ša-kin mātī*, Susa, 2, III, 5; *ša-kin te-mi*, commander, D. E. P., VI, 44, I, 12, *ša-kin te-me*, Neb. Nippur, III, 15; V, 16; *šakini* G.A.R. *te-mi*, Susa, 16, III, 30; O. B. I., 149, I, 18, II, 3; III R, 43, III, 11; Susa, 3, VI, 9; I R, 66, II, 13; *šakini* G.A.R. *te-mi mātī*, V R, 56, 13, *šakini* G.A.R. *te-mi* *ša mātī*, III R, 43, II, 6; *ša-kin bi-ši*, Neb. Nippur, V, 13, (*šakni* is represented by 𒊠 in the Aramaic endorsements on the Murashû tablets, according to Prof. Clay).

šak(i)nātu, government.

ša a-na ša-kin-ū-ti ša mātī Na-ma-ir-šak-ki-na, V R, 56, 28; *eqil bit ša-ak-na-ti*, III R, 43, I, 15.

šakkanak(ku), potentate.

šakkanak NER ARAD, Bāb el, Neb. Nippur, II, 20, C. T., X, pl. IV, 10 [12], *šakkanak* ^{alt} DUG (= Bāb el), V R, 55, 3; *šakkanak mātī* Samiri a Akkadika, V. A., 2663, I, 27, *šakkanak* A.G.A.-DE^{kt}, London, 101, II, 10, *lu-u šakkanakku*, Susa, 14, II, 1; Neb. Nippur, III, 19; *lu-u šakkanakku ša i-na pihāt* ^{alt} Un-da-da ir-šak-la-na, Susa, 16, IV, 6; *šakkanakke ša pihātī*, Susa, 3, IV, 15, 36, V, 11; *šakkanak-ni-šū*, O. B. I., 83, I, 20; *šakkanakku a-mu[ma]*, O. B. I., 83, II, 12.

שָׁלַח.

II, 1 int. *a-mu šā-li-i ai ir-šu-u ni-da a-hi* (or *re-pi-šing?*) he shall not

have a resting place, Susa, 2, III, 27.

šuluḥḥu, command, commander.

ga-mir šū-luḥ-ḥi, the most perfect commander, V. A., 2663, I, 7.

שָׁלָה, **šalālu**, spoil.

I, 1 part., *ša-la-la Kaš-ši-i*, V R, 55, 10.

I, 2 pret., *i-iš-ta-lal makkūra* 'S.A.-G.A.-šā, he carried off as spoil its possessions, V R, 55, 43.

שָׁלַם, **šalāmu**, be whole.

II, 1 part., *ši-bir-ra mu-šal-lim nusi*, a scepter which prospers people, V. A., 2663, I, 35; *mu-šal-lim par-sa-ša-na*, he carries out their laws, V. A., 2663, II, 10; int., *šal-lum ki-du-ā-ta*, the care of shrines, V. A., 2663, II, 24.

šalamtu, corpse.

ša-lam-ta-šā i-na iršiti ai uq-q-bir, Susa, 16, VI, 21; *[ša-lam-ta]-ša ai uq-q-bur*, D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 14.

šulpu.

in *pi-i šu-ul-pi*, uncultivated or pasture land, V. A., 208, 7, 36; C. T., X, pl. VI [24] Its opposite is *eqla zaq-pu, q.c.*

שָׁלַשׁ, **šalsai**, third in order.

māri-šu šal-ša-ai, following *māri-šu rabī(i)* and *māri-šu kut-tin-na*, London, 102, IV, 32.

šalaitu, three

ga-ba-ri-a ša-bal-li, London, 103, VI, 27.

שָׁם, **šumu**, name, *passim*.

The most common phrases are: *šum abnu* ^{alt} *māri an-ni-i*, Neb. Nippur, heading 1; *šam(i-mi) na-re*, Susa, 2, IV, 33; *šum ku-du[rī] an-ni-i*, London, 101, I, 1; et. III R, 41, I, 3, *šum-šu-na za-ak-ra*, D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, 9, Susa, 3, VII, 29, Susa, 16, VI, 10, London, 103, VI, 22; III

- R. 41, II, 36; I R. 70, IV, 23; O. B. I., 149, II, 15; III, 9; London, 102, V, 6, V. A., 2663, V, 46, also *šu-an-šū-nu za-ak-ra*, III R. 43, III, 24; IV, 33; *šu-mu-an-šu-nu za-ak-ra*, III R. 43, edge II, 1; *šu-am ilī u šarri*, V R. 56, 33; *li-ḫal-luq šumi-šu*, London, 101, III, 12; cf. Susa, 16, VI, 24, III R. 41, II, 38; London, 102, II, 16, *šu-mi šat-ra*, Susa, 3, V, 57; Susa, 16, V, 3, Susa, 14, IV, 16; *šacu la ibša-an*, relat., London, 103, IV, 23, cf. London, 103, I, 3, II, 9; *šumi-šu* (MUL.NI), London, 101, IV, 8; *šuma-šu* (MUL.NE), Neb. Nippur, heading, 2.
- שֶׁמֹּי, *šemū*, hear.
- I, 1 pret., *š-m-e-e-ma*, V. A., 209, I, 17, *š-m-e-e-š-nu-li-ma*, V. A., 209, IV, 31; *š-mi-ma*, Susa, 14, I, 15, a; *š-mi-mu-šu*, IV R. 38, III, 44; pres., *la š-mi-šu*, III R. 43, IV, 29.
- III, 1 pret., *š-m-e-š-mi-ma*, he announced, London, 103, III, 35.
- šemū*, intelligent.
- la š-ma-a la na-ḫil ša pini-ša*, an imprudent man, V. A., 2663, V, 26; *ak-la la š-ma-a*, London, 102, V, 4; III R. 43, I, 31, *la se-ma ša a-ma-ti*, D. E. P., VI, 45, V, 21, *li š-mā* (SL.NU.TUK), IV R. 38, III, 12, V R. 56, 34, Neb. Nippur, V, 3; III R. 41, II, 9; O. B. I., 149, II, 9; *la š-mā* (SL.NU.GAL.LA), I R. 70, II, 22.
- שָׁמַי, *šamū*, heaven, *passim*.
- šamāmu, heaven
- ka-la š-ḫi-ip ša-ma-me*, Neb. Nippur, I, 11.
- שָׁמָח, *šamāhu*, be prosperous, luxuriant
- I, 1 prec., *š-Nisaba li-ḫal-li-qa pu-ḫat-tu li-š-ma-uh*, may thou grow luxuriantly, I R. 70, IV, 13, II, 1 part., *au-šam-mi-ḫu ni-ši-šū*, who makes prosperous his people, V R. 55, 4.
- šammu, plant, herb.
- lu-ū iṣi lu-ū šammi* (ŠAM.MEŠ), Susa, 3, II, 48; *šammē eqli-šū*, Susa, 3, III, 13; *šammē la ri'-e*, Susa, 3, III, 21; *ba-qa-an šam-mi*, Neb. Nippur, III, 26.
- šumma, it.
- Susa, 3, IV, 52; V, 20.
- שָׁמֶן, *šamnu*, oil.
- 40 (*ga*) *šamni* (NI), III R. 41, I, 22.
- שָׁמֶשׁ, *šamšu*, sun
- pān šamši-ši*, V R. 55, 31; *šamaš mātī-šu*, V R. 55, 4.
- שָׁט, *šattu*, year.
- i-na šatti* (MUL.AN.NA) *ša-a-ši*, London, 103, V, 5; *i-na šatti rišti*, Susa, 16, II, 13; *šanāte ḫu-ša-aḫ-ḫi*, London, 101, IV, 10; *šanāte duḫ-di*, Susa, 3, V, 18; *šattu*, I R. 66, I, 2; II, 17; III R. 43, I, 28; Neb. Nippur, V, 26; London, 102, I, 9, 18; II, 35, 36, 37; VI, 1, 24, III, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 22; V. A., 209, I, 1, II, 28; V, 4; C. T., X, pl. III, 31; V. A., 208, 30, 53.
- šattišam, yearly.
- ša-at-ti-šam*, IV R. 38, II, 22; *šat-ti-šam-ma*, V. A., 2663, II, 14.
- šangū, priest.
- šaḡū* (E.M.IŠ) *dE-ia*, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 2, 18; V, 30; *šangū dENGUR u dNinā*, O. B. I., 83, I, 16, *šangū dMarduk*, V. A., 208, 52; *ḫE.M.IŠ dA-e*, V. A., 209, IV, 27, *ḫšangū* (SID) *dRamman*, V. A., 2663, IV, 40.
- שָׁנָה, *šanū*, change.
- I, 1 pret., *pu-lu-ak-ka-šu-an iš-ni-ma*, C. T., X, pl. V, 4.
- II, 1 pres., *ša ni-din-ti šū-a-tu ū-ša-an-ū-a*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 33; *ku-dur-ca ū-ša-an-ū-a*, I R. 70,

II, 14; III R. 43, III, 21; prec., *lu-lar-ra-šá il-še-in-ni*, III R. 43, IV, 2, int., *ši-gi-la lu šá-an-um-ma*, Susa, 3, III, 9; part., *ma-ša-na an-ni-i*, O. B. I., 83, II, 21.

šanû, the second.

^b*šanû* (cf. Br. 4821), Susa, 16, III, 18, C. T., IX, pl. V, 34; and perhaps also I R. 66, I, 1.

šanû, the other one.

ša-na-a ša il-ti-sa, the companion that was with him, V R. 55, 34.

šanamma, any other one.

sa-nam-ma, Susa, 3, III, 10; Susa, 16, IV, 24, III R. 41, II, 8; O. B. I., 150, II, 5; Neb. Nippur, III, 22; *sa-nam*, V R., 56, 33; *sa-nam-ma i-šat-tu-ra*, (who) writes anything else, I R. 70, III, 6.

šanimma, any other.

ša-ni-in-ma, Susa, 3, V, 41.

šanumma, another, any other.

ša-nu-um-ma, V R. 56, 53; *ma-um-ma ša-nu-um-ma*, V R. 56, 27; III R. 41, II, 5, London, 102, I, 31.

שָׁנָן, **šanānu**, be equal.

I, I part., *la i-ba-aš-šā-ū ilu ša-nin-šā*, Neb. Nippur, I, 4, *šāni-mu* (AR.RI) *lū i-šū* (VU.TUK), V R. 55, 23; int., *šarru lu ša-na-an*, the king without equal, IV R. 38, I, 26; [*šarru lu*] *ša-na-an*, C. T., X, pl. IV, 11.

IV, I, *bi-lul-sa lu i-šā-na-na*, whose rule will not be equaled, Neb. Nippur, I, 17.

שָׁאָה, **šasû**, call.

I, I pret., *a-na ma-lar šarri il-sa-ma*, C. T., X, pl. V, 10; pres., *e-ma i-ša-as-su-ū*, when he calls, IV R. 38, III, 13.

שָׁפַק, **šapāku**, throw up.

I, I perim., *i-ku lu šap-ka*, a ditch

had not been thrown up, Neb. Nippur, II, 29.

שָׁפַל, **šaplû**, lower.

in the phrases *šiddu šaplû KI.TA* and *pātu šaplû*, *passim* pl. fem., *bi-lu-ti u šap-la-a-ti*, lord of all that is above and below, V. A., 2663, I, 11.

šaplis, below.

el-šAN TA) à šaplis KI.TA, IV R. 38, I, 31, D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 9, D. E. P., II, 93, I, 14.

שָׁפַר, **šapāru**, send.

I, I pret., *iš-pu-ma*, Susa, 3, I, 37; Susa, 16, III, 6, C. T., IX, pl. V, 27; London, 102, IV, 16; [*iš*] *par*, Susa, 16, I, 10; *iš-pu-šā-ma*, London, 103, II, 20; *iš-pu-šā-na-ti-ma*, Susa, 16, II, 9; *iš-pu-ra-ma* (relat.), O. B. I., 149, I, 20; prec., *iš-pu-šā-ma*, III R. 41, II, 22.

šipru, work.

ma-lu-u kal šip-ri, V. A., 2663, II, 19; *ši-pi ri-kil-ti*, a malicious deed, C. T., X, pl. VII, 36.

šāpiru, scribe (cf. p. 176).

ak-lu lu šā-pi-ra, D. E. P., II, 97, 11; *lu-u^b laputtū lu-ū šā-pi-ra*, Susa, 16, III, 29, *lu ak-lu lu sa-pe-ra*, Neb. Nippur, III, 19, ^b*ša-kam šā-pi-ra*, C. T., X, pl. V, 1, 13; VII, 32.

šepirtu, disposition, gift.

o-gu še-pir-ti^d Nabu-kudurri-usur, C. T., IX, pl. IV, 15; *še-pir-ti*, C. T., X, pl. VI, 31; pl., *kanuk šarri ša šip-ri-e-ti*, the administrative(?) seal of the king, C. T., X, pl. III, 32; V. A., 2663, V, 48, I R. 66, II, 20.

našpartu, message.

na-aš-par-lu-ša ša az-zī, III R. 41, II, 22.

שָׁקָה, **šaqû**, loity.

bi-lu ša-qu-ū, Neb. Nippur, IV, 5; ^b*šaqû* (SAG), Neb. Nippur, V,

- 11; D. E. P., VI, 43, II, 8, 13.
V R. 56, 15; I R. 66, II, 8.
London, 101, II, 5, 6, 13; London,
102, VI, 16; *ḥṣaq bītu*,
Susa, 16, III, 19; *ḥṣaq ṣarri*,
London, 101, I, 29; Susa, 3, I,
14, 32, VI, 3; D. E. P., VI, 42,
I, 29; III R. 41, I, 11, 29; *ḥṣaq-
ṣap-par*, Neb. Nippur, V, 9, I R.
66, II, 10; III R. 43, I, 30, II, 6;
III R. 43, edge IV, 4; London,
102, IV, 48; VI, 17; *ḥṣa-ku māti*,
London, 102, IV, 6; *ḥṣa-ku māti*,
C. T., X, pl. III, 28; *ḥṣa-ku
Dil-bat*, V. A., 208, 2, 49; *ḥṣa-ku
Babili*, V. A., 2663, III, 36; IV,
51, V, 34; *ḥṣa-ku Bar-sip^{kt}*, V.
A., 2663, V, 11; C. T., X, pl.
VII, 47; *ḥṣa-ku Kūti*, V. A.,
2663, V, 13.
- שקה, *ṣaqû*, irrigate.
*lu mi-ki-e-ri u lu ṣa[-qi-e] ṣammē
eqli-šu*, Susa, 3, III, 12.
- ṣiqiltu, irrigation.
me nar ṣi-qi-ti-šu, Susa, 3, III, 4;
ṣi-qi-iz-zu ub-ba-lu, Susa, 16, V,
8; *ṣi-qi-ta*, Susa 3, III, 9.
- mašqû, drinking place.
bu-ul-tu-qu maš-qu-û, the drinking
place was cut off, V R. 55, 19.
- mašqitu, place of irrigation.
luu nāri maš-qi-ti-šu, Susa, 3,
III, 6.
- שקל, *ṣiqtu*, shekel.
Susa, 14, I, 12; London, 102, III,
25; IV, 23, 25, 26; V. A., 209, I,
6, 15, 21; IV, 5, 19, 20, 32, 33.
- שקם, *ṣaqummatu*, majesty (cf. p. 166).
ṣa-qu-mat-su māti ka-at-ma,
Neb. Nippur, I, 16.
- שקן, *sukuzu*, cap(?) (Zimmern).
ṣub-tum û ṣā-lu-zu ṣa dA-num,
Susa, 2, IV, 1.
- שקש, *ṣaqāšu*, destroy.
I, 1 prec., *i-na taḥāzi-šu liš-gi-is-su*,
London, 102, II, 5.
- ṣaqaštu, destruction.
dNergal i-na ṣā-ga-aš-ti pi'ri-šu
... London, 101, IV, 2.
- ṣiqiltu, bloodshed.
im ṣi-qi-ti it-ba-lu-ma, with blood-
shed they had taken away, V.
A., 2663, III, 16.
- שרא, *šer'û*, vegetation.
ṣi-ir bi-ra-a li-kab-bi-sa še-pa-su,
III R. 43, IV, 6; *ṣi-ir-a bi-ri-ta*,
I R. 70, IV, 14.
- širiš, fruitful.
[ki]-mu-û ŠE BAR la ṣi-ri-š,
instead of grain unfruitfulness,
London, 102, II, 12.
- mešrêti, limbs.
ab-bur meš-ri-e-ti, paralysis of
limbs, V. A., 2663, V, 39; Susa,
14, III, 5.
- שריב, *šuribtu*, terror.
pl., *xeli šu-ri-pat ṣa ilāni rabūti*,
Susa, 2, IV, 29.
- שרח, *šarāhu*, be exceedingly large.
I, 2 perm., *par(?) su-šu šit-qu-lu*,
whose law is powerful, Neb.
Nippur, I, 18.
- II, 1 pret., *ba-nit ilāni ū-šar-ri-hu
nab-nit-su*. (Bēlit) the creator of
the gods made glorious his
birth, V. A., 2663, II, 53.
- שרפ, *šarāpu*, burn.
I, 1 pres., *i-na (šāti) i-šar-pa-pu*,
I R. 70, III, 4.
- שרק, *šarāqu*, present, give.
I, 1 pret., *iš-ru-ku*, Susa, 3, IV, 3, 19;
iš-ru-ug]. D. E. P., II, 93, II, 2,
iš-ruq-šam-ma, Neb. Nippur, II,
6; *iš-ru-ug-su-nu-ti*, C. T., IX,
pl. V, 10, *aš-ru-ku*, Susa, 3, IV,
30, 55; V, 28, prec., *li-ss-ru-ug*,
D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 6, *liš-ri-ig*,
D. E. P., VI, 47, 9, *liš-ruq-šu*,
Susa, 14, III, 6; D. E. P., II,
116, 5, D. E. P., VI, 46, IV, 2;
liš-ru-ku-šum-ma, V. A. 2663,
V, 39; *a-na ṣi-ru-qi liš-ru-qa-su*
(Dnab), O. B. L., 83, II, 20;

pres. *i-šar-ra-qa*, III R. 41, II, 5; C. T. X, pl. VII, 33; *a-na di i-šar-ra-ka*, III R. 43, III, 18, perm. *al ša-ri-iq*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 1.

I, 2, *i-šar-ra-ka a-ha-na*, C. T., X, pl. V, 5.

III, 1 pres. *a-na di a-ša-aš-ra-ka*, I R. 70, II, 10.

šarqu, gutt.

ša-ra-qi epla ša-a-ta i-nam-da-ma, Neb. Nippur, III, 20.

šeriqu, gutt.

šê-ri-iqu-ti lîs-raq-šu, D. E. P., II, 116, 4, *a-na se-ri-ig-ti lîs-ra-qa*, D. E. P., VI, 46, IV, 1; *a-na šê-ri-ig-ti lîs-ra-qa-šû*, O. B. I., 83, II, 20; [*šê-ri-ig-ti lîs-raq-šu*, Susa, 14, III, 6.

šarqu, bright red blood (et. p. 182.).

ša-ar-ka a-da-ma, III R. 43, IV, 17, *sa-ra a-da-ma*, Susa, 3, VII, 24; *šarqa* BE, *UD* à *da-ma*, III R. 41, II, 31; *da-ma a šar-ka*, I R. 70, IV, 7, O. B. I., 149, III, 4; *da-a a šar-ka*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, II, 4 *dāma* BE *a šarqa* (BE, *UD*), Neb. Nippur, IV, 21.

שרר, **šarru**, king, *passim*.

šarra LUGAL E₂, I R. 66, I, 3; II, 18; III R. 43, I, 4, 10, 23, 28, II, 27; IV, 13; III R. 43, edge, IV, 2; O. B. I., 119, I 14; *šar apsi*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 9, *šar E-zu-da*, D. E. P., VI, 46, IV, 3, *šar dāni*, D. E. P., II, 93, II, 16, V R. 55, 12, Neb. Nippur, I, 3; *šar Bābīl*, Susa, 2, II, 29; D. E. P., II, 97, 9, O. B. I., 83, I, 7, London, 102, IV, 3; V. A., 2663, I, 26, *šar qim-ri*, V. A., 2663, I, 4; *šar ha-qa-tam*, D. E. P., II, 116, 6; D. E. P., VI, 43, III, 7; *šar ki-na-a-ti*, V R. 55, 6, *šar kîssati*, Susa, 2, I, 2; II, 27; Med., II, 3; D. E. P., II, 97, 8, IV R. 38, I, 21, D. E. P., VI, 12,

I, 24; C. T., IX, pl. IV, 15; Neb., Nippur, II, 23, V R. 56, 7, London, 102, IV, 2, 12; *šar ma-sa-ri*, Neb. Nippur, II, 22; *šar mât tîmli*, O. B. I., 83, I, 3, 6, *šar naqbe*, D. E. P., VI, 43, IV, 4; *šar šami*, Susa, 2, IV, 2, *šar šami a iṣṣdi*, V R. 56, 39, III R. 41, II, 25; V. A., 2663, III, 1; *šar šam-ri a Akkadī*, IV R. 38, I, 22, *šar ta-ha-zi*, III R. 43, IV, 23.

šarrātu, kingdom.

šarra-a-ta a-na zi-ri-ša li-tar-ra-ša, Susa, 14, IV, 14; [*abāni*] *šarrati a moti-šu*, D. E. P., VI, 47, 6; *abnaḳamāk* (DUB) *šarra-ā-ta-ša*, C. T., X, pl. V, 8, *šar šarra-a-ti da-ra-ū*, V. A., 2663, II, 40; *šar-ra-ti*, IV R. 38, II, 5.

šārūru, glory.

šā-ru-ra-šû ka-la si-hi-ip ša-ma-me, . . . *lit-lu-aš-ma*, Neb. Nippur, I, 14.

שרש, **šursu**, root.

li-qa-am-me šar-šî-šû, Neb. Nippur, IV, 27.

šusšu, a soss, sixty.

šusšu (LUGAL) *še uzi-ru*, Susa, 2, II, 1; *šusšu* (KUR) *hurisi*, London, 102, IV, 25.

šatammu, a title of an official, perhaps overseer.

ša-tam hit ā-na-ti, keeper of the treasure house, V R. 56, 20; London, 102, IV, 9; *ša(g)-tam hit ā-na-a-ti*, I R. 66, II, 16; *hšā-tam E-saq-ilo*, V. A., 2663, V, 9; *hšā-tam*, V. A., 2663, V, 20; C. T., X, pl. VII, 48; *ša(?)-tam Bit-di-bi-na*, London, 101, II, 4.

tîātu, equipment(?).

I ²⁹*narkabtu a-di ti-ā-ti-ša*, III R. 41, I, 15.

תַּמְתּוּ, **tāmtu**, **tāmdu**, sea.

ā-lu-la tîmli (A.B.B.A) *ū lu mu-da-a*, Susa, 14, II, 16; *ina*

libbi tãmdî, D. E. P., VI, 42, I, 5; *šar mût tãmdî*, O. B. I., S3, I, 3, 6; *ša mût tãmdî*, O. B. I., S3, I, 13; *hi-šib tam-tim rapaš-tim* (tim), V. A., 2663, II, 15.

^hTU *bîti*, a title of a class of priests.

^m1-*gar-d* Nabû TU *bîti*, C. T., X, pl. III, 2; TU ^dLa-ga-ma-al, V. A., 208, 26; ^hTU *bîti* ^dLa-ga-ma-al, V. A., 208, 33; ^hTU [*bîti*] . . . C. T., X, pl. VII, 46 (cf. "The Assyrian-Babylonian *amêlu* TU *bîti*," in A.J.S.L., XXII (1905), October, pp. 46-62).

תבא, *tebû*, *tabû*, come out, rise.

I, 1 part., *si-im-ma la te-e-ba-a*, Susa, 3, VII, 20; *iš-ru-ba-a la te-ba-a*, III R. 41, II, 16; *mi-iq-ta la ta-ba-a*, a fall without rising, Susa, 14, IV, 7.

III, 1 pret., *u-šat-ba-a iⁿkakkî-šû*, he caused him to draw his weapons, V R. 55, 13.

tibu, approach.

pûtu šaplû ti-ib âlu Šâ-sa-nakî, O. B. I., 149, I, 12.

tibdû.

tib-da-a a-na la e-ri-ši, III R. 45, No. 2, 10.

תבך, *tabâku*, pour out.

I, 1 prec., *ki-ma mî lit-bu-nk*, Susa, 2, III, 35.

tabku, poured out, perhaps stored.

GIS.BAR *tab-ki*, London, 103, III, 20 (cf. Clay, B.E., XV, 10: 7; XV, 29: 5; 115: 1, 4; *tab-ku*, B.E., XIV, 37: 2; 125: 1; XV, 80: 11; *tu-bu-uk-ku-û*, B. E., XIV, 144: 4).

תבל, *tabâlu*, take away.

I, 1 pret., *at-ba-lu* (relat.), Susa, 3, IV, 4, 20; *ina ši-qit-ti it-ba-lu-ma*, V. A., 2663, III, 17; pres., *eglu . . la i-tab-ba-lu û-šat-ba-lu* (relat.), Susa, 16, IV, 15; III R. 41, I, 37; inf., *la ta-bal egli-šû*, Susa, 3 II, 6; III, 42; *a-na ta-bal egli-šû*, I R. 70, II, 7; *a-na ta-bal eqleti an-*

na-ti, III R. 41, I, 35; *a-na to-bal egli . . . uznû-šû i-šak-ka-nu*, V. A., 2663, V, 32; *ana tabâli* (TC.M, cf. Br. 9062) *esqêti ša-šû-na*, V. A., 211, III, 4.

I, 2 pres., *eglu a-na zû-ri-a oš-ru-ku la it-ta-bal*, Susa, 3, IV, 56; V, 28.

III, 1 pres., *i-tab-ba-lu û-šat-ba-lu*, Susa, 16, IV, 15; III R. 41, I, 37; *û-šat-ba-lu eglu an-nu-û*, London, 103, V, 37.

tabalu, land (Hebr. תבל) (cf. p. 178).

kal-li-e nâri u ta-ba-li, Neb. Nippur, III, 26; C. T., IX, pl. V, 33; I R. 66, I, 7; III R. 45, No. 2, 2.

תבן, *tibnu*, straw.

lu-û tibnu (IX.XV) *lu-û* SE.BAR, Susa, 3, II, 49.

תיר, *târu*, return.

I, 1 pret., *a-na Akkadî i-ta-ra*, V R. 55, 44; *i-tur-ma . . i-na nazâ-zi* (GUB-zi) *ša ahî-šû eglu ik-nu-kom-ma*, London, 102, I, 24; *i-tur-ma*, London, 102, II, 32; pres., *ul i-tur-ru-û-mu*, V. A., 209; II, 39; III, 15, 27; V. 2; *ul i-tur-ru-û-mu*, V. A., 209, I, 29; *ul i-tur-ru-ma*, they shall not reopen the case, London, 102, IV, 35; *ana pihâtî* (N.I.M) *i-(u-ur-ru)*, secularize, Neb. Nippur, III, 28; prec. *ana da-am-ma-ti li-tur* (?) *šû*, III R. 41, II, 20; *a-na ai-bi li-tur-šû*, London, 102, II, 31; inf., *la ta-a-ra u la ra-ga-mi*, London, 103, III, 30; [*la*] *ta-a-ri*, D. E. P., IV, pl. 16, I, 4; *tuppu la ta-a-ru u la da-bu-bi* (bi) *ik-nu-nk-ma*, V. A., 209, IV, 13, 36.

I, 2, *šu ed-li qar-di pu-ri-du-šû it-tu-ra*, the legs of the strong man turned, i.e., failed, V R. 55, 21.

II, 1 pret., *a-na pihâtî u-te-ir*, to the crown he returned, O. B. I., S3, I, 15; *te-im-šû a-tir-ma*, his

report he brought, London, 103, III, 2; V, 11, 21: *še-am-ša-na u-tir-ru-ma*, London, 103, III, 39; *u-tir-ru aš-ru-uš-šin*, V, A, 2663, II, 30; *a-na zittu* *II.A.L.A*, *u-tir-am-ma*, V, A., 2663, III, 23; *a-na i-di ram-ni-šu-na u-tu-ru-ma*, they turned them to their own use, C. T., X, pl. V, 5; *eglōti ša-ši-na u-tir-am-ma*, those fields he returned, C. T., X, pl. V, 6; *qiti . . . u-tir-ru*, they compensated, Susa, 2, I, 19; prec., *li-tir-ru-šu*, Susa, 14, IV, 15; pres., *eglu a-di-mu a-na pihāti la u-tar*, Susa, 3, IV, 51; *ana pihāti-ši-na u-tar-ru*, III R, 41, II, 2; [ū]-*ta-[ra]*, O. B. I., 83, II, edge, *a-na i-di ram-ni-ku u-tar-ru*, C. T., X, pl. VII, 34; inf., *eli bit abi-ia a-na tur-r[ā]*, to make restitution to the house of my father, C. T., X, pl. III, 5; *a-na tur-ri gi-mil-li*, to avenge, V R, 55, 13.

II, 2, *ut-te-ru-mu il-ka il-tak-na*, again lays taxes, V R, 56, 32; *a-na pihāti ut-te-ir*, Susa, 3, V, 14; *a-na pihāti ut-tir*, Susa, 3, V, 33.

tahāzu, battle.

a-šar qa-tuš u ta-ḥa-zi, London, 103, VI, 19; *a-na e-piš tahāzi*, V R, 55, 7; *la a-di-ru tahāzu*, V R, 55, 8, 38; *ip-pu-šu tahāzu*, V R, 55, 29; *bi-lī tahāzi*, V R, 55, 40; *i-na mi-ḥi-e ta-ḥa-zi-šu-na*, V R, 55, 33; (Zamama) *šar ta-ḥa-zi*, III R, 43, IV, 23; *i-na ta-ḥa-zi*, III R, 43, IV, 24, 29; (Nergal) *bēl qablē u ta-ḥa-zi*, London, 102, II, 4; *i-na tahāzi-šu liš-gi-is-su*, London, 102, II, 5.

tahšū, ram (Hebr. טחשו).

šir (UZU) *tah-ši-e šir sūni* (UR), mutton, V, A., 208, 5.

תכל, *tukultu*, help.

ša ina tu-kul-ti dani rabūti it-tal-ta-ku-ma, V, A., 2663, II, 26.

תלם, *talāmu*, present.

III, 1 pret., *ḥa-si-sa pul-ka u-šat-l-mu-šu*, the wide understanding which he imparted to him, V, A., 2663, III, 7.

talīmu, twin brother.

(*Samaš-šum-ukin*) *aḫu ta-li-mu ša dAšar-bān-apal*, C. T., X, pl. IV, 11.

תכח, *tamū*, speak, call.

I, 1 pret., *it-mu*, spoke, London, 103, I, 45; perm., *ilini qablē ta-mu*, Susa, 2, IV, 22 (according to Zimmern = *tu'amū*, twins).

תכח, *tamāhu*, take.

šir-rū^h nakri-šu qa-tu-uš-šu it-muḫ, Neb. Nippur, II, 5.

תכר, *tamāru*, hide.

I, 1 pres., *ina egi la a-ma-ri i-tam-mi-ru*, V R, 56, 36, O. B. I., 149, II, 13; *i-na e-pi-ri i-tam-me-ru*, Neb. Nippur, IV, 30; III R, 43, I, 33; *i-na e-piri* (IS) *i-te[-mi-ru]*, O. B. I., 150, II, 3; *i-na e-pirē* (IS, ZCN) *i-tam-mi-ru*, I R, 70, III, 2; V, A., 2663, V, 29; *i-na qa-q-ri i-la(!)-im-me-ru*, Susa, 16, IV, 31; *i-na iršiti i-tam-mi-ru*, III R, 41, II, 12; (*ina*) *a-šar la a-ma-ri i-[tam-mi-ru]*, London, 102, V, 5.

I, 2, *i-na qa-q-ri it-te-mi-ir*, Susa, 3, V, 52.

III, 1 pres., *i-na e-pi-ri u-ša-at-ma-ru*, London, 103, V, 47.

tamirtu, environs of a city.

ta-mir-ti āli . . ., D. E. P., II, 97, 2, 3, 6; *ta-mi-ir-ti āli*, Susa, 3, I, 9; *a-na ta-mi-ir-ti-šu*, Susa, 3, III, 19, 44; pl., *ta-mi-ra-ti-šu li-mi-la-a pu-qut-ta*, III R, 43, IV, 4.

taptû, cultivated field(?) (perhaps from פתח, to open, cultivate).

tap-tu-û pa-na-at ^ukirû, V. A., 2663, IV, 33; *a-di tap-te-e ša pa-na-at ^ukirû*, V. A., 2663, IV, 44.

תקח, **taqû**, pay homage (cf. p. 162).

II, 1, *û-taq-qu-û pol-hiš*, Neb. Nippur, I, 6; *pal-hi-iš û-taq-qu-û*, Neb. Nippur, II, 11.

turpu'tu, tumult.

i-na tur-pu'-ti-šu-nu, V R. 55, 31.

תָּרַץ, **tarâsu**, stretch out.

I, 1 pres., *ubâni-šû a-na limutti(-ti) i-tar-ra-šu*, Neb. Nippur, III, 24.

taršu, direction.

a-na tar-ši ^{ab}Na-ba-ti, towards, V. A., 2663, IV, 17.

tiršu, stretching (of the hand).

i-na ti-ri-iš qa-ti, Susa, 3, VI, 37; *ti-ri-iš qa-ti-šu*, guided by his hand, V. A., 2663, I, 26; III, 38.

turtu, blindness.

tur-ti inâ(ŠI²) sa-kak uzû(PI²) ub-bur meš-ri-e-ti liš-ru-ku-šum-ma, V. A., 2663, V, 38 (cf. the parallel expression: *zu-ut pa-ni sa-ka-ak uz-ni*, Susa, 14, III, 4).

Tašritu, the month Tishri.

London, 102, IV, 11.

titurru, bridge.

harrâna û ti-tur-ra . . . la a-ma-ri, Susa, 3, III, 22; *a-di ti-tur(!)-ri mi-ti-iq-ti šarri*, Susa, 14, I, 3; *ti-tur-ru la e-pi-ši*, V R. 56, 2.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- p. xxii, No. XXIX. "Perhaps Nippur."—There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the place where this stone was discovered. While the author of the official catalogue of the Royal Museums (*Verzeichnis der Vorderasiatischen Altertümer und Gipsabgüsse*, Berlin, 1889, p. 66, No. 213) assigns this boundary stone thus: "*Aus Nippur (heute Niffer) in Südbabylonien*," and while nothing is known of any authorized change in this designation, yet according to information received from one of the officials of the Museums more recently (June, 1905), the statement in the Catalogue rests solely upon what the dealer, who sold the stone to the Berlin authorities in 1885, said. Moreover, according to the records of the Museums, the stone was not excavated by the dealer, but purchased by him. In view of this, and in the absence of any internal evidence, it seems that an attitude of reserve is advisable.
- p. 5, l. 2, and p. 10, ll. 15f. For *dappu* read *fappu*; see Glossary, s. v.
- p. 11, l. 2. The "sealing" of the boundary stones is evidently a stereotyped phrase, derived from the period when clay tablets were still in use. Only in one case we may possibly have an instance of an autograph signature. The name of King Meli-Shipak is scratched under the inscription on Susa, No. 2.
- p. 27, l. 2 from below. Instead of "sojourners," see Glossary under *qutlinu*.
- p. 58, l. 2 from below. For *lihamman* read *libamman*. "Br. 9946, MIN has the same phonetic value also in Assyrian, which is required grammatically in the above passage. Cf. also Delitzsch, A. G.², p. 40" (Prot. Hilprecht). The same correction also on p. 66, l. 16; p. 192, ll. 23; p. 199, ll. 10, 11.
- p. 69, ll. 3, 4. Instead of *ekimmu* read *efemmu*. For *e-di-im-ma*, *e-te-im-mi-im* and *e-GIM-mu* = *efemmu*, see Ungnad, V. S., Vol. I, p. VIIIb, and Zimmern in Pinckert, *Hymnen und Gebete an Nabo*, p. 14. The writing of *du-up-pu* and *tu-up-pu* (Muss-Arnolt, Dict., p. 263a) = *fappu* is a perfect parallel.
- p. 78, note 10. For "fig. 12⁴, p. 29," read "fig. 12⁴, p. 30."
- p. 92, l. 20. For "London 106" read "London 105," also p. 137, last line.
- p. 92, l. 22. For "London 105" read "London 106."
- p. 97, fig. 31. Alongside of the figures found on the Babylonian boundary stones may be placed the figures on an unbaked cylinder which was recently found by Mr. MacAlister at Gezer, in debris belonging to the El Amarna period, and published by him in the October number of the "Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund," p. 262. It shows two bands of figures in relief, made by the rolling of a seal cylinder over the clay. The complete design appears twice in each band. It represents certain constellations, some of which certainly belong to the zodiac, but (as on the Babylonian boundary stones) they are not arranged in regular order. Beginning at the left hand corner of the lower band we find, after a partial picture of the sun, what

looks like a tree, but is probably intended for an ear of grain and thus represents *spica*, the most prominent star in the *virgo*. Below it is the *scorpion*; alongside of it an upturned vessel, most likely the *amphora*, a name for the *aquarius*. Then follows a ladder with an upturned vase on top. The next figure is a horned animal, perhaps the *aries*. Immediately above it is a small animal which cannot be identified. Alongside is a bird with a little triangle. It reminds us of the walking bird on the Babylonian boundary stones. Over the three last figures is a curiously ribbed animal, perhaps intended for *leo* or *taurus*. This is followed by an animal which looks like an antelope. It is perhaps meant for the *capricorn*. Beneath it is a figure, resembling an inverted T, which may stand for the *libra*. Above the antelope is an indistinct, clumsy figure, which the artist intended perhaps for the *cancer*. Between antelope and lion is another T-shaped figure. Next comes a serpent, perhaps the *hydra*. Near its tail is a star, most likely *Venus*. Alongside of it is the crescent and the sun, beneath which are

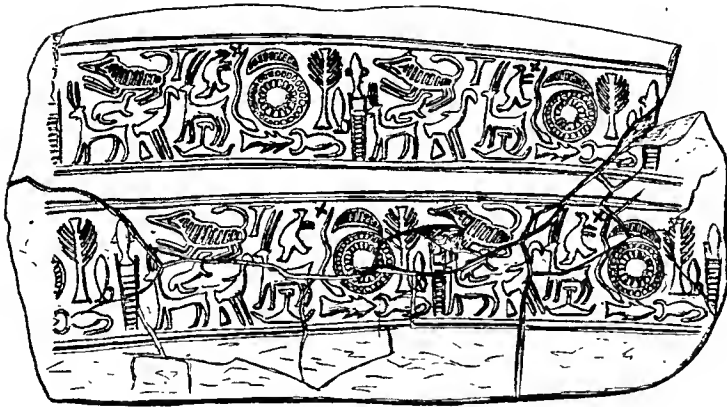


FIG. 52.—The zodiac tablet from Gezer.

the clear figures of a fish and a scorpion. In all there are eighteen figures, of which the little triangle under the bird and the upper T-shaped figure are perhaps only inserted to fill out space. Of the remaining figures we can clearly recognize the sun, moon, Venus star, fish, scorpion, amphora and ear of grain, while the ram, capricorn, lion, balance and cancer are less clearly represented. Finally the ladder with inverted vase, the small animal between ram and lion and the bird with the triangle under it are still unclear. But they may stand in some relation to the *sagittarius*, *taurus* and *gemini*, which are not otherwise represented.

- p. 105, last line. Franz X. Kugler in his excellent work, *Sternkunde und Sternendienst in Babel*, I. Buch, Münster, 1907, shows, pp. 261–263, that in the late (Arsacide) period the star of Gula corresponded to our waterman. This can hardly be applied to the picture of the goddess Gula on the boundary

- stones, which is always associated with the dog. Now the "great dog," called *UR.GU.LI* (evidently also a play on the name of the goddess), is identical with *leo*, the zodiacal sign of the month *Abu*; hence the goddess Gula on the boundary stones is either an explanatory addition to the symbol of the "lion" or stands for the next zodiacal sign, the "virgin." In the lists given by Kugler on p. 229 the zodiacal sign for the month *Ulûlu* is either called *AB.SIM*(*ser'u*) or *ŠU.PA*(*namru*), which is identical with *spica* or *a virginis* (Kugler, p. 251). Thus far, however, the picture of an ear of grain has not appeared on the boundary stones. It is, therefore, possible that the picture of Gula represents the "virgin." That the Babylonians associated a goddess with the month *Ulûlu* is evident from the list of months with their patron deities, where we read: *arḫuUlûlu Iš-tar be-lit*. . .
- p. 106, l. 13. For *NIN IB* read *Nergal*.
- p. 106, l. 14. For *Nergal* read *NIN.IB*. The investigations of Kugler (*Sternkunde und Sterndienst in Babel*, pp. 215-225) have shown that the names of the Babylonian planets and the gods associated with them were *not* exchanged, as has been argued by Hommel and Winckler.
- p. 202, Col. II, 1. Instead of *A-šab-šu*, Prof. Hilprecht prefers the reading *A-šup-ša* in view of *Bit-Šum-ili-a-šip-ū-uš*.
- p. 209, Col. II, 17. Instead of *Nabû-[ēris](-iš)*, Prof. Hilprecht suggests *Nabû-[gu]-mil* as the preceding name. The form *Nabû-[ēris](-iš)* had been chosen in view of *Ilu-[ēris](PIN-uš)*, *Rammân-ēris(PIN-iš)*, *Šin-ēris(PIN-iš)*, *Šamaš-ēris(PIN-iš)*, etc., found in Clay, B. E., Vols. XIV, XV.
- p. 213, Col. II. Instead of *Šir-ap-pi-li*, Prof. Hilprecht suggests the reading *Šir-ap-pi-LI(ŠUB)* as a possibility. *LI* is ideogram for *ellu*, therefore probably also for *alulu*, "to be shining"; hence "O Šir, make my face shining," i.e., "joyful."
- p. 217, Col. I, 1. For *āluDi-in-du-biṭu* = *āluDintu-biṭu* = *āluDimtu-biṭu* Prof. Hilprecht remarks: "For *dintu* = *dimtu* cf. (1) *āluDi-in-tu ša mŠu-la-ai*, Sennach., IV, 56; (2) Hommel, *Geographie*, p. 350^b; (3) *nakuntū*, *nakantu*, *nakandu*, cf. the list on p. 215: *Bit-a-qar-nak-kau-di*."
- p. 248, l. 6 from below. For *drānu* read *idranu*.
- p. 264, Col. II, 19. For *GŪ.E.N.NA* see also Clay, B. E., XIV, 39 : 1; 136 : 1.
- p. 277, Col. II, after l. 5 insert:
kalū, magician, priest.
h₁ka-lu, C. T., X, pl. III, 26; *ka-lu*, V R. 56, 12.
- p. 277, Col. II, after *kallatu* insert:
*imēru*KIL.DA, III R. 41, I, 19.
- p. 295, Col. II, l. 22. For *māshku*_{pa-gu-mu} read *māshku*_{pa-gu-mu}.
- p. 299, Col. II, after *pašāru* insert:
pītu(*biṭu*?), in the phrase *p(b)ū i-mit-ti šarri*, V R. 55, 26, 36, perhaps with Muss-Arnolt, Dict., p. 853a, to be rendered: "In front of the right hand of the king."
- p. 309, Col. I, l. 13. In support of the identity of *šadū*, mountain, and *šadū*, east, which I owe to Prof. Hilprecht, he remarks: "(1) Cf. Hebr. שָׁדַי, (a) sea, (b) west. (2) In 1900, while at Nippur, I convinced myself by repeated observation that on clear days the eastern mountains beyond the Tigris are easily visible in Babylonia at the latitude and longitude of Nippur."

p. 312, Col. 1, l. 3 from below. Prof. Hilprecht explains *a-na šú-li-i* differently.

"In view of the fact that *elû* in the contract literature is also used of the 'emporschiessen, aufgehen, wachsen,' of plants (*ina gaggari*) and of fruit on trees (*ina gišimmarê*), I propose to translate *šûlû*, standing here in connection with *zêru*, as Inf. III, 1 of *elû*: "May they destroy his name and may (= so that) his seed not have (find) a resting place where one lets it grow up."



ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS.

- p. 169, l. 4. For *panûšû* read *pânâšu*.
p. 182, l. 6. For "consumptoin" read consumption.
p. 184, l. 11. For *ú-ša-aš-ša-ma* read *ú-ša-aš-šu-ma*.
p. 281, Col. I, l. 11 from below. For *llu* read *lillu*.
p. 283, Col. I, l. 7 from below. For כח read כחין.
p. 308, Col. II, l. 12 from below. "is" has dropped out.

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OF

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EDITED BY

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